



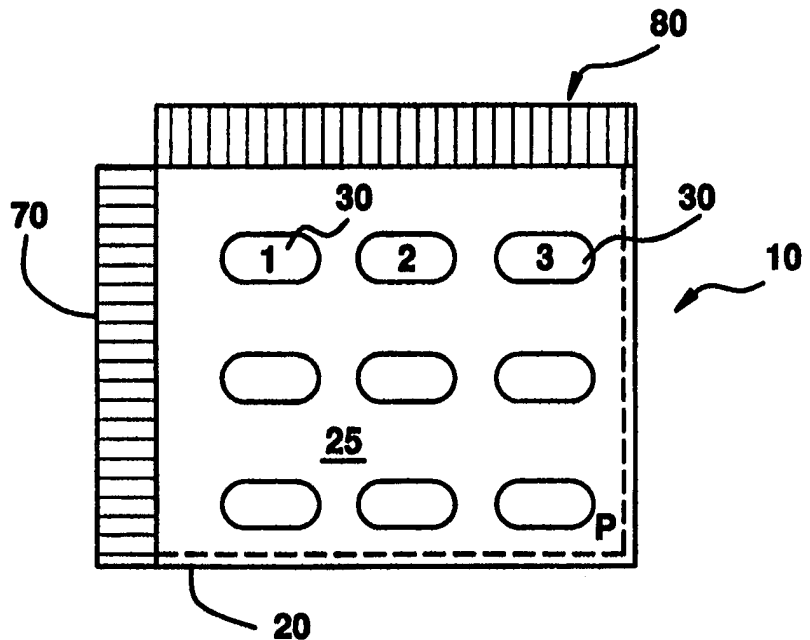
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : H01H 13/70, H04M 1/22</p>	<p>A1</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/21733 (43) International Publication Date: 22 May 1998 (22.05.98)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/21200 (22) International Filing Date: 12 November 1997 (12.11.97) (30) Priority Data: 08/747,846 13 November 1996 (13.11.96) US (71) Applicant: ERICSSON INC. [US/US]; 7001 Development Drive, P.O. Box 13969, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 (US). (72) Inventors: KUBES, Joseph; Apartment R, 1801 Summit Hills Way, Raleigh, NC 27607 (US). SMITH, James, A.; 104 Wendover Lane, Durham, NC 27713 (US). (74) Agents: MOORE, Stanley, R. et al.; Jenkins & Gilchrist, P.C., Suite 3200, 1445 Ross Avenue, Dallas, TX 75202 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report.</i></p>

(54) Title: ELECTROLUMINESCENT BACKLIT DEVICES

(57) Abstract

An electroluminescent backlit device (10) utilizing light-emitting polymers (LEP) is disclosed. A sandwich (130) of LEP material (40) and two electrical conductive materials (130) are used to provide back lighting for a keypad (25) or display. The electrical conductive layers (50, 60) are etched to form channels (100) which provide current to and excite the LEP material (40) to produce light at predetermined points. The etchings are directed around existing electrical contacts (35) to facilitate normal operation of the underlying host system, such as a cellular telephone.



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

ELECTROLUMINESCENT BACKLIT DEVICES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technical Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to input devices, such as keypads and keyboards, as well as to displays and the like, and in particular, to backlit keypads, keyboards and displays utilizing electroluminescent polymers.

Description of Related Art

10 Backlit input devices, such as keypads and keyboards, and displays are known in the art. These devices typically include a light source transmitted either through or underneath a pad or board including operation keys, such as those found on a typewriter or ten-keypad,
15 to provide an optical contrast against the keys. Applications for such backlit input devices include uses in persistent low-light environments (e.g., air traffic controller booth, submarine) and in devices capable of use at night or indoors (e.g., cellular telephone).

20 Prior art backlit input devices include keypads of generally two types: devices where the keys are constructed from light-transmitting material and devices where conduits or channels are used to conduct light from a source to the keys. In the former, the keys and
25 underlying pad or board are typically molded as a single piece and then placed over or adjacent to a light source. In the latter example, devices in which conduits or channels are used to transmit light from a source to the keys, conduits such as fibers offer tight control over the
30 level of light transmitted. Backlit displays include traditional light-emitting diode (LED) displays, liquid crystal displays (LCD), and the like.

35 Regardless of the type of construction, however, the light source for the prior art devices is typically separated from the keys or display surface, requiring additional space in which to store the light source and

-2-

the mechanism for transmitting light from the source to the keys or display surface. This separation also requires a relatively powerful light source so that the keys and/or display surface are sufficiently backlit despite the loss of some of the light during transmission from the source. Stronger light sources typically require additional space, increased power requirements and generate excess heat, all adversely affecting design options for such device. The need for access to the traditional light sources (e.g., for replacing or maintaining the light source) used in prior art devices presents additional design limitations.

Thus, a backlit input device, such as a keypad or keyboard, having a light source which is closely associated with the keys, utilizes a relatively low powered light source, and does not require special space and/or design limitations, is desired. The prior art of backlit keypads, keyboards and displays does not suggest that a backlit device having a light source which is closely associated with the keys or display surface, uses a relatively small amount of space and power, and not requiring conduits or channels to transmit the light from the source to the keys or display surface, is possible.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention comprises a electroluminescent backlit device, such as a key pad, keyboard or display, which utilizes one or more light-emitting polymers (LEP) as a light source to back light the keys or display surface, thus virtually eliminating the relatively large and expensive space and energy requirements of prior art light sources.

The electroluminescent backlit device of the present invention comprises a clear or translucent keyboard, keypad or display surface coated with one or more layers or a LEP material sandwiched between one or more layers of an appropriate electrical conductive material. The

-3-

electrical conductive layers are attached at the edges of the keypad or display surface to a low voltage power supply.

5 The electrical conductive layers are etched perpendicular to one another to form "wires" through which electricity is conducted along such layers. At points in the layers where the "wires" cross, a circuit is formed, producing a light-emitting point in the layer. At these light-emitting points, the LEP material is excited and
10 light is emitted. Polymers exhibiting light of various colors in the visual spectrum are used singly or in combination to produce a wide variety of colors.

Since oxygen and moisture negatively affect the performance of the LEP material, the keys or display surface are sealed against such elements with a clear or
15 translucent coating. Sealed breaks in the coating allow the electrical conductors to connect with the power supply.

The use of a light source (LEP) so closely associated
20 with the keys or display surface facilitates the design of a backlit keypad, keyboard or display exhibiting reduced space limitations. Additionally, while achieving comparable light levels with LED and LCD technologies, the LEP are low voltage and produce very little heat.

25 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A more complete understanding of the method and apparatus of the present invention may be had by reference to the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

30 FIGURE 1 is a top view of an embodiment of the electroluminescent backlit keypad of the present invention;

FIGURE 2 is a side view, in cross section, of the keys of an embodiment of the electroluminescent backlit
35 keypad of the present invention;

-4-

FIGURE 3 is a bottom view of the electroluminescent backlit keypad of the present invention illustrating the electrical connection dimples formed in the layers; and

5 FIGURE 4 is a series of side views in partial cross-section of traditional displays incorporating in different ways the LEP layers of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 FIGURE 1 is a top view of an embodiment of the electroluminescent backlit keypad 10 of the present invention. The electroluminescent backlit keypad 10 comprises a substrate material 20, a keypad 25 including a variety of keys 30 and electrical circuitry contacts 35 (FIGURE 2). The electrical circuitry contacts 35 are
15 associated with each of the key 30 of the keypad 25 and communicate to the electrical circuitry which key 30 has been depressed.

In a preferred embodiment, the keys 30 are formed within the keypad 25 and are of a clear or translucent
20 material. This type of keypad 25 can be thermomolded or prepared using other techniques known in the art. Although the keys 30 are molded within the keypad 25 in a preferred embodiment, it is noted that the keys 30 could be separately formed of the same or other appropriate
25 material and subsequently joined with the keypad 25. The substrate material can be any suitable material, such as fiberglass, polyamide, polycarbonate, fluoro-halo carbon, or similar material.

As illustrated in FIGURE 2, between the substrate
30 material 20 and the keypad 25 are a light-emitting polymer (LEP) layer 40 sandwiched between a first electrical conductive layer 50 and a second electrical conductive layer 60. Any suitable LEP can be used in the LEP layer 40. Examples of such suitable polymers are available from
35 Electromaterials Corporation of America, Mamaroneck, N.Y. and Amersham International plc, Buckinghamshire, England.

-5-

The first conductive layer 50 is located beneath the LEP layer 40 and at an edge includes a connector tab 70. The connector tab 70 connects the first conductive layer 50 to a power supply (not shown). The first conductive layer 50 is composed of any suitable electrically conductive material and is preferably composed of aluminum (Al). The first conductive layer 50 is etched (dashed lines in FIGURE 1) to form first channels 90 which act like "wires" (i.e., they conduct electricity) along the surface of the first conductive layer 50. As illustrated in FIGURE 2, the first channels 90 are shown in the plane of the paper.

The second conductive layer 60 is located above the LEP layer 40 and, like the first conductive layer 50, also includes a connector tab 80 (FIGURE 1) at its edge which connects the second conductive layer 60 to a power supply (not shown). The second conductive layer 60 is also composed of any suitable electrically conductive material, and is preferably composed of indium tin oxide (ITO).

Like the first conductive layer 50, the second conductive layer 60 is also etched along its surface to form second channels 100 ("wires") in its surface. The second channels 100 of the second conductive layer 60 are etched to run in the direction perpendicular to the direction of the first channels 90 etched into the first conductive layer 50. In other words, the etched channels of the two conductive layers form a matrix of squares when viewed from the top or bottom due to the perpendicular direction of the channels. As illustrated in FIGURE 2, the second channels 100 are shown in a direction into the plane of the paper) The first and second channels are preferably etched using lasers, but can be formed by any suitable method, such as stereolithography or physical masking, if desired.

As illustrated in FIGURES 1 and 3, where the first channels 90 of the first conductive layer 50 and the second channels 100 of the second conductive layer 60

-6-

cross (*i.e.*, overlap), a light-emitting point (P) is formed. It is at this point P where the current provided by the power supply to the first conductive layer 50 and the second conductive layer 60 will excite the LEP layer 40 to produce light. A field of such points P will provide a field of uniform light to back light the keys 30 of the keypad 25. The greater number of points P along the LEP layer 40, the more uniform the field of light produced.

Importantly, as illustrated in FIGURE 3, the first channels 90 of the first conductive layer 50 must accommodate the electrical circuitry contacts 35 of the keypad 25. As previously discussed, these electrical circuitry contacts 35 communicate with the electronics of the underlying system (*e.g.*, telephone, calculator) to identify a key 30 when it is depressed. Thus, for example, when the number 2 key 30 is depressed, the electrical circuitry contact 35 associated with the number 2 key 30 is brought into physical contact with a connection point linked to the electronics of the underlying system to identify the key 30 depressed as the number 2 key 30. Accordingly, the first channels 90 must be etched to avoid the electrical circuitry contacts 35, forming dimples 110 in the bottom surface of the substrate material 20. The dimples 110 allow the first channels 90 to conduct electricity across the surface of the substrate material 20 to excite the LEP layer 40 and provide light and also allow the electrical circuitry contacts 35 to properly operate to identify key strokes made on the keypad 25.

Although the first conductive layer 50 and the second conductive layer 60 have been described as being composed of Al and ITO, respectively, it is noted that any suitable conductive material (*i.e.*, having an appropriate dielectric constant) can be used, if desired. Preferably, the first conductive layer 50 is transparent or translucent and the second conductive layer 60 is

-7-

substantially reflective in nature so as to direct light up through the keypad or display device.

In a preferred embodiment, the various layers (first
conductive layer 50, LEP layer 40 and the second
5 conductive layer 60) are print screened one on top of each
other on the bottom surface of the keypad 25. In another
embodiment, the layers are formed using vacuum deposition
techniques known in the art. Additionally, although the
preferred embodiment describes and illustrates a single
10 first conductive layer 50, a LEP layer 40 (typically
including two LEP layers) and a single second conductive
layer 60, it is noted that any number of layers of each
of these layers, or combinations thereof, can be used, if
desired. For example, it is noted that the two or more
15 layers of LEP material, coupled with associated conductive
layers, are used to achieve various colors of emitted
light.

Referring again to FIGURE 2, a clear or translucent
coating 120 seals the outer surface of the keypad 25 and
20 the substrate material 20 so as to seal the layers from
exposure to moisture and oxygen. These elements adversely
affect the performance of LEP materials. The connection
tabs 70 and 80 and the electric circuitry contacts 35 are
sealed at their edges so that layers remain protected
25 while electrical contact between the components and
external electrical components, such as the power supply,
can still be made.

As illustrated in FIGURE 4(a), the LEP sandwich 130
(i.e., conductive layers including LEP) can be
30 incorporated to an electronic device having a display 140,
a display support 150, a PC board 160 and a cover 170.
The LEP sandwich 130 is applied directly on the PC board
160. Using this application method, the PC board 160
provides a seal to protect one side of the LEP sandwich
35 130 against exposure to oxygen and/or moisture. The LEP
sandwich 130 is preferably encapsulated in a material
impervious to oxygen and moisture to protect the LEP

-8-

material. In FIGURE 4(b), use of the LEP sandwich 130 as a stand alone component is illustrated. A support 180 is affixed to the PC board 160 and the LEP sandwich 130 is applied to the support 180 such that the LEP sandwich 130 is located directly beneath the display 140 and provides backlighting for said display 140. Here, although the support 180 provides to the LEP sandwich 130 partial protection from exposure to moisture and/or oxygen, the LEP sandwich 130 is preferably encapsulated for complete protection from detrimental external elements. In FIGURE 4(c) the LEP sandwich 130 is applied directly to a flex film 190 associated with the PC board 160. Here, the LEP sandwich 130 is sealed in the flex film 190 to prevent exposure to oxygen and/or moisture and is placed both below the display 140 and a keypad 200. In this way, a single LEP sandwich 130 provides backlighting for two devices, reducing the number of light sources, and thus overall size, required.

Numerous other applications and application methods are apparent to those skilled in the art. Additionally, the LEP sandwich can be integrated easily with other technologies, including without limitation, touch-screen technology, if desired.

Although preferred embodiments of the apparatus of the present invention have been illustrated in the accompanying Drawings and described in the foregoing Detailed Description, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to the embodiments disclosed, but is capable of numerous rearrangements, modifications and substitutions without departing from the spirit of the invention as set forth and defined by the following claims.

-9-

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An electroluminescent keypad for use with a host system including electrical components, comprising:

a substrate material;

5 a keypad including at least one key;

at least one layer of light-emitting polymer material;

a first layer of electrical conductive material connected to a power supply and located along a bottom surface of the layer of light-emitting polymer material;

10 a second layer of electrical conductive material connected to the power supply and located along a top surface of the layer of light-emitting polymer material; and

15 said first layer of electrical conductive material and said second layer of electrical conductive material providing current to the layer of light-emitting polymer material at predetermined points, causing said layer of light-emitting polymer material to produce light at such
20 predetermined points.

2. The electroluminescent keypad of Claim 1, wherein the first electrical conductive layer is etched along its surface in a first direction to form a first set
25 of channels and the second electrical conductive layer is etched along its surface in a direction perpendicular to said first direction to form a second set of channels, said first set and said second set of channels capable of conducting electricity along said channels.

3. The electroluminescent keypad of Claim 2, wherein the predetermined points at which the layer of light-emitting polymer material will produce light are defined by points on the layer of light-emitting polymer material where the first set of channels along the bottom
35 surface of the layer of light-emitting polymer material

-10-

intersect with the second set of channels along the top surface of the layer of light-emitting polymer material.

5 4. The electroluminescent keypad of Claim 1, wherein the substrate material is selected from the group consisting of plastic, fiberglass, polyamide, polycarbonate or fluoro-halo carbon.

10 5. The electroluminescent keypad of Claim 1, wherein the keypad is constructed of a clear or translucent material.

15 6. The electroluminescent keypad of Claim 1, wherein the first layer of electrical conductive material is composed of aluminum.

20 7. The electroluminescent keypad of Claim 1, wherein the second layer of electrical conductive material is composed of indium tin oxide.

25 8. The electroluminescent keypad of Claim 1, wherein the layer of light-emitting polymer material, the first layer of electrical conductive material and the second layer of electrical conductive material are formed using a print screen technique.

30 9. The electroluminescent keypad of Claim 1, wherein the layer of light-emitting polymer material, the first layer of electrical conductive material and the second layer of electrical conductive material are formed using a vacuum deposition technique.

35 10. The electroluminescent keypad of Claim 1, wherein the at least one layer of light-emitting polymer material further includes a coating of material to seal the at least one layer of light-emitting polymer material against exposure to moisture and oxygen.

-11-

11. The electroluminescent keypad of Claim 2,
wherein the channels are etched to avoid interrupting
electrical contact between the at least one key and
5 electrical components of the host system.

12. The electroluminescent keypad of Claim 1,
wherein the host system is a personal communication
device.

10

13. The electroluminescent keypad of Claim 12,
wherein the personal communication device is a cellular
telephone.

15

14. An electroluminescent display for use with a
host system, said host system including electrical
components, said electroluminescent display comprising:

a substrate material;

a display surface;

20

at least one light-emitting polymer (LEP) layer;

a first electrical conductive material (ECM) layer
connected to a power supply and located along a bottom
surface of the at least one LEP layer, said first ECM
layer including a first set of channels etched in a first
25 direction into the its surface, said first set of channels
capable of conducting electricity along their length;

25

a second ECM layer connected to the power supply and
located along a top surface of the at least one LEP layer,
said second ECM layer including a second set of channels
30 etched in a direction perpendicular to the first
direction, said second set of channels capable of
conducting electricity along their length;

30

said first set of channels and said second set of
channels crossing at a multiplicity of predetermined
35 points along the LEP layer; and

35

said first ECM layer and said second ECM layer
providing current to the at least one LEP layer at the

-12-

predetermined points on its surface, causing said at least one LEP layer to produce light at such predetermined points.

5 15. The electroluminescent display of Claim 14, wherein the first ECM layer is composed of aluminum.

10 16. The electroluminescent display of Claim 14, wherein the second ECM layer is composed of indium tin oxide.

15 17. The electroluminescent display of Claim 14, wherein the first ECM layer is composed of a material having a high dielectric constant.

 18. The electroluminescent display of Claim 14, wherein the second ECM layer is composed of a material having a low dielectric constant.

20 19. The electroluminescent display of Claim 14, wherein the host system is a cellular telephone.

25 20. The electroluminescent display of Claim 14, wherein the display surface is composed of a clear or translucent material.

FIG. 1

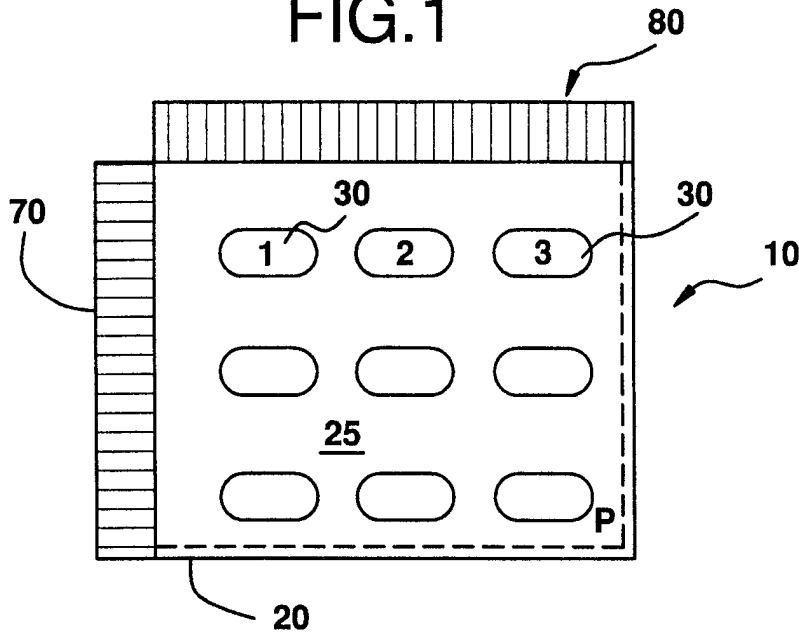


FIG. 2

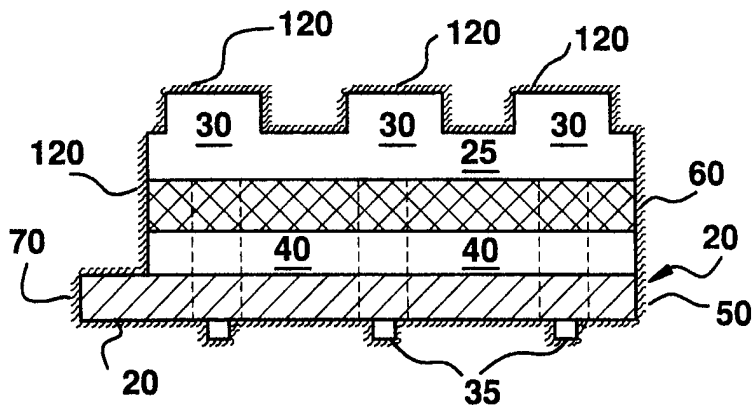


FIG. 3

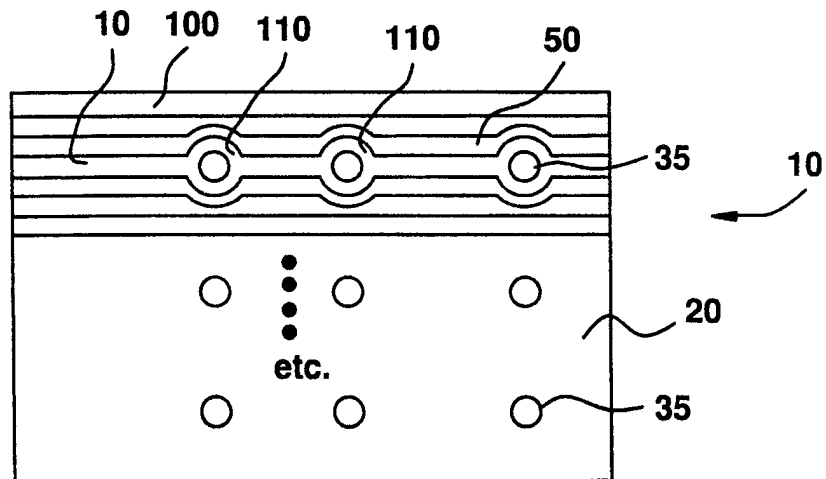


FIG.4A

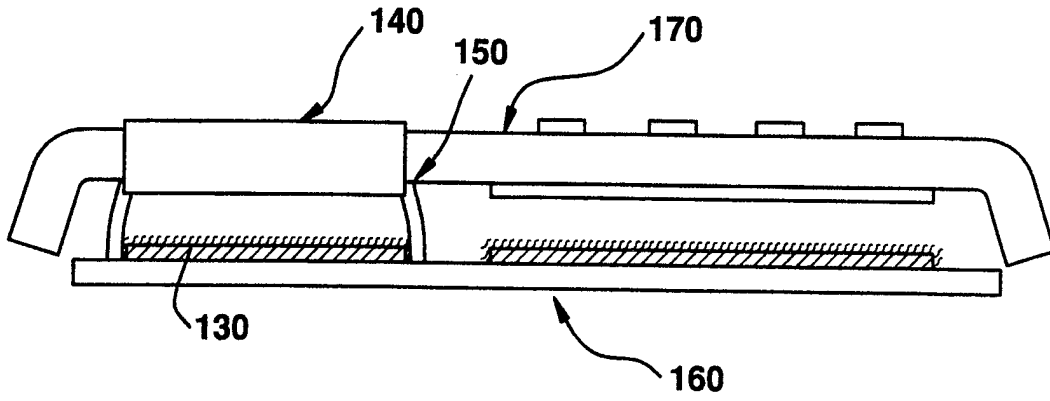


FIG.4B

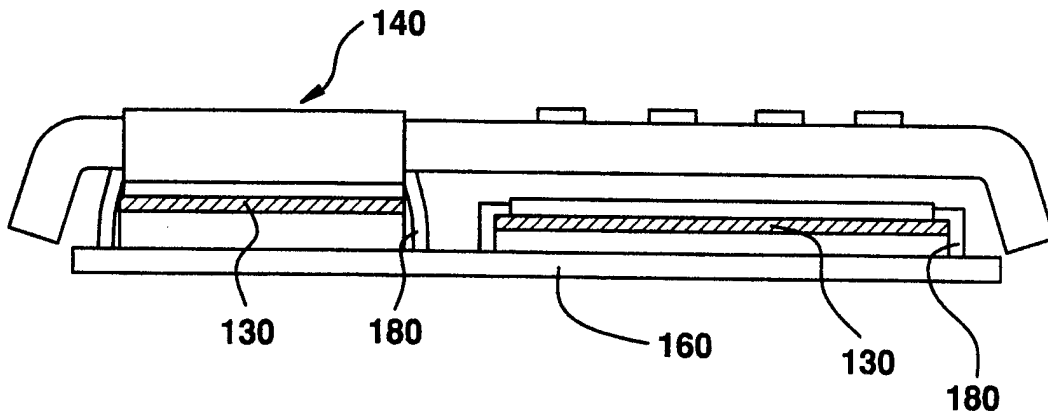
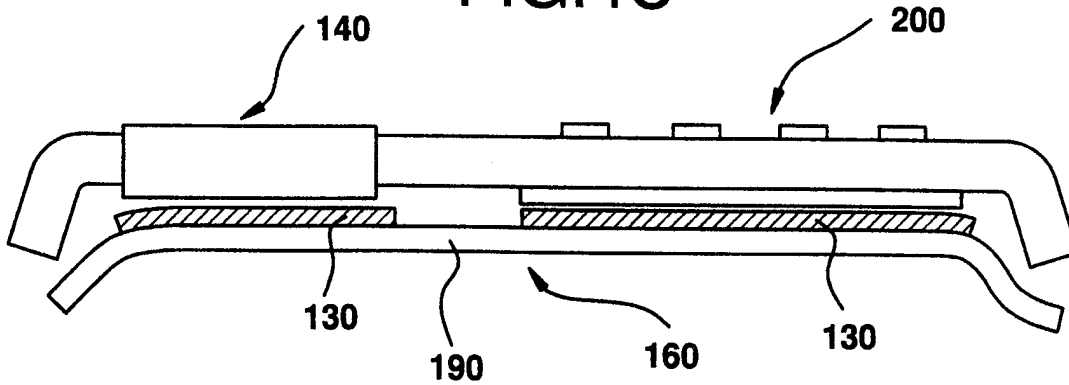


FIG.4C



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 97/21200

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 H01H13/70 H04M1/22

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)
IPC 6 H01H H04M H03K G09F

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 practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 758 830 A (LEVIEN DAVID A ET AL) 19 July 1988 see column 3, line 3 - column 4, line 16	1-5, 7-9, 14, 16-18
Y	---	6, 10-13, 15, 19, 20
Y	WO 94 14180 A (DUREL CORP) 23 June 1994 see page 8, line 1 - page 10, line 35 see page 20, line 3 - page 21, line 20	10, 12, 13, 19, 20
Y	EP 0 644 564 A (FORD MOTOR CO) 22 March 1995 see column 6, line 10 - column 7, line 26	11
Y	US 4 613 793 A (PANICKER RAMACHANDRA M P ET AL) 23 September 1986 see column 3, line 32 - column 4, line 3	6, 10, 15

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in 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 document 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

5 February 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

13/02/1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P. B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl.
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Libberecht, L

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 97/21200

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4758830 A	19-07-88	NONE	
WO 9414180 A	23-06-94	EP 0678216 A JP 8505000 T US 5565733 A	25-10-95 28-05-96 15-10-96
EP 0644564 A	22-03-95	CA 2132085 A DE 69407013 D JP 7164964 A US 5570114 A	18-03-95 08-01-98 27-06-95 29-10-96
US 4613793 A	23-09-86	NONE	