

608185

COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA
Patents Act 1952

APPLICATION FOR A STANDARD PATENT

I/We

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.

of

1006, Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma-shi, Osaka-fu, Japan

hereby apply for the grant of a Standard Patent for an invention entitled:

Washing machine

which is described in the accompanying complete specification.

Details of basic application(s):-

<u>Number</u>	<u>Convention Country</u>	<u>Date</u>
1-17902	Japan	27 January 1989
1-67038	Japan	17 March 1989
1-198938	Japan	31 July 1989

The address for service is care of DAVIES & COLLISON, Patent Attorneys, of 1 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia.

DATED this TWENTY FIFTH day of JANUARY 1990

To: THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS



.....
a member of the firm of
DAVIES & COLLISON for
and on behalf of the
applicant(s)

APPLICATION ACCEPTED AND AMENDMENTS

ALLOWED 20-12-90

Davies & Collison, Melbourne

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
PATENTS ACT 1952
DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF CONVENTION OR
NON-CONVENTION APPLICATION FOR A PATENT

Insert title of invention.

In support of the Application made for a patent for an invention
entitled: "WASHING MACHINE"

Insert full name(s) and address(es)
of declarant(s) being the appli-
cant(s) or person(s) authorized to
sign on behalf of an applicant
company.

I, Shigetaka AWANO of
~~We~~

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. of
1006, Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma-shi, Osaka-fu, Japan

Cross out whichever of paragraphs
1(a) or 1(b) does not apply

1(a) relates to application made
by individual(s)
1(b) relates to application made
by company; insert name of
applicant company.

do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :-

1. (a) ~~I am~~ the applicant ~~.....~~ for the patent
~~We are~~
or (b) I am authorized by

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD

the applicant..... for the patent to make this declaration on ^{its} ~~their~~ behalf.

Cross out whichever of paragraphs
2(a) or 2(b) does not apply

2(a) relates to application made
by inventor(s)
2(b) relates to application made
by company(s) or person(s) who
are not inventor(s); insert full
name(s) and address(es) of inven-
tors.

2. (a) ~~I am~~ the actual inventor ~~.....~~ of the invention
~~We are~~
or (b)

Mitsuyuki KIUCHI, of 20-41, Tezukayamaminami 2-chome,
Nara-shi, Nara-ken, Japan; Hisayuki IMHASHI, of
C302, 1-19, Seiwadaihigashi, Kawanishi-shi, Hyogo-ken,
Japan; and Shoichi MATSUI, of C204, 1-19, Seiwadaihigashi,
Kawanishi-shi, Hyogo-ken, Japan, respectively

~~is~~ the actual inventor..s..... of the invention and the facts upon which the applicant.....
~~are~~ ^{is} entitled to make the application are as follows :-

State manner in which applicant(s)
derive title from inventor(s)

The applicant is the assignee of the said actual
inventors in respect of the invention.

Cross out paragraphs 3 and 4
for non-convention applications.
For convention applications,
insert basic country(s) followed
by date(s) and basic applicant(s).

3. The basic application...s..... as defined by Section 141 of the Act ~~was~~ made
~~were~~
in JAPAN on the 27th January, 1989
by MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD
in JAPAN on the 17th March, 1989
by MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD
in JAPAN on the 31st July, 1989
by MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD

4. The basic application...s..... referred to in paragraph 3 of this Declaration ~~was~~
~~were~~
the first application...s..... made in a Convention country in respect of the invention the subject
of the application.

Insert place and date of signature.

Declared at Osaka, Japan this 14th day of February 1990

Signature of declarant(s) (no
attestation required)

Note: Initial all alterations.

Shigetaka Awano
Shigetaka AWANO

DAVIES & COLLISON, MELBOURNE and CANBERRA Assistant Director
Intellectual Property Center
Authorized Signing Officer

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(57) Claim

1. A washing machine which comprises:

an optical sensor consisting of a light emitting element and light receiving element so as to detect the light permeability of a detergent solution and rinse water in a washer tank;

output control means for controlling an output generated from said light emitting element of the optical sensor; and

storage means,

wherein said output control means controls said light emitting element such that the light permeability of water or air fed in said washer tank becomes a reference value of said storage means.

608185

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
PATENTS ACT 1952
COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

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This document contains the
amendments made under
Section 49 and is correct for
printing

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION FOR THE INVENTION ENTITLED:

Washing machine

The following statement is a full description of this invention, including the best method of performing it known to me/us:-

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a washing machine or laundry machine equipped with an optical sensor for detecting the light permeability of a solution of washing detergent or rinse water in a washer tank.

Description of the Prior Art

A washing machine of the type referred to above, namely, a washing machine equipped with an optical sensor for detecting the light permeability of a solution of washing detergent, i.e., how much the light can penetrate the solution of washing detergent has been disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-open Publication No. 61-50595. More specifically, the washing machine of Tokkaisho 61-50595 is provided with an optical sensor comprised of light emitting and light receiving elements confronting each other in a washer tank, so that the light permeability of the detergent solution in the washer tank is detected by an output from the light receiving element. A control circuit to which is generated an output of the optical sensor obtains data showing the degree of dirtiness of the laundries on the basis of the time period consumed from the start of washing until the light permeability detected by the optical sensor decreases to a predetermined value (20 % of the light permeability of clear water), and the washing machine is

operated under the control based on this dirtiness data of the control circuit.

Meanwhile, a washing machine disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-open Publication No. 61-159999 has been devised with taking note of the fact that the light permeability detected by the optical sensor gradually increases after the start of washing, and thereafter it gradually decreases. A time point at the border between the increase and decrease of the light permeability is set as an initial value of the data. In this washing machine, the kind of a using detergent and the like are detected on the basis of both the time spent before the light permeability reaches the border after the start of washing, and the ^{degree of change} changing ~~width~~ of the light permeability.

In the washing machine disclosed in Japanese Patent Laid-open Publication NO. 61-50595, however, if the light emitting surface of the light emitting element or the light receiving surface of the light receiving element is stained, the light amount coming from the light emitting element to the light receiving element lessens thereby to diminish an output from the light receiving element. Accordingly, the light permeability shown by the optical sensor results in a lower value than the actual one of the detergent in the washer tank. In consequence, it becomes a shorter time before the light permeability shown by the optical sensor reaches the predetermined value after the



start of washing in comparison with the case where the elements are not stained. Therefore, the dirtiness degree is erroneously detected. Particularly, since the washing machine is used with the laundries and detergent put in the washer tank, it cannot be avoided that the light emitting and receiving elements provided in the washer tank are adhered with stains. Moreover, the adhesion of the stain is naturally increased in proportion to the using time of the washing machine. As a result, the detecting accuracy of the optical sensor is deteriorated with time. Accordingly, the optical sensor cannot be relied upon for a long time service in detection of the dirtiness of laundries.

Meanwhile, the change in the light permeability of the detergent solution in the washer tank is greatly influenced by the kind of the using detergent. Liquid detergent changes the light permeability thereof considerably a little as compared with powdery detergent, and the light permeability of liquid detergent may not be reduced so much as to 20 % of clear water. In such case, it is impossible to obtain the dirtiness data. Therefore, the washing machine disclosed in Tokkaisho 61-50595 is not able to control washing in a manner corresponding to the kind of the using detergent.

On the other hand, the washing machine disclosed in Tokkaisho 61-159999 is designed to detect the kind of the using cleanser. However, according to the detecting method

employed in the machine, the kind of the detergent can be detected only when the detergent is supplied into the tank before the water is poured at the start of washing. In other words, if the detergent is put in the tank after the start of washing (after the start of stirring), the light permeability shown by the optical sensor declines after the start of washing. However, since this washing machine is arranged to operate based on such notion that the light permeability of the optical sensor increases once after the start of washing and then, gradually decreases, therefore, the washing machine cannot detect the kind of the detergent if the detergent is put after the start of washing. In addition, the change in the light permeability of the optical sensor is dependent not only on the kind of the using detergent, but on the amount of the detergent, etc. and accordingly the light permeability of the optical sensor does not always follow such a constant pattern as to increase once after the start of washing and thereafter decrease.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention there is provided a washing machine which comprises:

an optical sensor consisting of a light emitting element and light receiving element so as to detect the light permeability of a detergent solution and rinse water in a washer tank;

output control means for controlling an output generated from said light emitting element of the optical sensor; and

storage means,

wherein said output control means controls said light emitting element such that the light permeability of water or air fed in said washer tank becomes a reference value of said storage means.

In accordance with the present invention there is also provided a washing machine which comprises:

an optical sensor consisting of a light emitting and a light receiving elements so as to detect the light permeability of a detergent solution and rinse water in a washer tank;

output control means for controlling an output generated from said light



emitting element of the optical sensor;

a storage means; and

control means for controlling washing and/or rinsing operations,

wherein said output control means controls said light emitting element such
5 that the light permeability of the water or air fed in said washer tank becomes a
reference value of said storage means, thereby to initialize said optical sensor, and said
control means controls washing and/or rinsing operation in accordance with the change
in the light permeability detected by said optical sensor during the washing or rinsing
operation.

10 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred embodiments of the present invention will hereinafter be described
in detail, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings
throughout which like parts are designated by like reference numerals, and in which:

15 Fig. 1 is a circuit diagram of an optical sensor of a washing machine according
to one embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing the circuit structure of the washing machine
of Fig. 1;



Fig. 3 is a flow-chart showing the controlling operation of the washing machine of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a graph showing the change of an output of the optical sensor of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a table showing judging contents in the controlling operation of the washing machine of Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view of the washing machine;

Fig. 7 is a circuit diagram of an optical sensor of a washing machine according to a modified embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 is a graph showing an output of the optical sensor of Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a flow chart showing how to set the optical sensor at the start of washing;

Fig. 10 is a flow chart showing the change detecting operation of the optical sensor;

Fig. 11 is a flow chart of a sub routine for setting and storing an output of the optical sensor to a reference value;

Fig. 12 is a flow chart showing the controlling operation of the optical sensor before washing;

Fig. 13 is a graph showing the relation between the dirtiness degree and the changing ratio of an optical sensor output V_1 with respect to an optical sensor output V_0 during the supply of water;



Fig. 14 is a timing chart of an output signal of the optical sensor from the start of washing to drying;

Fig. 15 is a graph showing the controlling contents for the washing time;

Fig. 16 is a flow chart showing the controlling operation of washing; and

Fig. 17 is a flow chart showing the output controlling operation for the optical sensor.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to Figs. 1-6, the structure of an automatic washing machine according to one preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described.

The washing machine shown in Fig. 6 is provided with a washer tank 1 which serves also as a dryer tank (hereinafter referred to as a washer tank). A stirring vane 2 is rotatively placed in the bottom section inside the washer tank 1. A water reservoir 3 housing the washer tank 1 is supported by a main body 5 of the washing machine through a suspension 4, so that the water reservoir 3 is restricted from vibrating. A lid 5a which is freely openable and closable is provided in the upper portion of the main body 5. There is a motor 6 below the water reservoir 3, the rotation of which is transmitted to the stirring vane 2 through a transmission mechanism 7. At the time of drying, the transmission mechanism 7 also transmits the rotating force of the motor 6 to the washer tank 1.



Further, a water exit 9 formed in the bottom portion of the water reservoir 3 is communicated to a drain valve 10 through a drainage path 11. A light emitting and receiving unit 8 comprised of a light emitting and a light receiving elements is installed in a part of the drainage path 11.

Referring to a block diagram of Fig. 2, the circuit construction of the washing machine will be described hereinbelow.

In Fig. 2, an alternating current source 12 supplies power to a control unit 13, the motor 6 provided with a phase advancing capacitor 14, the drain valve 10 and a feed valve 15. The control unit 13 has a microcomputer 16 which is the center of controlling function. At an input of the microcomputer 16 are connected a cover opening/closing detecting device 17 which detects whether the lid 5a is opened or closed, a water level detecting means 18 for detecting the water level within the washer tank 1, an optical sensor 19 including the light emitting and receiving unit 8 and which detects the light permeability of a detergent solution and rinse water in the washer tank 1, and a volume detecting means 20 for detecting the volume of laundries in the washer tank 1 by the change of a terminal voltage of the capacitor 14 when the motor 6 is turned off. The volume detecting means 20 counts the number of pulses of the capacitor 4 when the motor 6 is controlled in the normal or reverse rotation thereof or the motor 6 is turned off, to



determine that there are a lot of laundries in the washer tank when the number of pulses is small. On the other hand, at an output side of the microcomputer 16 is connected a switching means 21 so as to control the load of the motor 6 and the like by an output signal from the microcomputer. Moreover, the microcomputer 16 is further connected with an operation display means 22 for transmitting and receiving signals alternately therewith.

The above-mentioned control unit 13 will operate in the following manner.

In the first place, when the microcomputer 16 receives a start signal from the operation display means 22, the microcomputer carries out the programmed proceedings, that is, washing by a detergent solution, rinsing by clear water and drying. More specifically, when the water is supplied in the washing process, the microcomputer 16 controls the feed valve 15 to be opened and the drain valve 10 to be closed through the switching means 21. In the middle of the supply of water, when the water level is low, the motor 6 is driven to rotate the stirring vane 2 for a predetermined time. Immediately after the rotation of the motor 6 is stopped, the microcomputer 16 reads a signal from the volume detecting device 20 so as to determine the volume of the laundries from the attenuating change of the terminal voltage of the capacitor of the motor 6. Consequently, the stream of water, washing time, rinsing time, drying time,



etc. suitable for the detected volume of laundries are decided, and each process is carried out.

Referring now to Fig. 1, the concrete structure of the optical sensor 19 which is a main feature of the present invention will be explained.

The microcomputer 16 is provided with a PWM output terminal 16a which freely controls the pulse width. An output pulse from the PWM output terminal 16a is, via a D/A converter 19a, inputted to a base of a transistor 19b. In other words, an anode current in a light emitting diode 8a which is a light emitting element of the light emitting and receiving unit 8 and connected to a collector of the transistor 19b is controlled by the pulse width. The D/A converter 19a and transistor 19b constitute a current variable means for the light emitting element. A phototransistor 8b which is a light receiving element for receiving light from the light emitting diode 8a has an emitter connected to a resistor 19d, and an output signal V_e (light permeability) of the phototransistor 8b can be taken out as a voltage. This output signal V_e is connected to an A/D input terminal of the microcomputer 16 to be A/D converted.

The microcomputer 16 controls the optical sensor 19 as follows.

Referring to a flow chart of Fig. 3, the water level detecting means 18 detects the presence or absence of



water in the washer tank 1 in step 140. Without water, the current of the light emitting diode 8a is increased in step 141 and, the optical sensor is initialized such that the output voltage V_e of the phototransistor 8b becomes a reference value V_o in step 142. That is to say, the light permeability of the air is set as a reference value. The pulse width from the PWM output terminal 16a should be increased when the current of the light emitting diode 8a is to be increased. Because of this initial setting of the optical sensor, it can be prevented that the detecting accuracy is missed due to the decline of the output voltage of the phototransistor 8b resulting from the adhesion of stains to the surface of the light emitting diode 8a or phototransistor 8b. In the case where the water is already supplied in the washer tank 1, the optical sensor is set with the current of the light emitting diode 8a employed in the previous operation, in step 143. Then, in step 144, a constant current is fed to the light emitting diode 8a. It is detected in step 145 whether the washing process is selected. In the event that the washing process is not selected, the flow proceeds to a succeeding process in step 146 (for example, rinsing process). In the washing process, if without water in the tank 1, the volume detecting means 20 detects the volume of laundries, and the water is fed to a predetermined water level, and thereafter the stirring vane 2 is rotated to produce the stream of water. The



change in the output voltage V_e of the phototransistor 8b after the start of stirring is indicated in a graph of Fig. 4 in which lines A and B show the change when a powder detergent is used, and a line C indicates the change when a liquid detergent is used. If washing is completed before a time point T_1 (e.g., the user sets the washing time period shorter than T_1), the flow advances to a next process (steps 147 and 148). In step 149, the output voltage V_e is set to be V_{e1} at the time point T_1 after the start of washing. In step 150, it is judged whether V_{e1} is larger than the judging value V_x set for judging the kind of the detergent. If $V_{e1} > V_x$ holds (in the case shown by line C in Fig. 4), a flag of liquid detergent is set in step 151. Or, if $V_{e1} \leq V_x$ holds (in the case shown by lines A and B in Fig. 4), a flag of powder detergent is set up in step 152. Since the light permeability of the liquid detergent is decreased to 80 % in comparison with the reference value V_0 which is the light permeability when no water is present in the washer tank, namely, the light permeability of the air, while the light permeability of powder detergent is lowered to 40-60 %, about the middle of the light permeability between the liquid and powder detergents is set to be V_x , thereby to enable the detection of the kind of using detergent. The changing ratio ΔV_e of the output voltage V_e is detected in step 153. It is regarded as a saturating point of the light permeability when ΔV_e is smaller than a set value. A difference ΔV between the reference value V_0 of the light



permeability of the air and the output voltage V_{e1} is obtained in step 154. The time to the saturating point is $T3$.

With reference to a table of Fig. 5, how the difference ΔV and the time $T3$ are utilized for control of washing will be described.

5 In Fig. 5, the difference ΔV and the time $T3$ are classified into three groups, respectively, large, middle and small. By way of example, when both ΔV and $T3$ are small, the washing time is shortened, whereas, when both ΔV and $T3$ are in the middle group, the washing time is set to ordinary (middle). In this way, the data variables ΔV and $T3$ are subjected to fuzzy logic operations on the basis of the different fuzzy
10 set values shown in the truth table in Fig. 5. These fuzzy logic operations result in another fuzzy logic variable which can be representative of the washing time as in the present case.

Fuzzy logic is herein understood to refer to mathematical logic using boolean variables which are not restricted to values of 'on' or 'off' (0 or 1) only. For example,
15 while an ordinary logic function will always result in either 'true' or 'false', a fuzzy logic function may have a resultant set which includes 'true', 'fairly true', 'almost false', and 'false'.

Furthermore, washing can be controlled by three data, i.e., volume data of laundries detected by the volume detecting means 20 in addition to the data of ΔV and
20 $T3$, which will be described hereinbelow.

In other words, the judging result from ΔV and $T3$ is classified into a set comprising three values, namely, large, middle and small. By comparing the result with the washing time determined by the volume of laundries detected by the detecting means 20, the washing time is controlled 3 minutes longer in the event that
25 the result is large. If the result is middle, the washing time is maintained as it is. On the other hand, if the result is small, the washing time is shortened by two



minutes. Thus, washing can be controlled in an optimum manner. If the washing time is decided from the total point of view based on the detected volume of the laundries $W1$ and the dirtiness degree $W2$ (determined by ΔV and $T3$), washing can be controlled as if it were done by the user himself or herself, with agreeing upon two factors, i.e., the volume of laundries and dirtiness degree which should be taken into consideration when the user decides the washing time.

Although the foregoing description is related to the detecting operation of dirtiness and controlling operation therefor mainly in the washing process, the same goes true also in the rinsing process.

Since ΔV changes in accordance with the kind of the detergent as shown in Fig. 4, the value of ΔV classified in the groups, large, middle and small in Fig. 5 may be changed corresponding to the kind of the detergent. Moreover, the detecting accuracy of the saturating point of dirt may be rendered variable corresponding to the kind of the detergent.

In the foregoing embodiment, since the optical sensor is set at the initial stage when the clear air is in the washer tank, the detection of dirt is based on the relative change of the light permeability from that of the air, and accordingly the detection is free from influences by stains on the drainage path where the optical sensor is



installed on the stains interfering the light of the optical sensor, thereby to realize an accurate detection of dirt.

In addition, since it is possible to detect the kind of the detergent by the relative change of the output of the optical sensor between when the air is in the washer tank and after the start of washing, the data of the kind of the detergent can be utilized for an accurate detection of dirt and accordingly for an accurate control of washing.

Hereinafter, an optical sensor and its control circuit of a washing machine according to a modified embodiment of the present invention will be explained with reference to Fig. 7.

In Fig. 7, a pulse width controlling circuit (referred to a PWM circuit hereinafter) for controlling the current of the light emitting diode 8a in the light emitting and receiving unit 8 and, an A/D converter for converting an analog signal to a digital signal is built in the microcomputer 16. A storage device 23 stores a control signal for controlling the current of the light emitting diode 8a (output controlling signal), namely, it stores data of PWM signals. This storage device 23 uses, for example, a non-volatile memory. The PWM signal from the microcomputer 16 is added to the D/A converter 19a (generally, an integrating circuit) to be converted to a direct current voltage thereby to control the voltage at the base of the transistor 19b. The collector of the transistor 19b is connected to



the light emitting diode 8a, and the emitter thereof is connected to an emitter resistor 19c, thereby constituting a constant current circuit able to control the current of the light emitting diode 8a by the base voltage. A switching transistor 19e is connected in series to the emitter resistor 19c, so that the current of the light emitting diode 8a is controlled on and off and pulse-driven by an output signal Fi of the microcomputer 16. A load resistor 19f of the phototransistor 8b, an emitter follower circuit of a transistor 19g, a resistor 19h and a capacitor 19i form a peak hold circuit so as to stabilize an output signal of the pulse-driven light emitting and receiving unit 8, with reducing errors in A/D conversion.

The change of an output of the optical sensor 19 in the whole process of operation is indicated in a graph of Fig. 8. In this case, the change means a change after the current of the light emitting diode 8a is controlled to generate a preset output. As is clear from Fig. 8, the light permeability during washing is detected by the change of the output of the optical sensor from the reference value Vo which is set when the rinse water is supplied (The light permeability is represented by $\Delta V/V_o \times 100$ % wherein ΔV indicates the difference between the output V1 and reference output Vo). The light permeability expresses the dirtiness degree and cleanliness degree of the laundries. Also the



change of the output from the clear water at the time of rinsing is seen from Fig. 8.

Fig. 9 is a flow chart showing how the optical sensor is set at the start of washing. Upon supply of the power in step 212, it is detected in step 213 whether or not the current I_F of the light emitting diode 8a is set. If I_F is set, the set value is inputted from the storage means (memory) 23 in step 214, and the microcomputer 16 sets I_F by the PWM signals based on the inputted data in step 215. If I_F is not set in step 213, it is adjusted in step 216, and the PWM signal is controlled such that the output signal V_c of the optical sensor 19 is a set value, thereby to control the output of the D/A converter circuit 19a of Fig. 7. The data read out from the storage means 23 is the data set at the previous rinsing time.

The detecting flow of the change of the output of the optical sensor 19 during the washing process is indicated in Fig. 10.

The light emitting diode 8a is pulse-driven at a set level periodically in step 221 to input data of outputs V_c of the optical sensor 19. Since the output data includes bubbles and noise components, such data at an extraordinarily low level is removed, and only signals of a suitable level are taken out in step 222. The changing ratio of the data V_c is obtained in step 223, judged in step 224 whether it is a predetermined ratio. The light permeability when



the changing ratio becomes a predetermined ratio and, the saturating time are stored in step 225 to determine the washing time in step 226. When the determined washing time has passed, washing is completed in step 227. Then, discharging of water and drying are carried out in step 228. After it is detected in step 229 whether the rinse water is filled in the tank, the current of the light emitting diode 8a is controlled such that the output signal V_c of the optical sensor 19 shows the reference value V_o .

A flow chart of Fig. 11 explains the controlling process when the output signal of the optical sensor is set to be the reference value V_o .

In step 232, the current I_f of the light emitting diode 8a is controlled. In step 233, the switching transistor is turned on to input the signal V_c of the optical sensor 19 into the microcomputer 16 for A/D conversion. Then, the switching transistor 19d is turned off in step 235. A difference ΔX between the reference value V_o and the input signal V_c is calculated in step 236. In step 237, PWM control is performed such that the difference ΔX is within a predetermined value. If the difference is found within the predetermined value, the output controlling data is stored in the storage means 23, and the optical sensor 19 is fixed by the stored data thereafter to turn on and off the current of the light emitting diode 8a.



In the above-described embodiment, the output voltage of the optical sensor is set at the reference value at the supplying time of rinse water, so that the dirtiness degree or cleanliness degree of the laundries is detected by the change of the output voltage from the reference value. In general, the water supplied as rinse water has 100 % light permeability. Therefore, the light permeability or degree of dirtiness of the water can be detected by the changing ratio of the output voltage of the optical sensor with respect to the reference value. Particularly, for detecting the dirtiness degree of the laundries at the time of washing, the change of the light permeability from the clear water will do the detection.

Further, since the previous reference value is arranged to be stored in the storage means 23, it may be useful in the case where washing is continuously performed subsequent to the previous one (in the case where water drops are still adhered to the optical sensor 19 because of the previous washing, resulting in an erroneous detection). Accordingly, no complicated control is required even in the continuous washing.

The controlling process without the output controlling data will be described with reference to Fig. 12:

In the event that the output controlling data is not found in step 240, or the data is found to be inappropriate, the presence or absence of water is detected in step



241. If the water is found above the minimum water level in step 241, that is, if there is some water in the washer tank, the output voltage of the optical sensor is set at the reference value V_0 in step 243. On the contrary, if there is no water in the washer tank, the output voltage is set to a second reference value V_0' . This is because the refractive index is different between the air and water. Since the reference value V_0 for the clear water is 1.1 times larger in comparison with the reference value V_0' for the general air, V_0' is set smaller than V_0 .

With reference to Fig. 13, the basic principle of the detection of dirtiness and cleanliness will be described.

Specifically, when the output from the light emitting diode 8a is made constant, the ratio between the generated light amount I_0 and the penetrating light amount I_1 when the water is clear water is represented by $I_1/I_0 = e^{-k_1 l}$, wherein k_1 is a light absorbing factor and l is an optical path length. Similarly, when the water is dirty, the ratio between the generated light amount I_0 and the penetrating light amount I_2 is indicated by $I_2/I_0 = e^{-k_2 l}$, wherein k_2 represents a light absorbing factor of dirty liquid. If I_0 is constant, the following equation is held;

$$I_2/I_1 = e^{-e(k_2-k_1)l}$$

Since the penetrating light amount I_1 when the water is clear is proportional to V_0 shown in Fig. 14, and



the penetrating light amount I_2 when the water is dirty is proportional to V_1 of Fig. 14, an equation;

$$V_1/V_0 = e^{-e(k_2-k_1)}$$

is obtained. Accordingly, it is understood that the changing ratio V_1/V_0 of the sensor output for the voltage V_0 when the rinse water is supplied is changed logarithmically to the change of dirtiness (the change of light absorbing factor), as viewed from the graph of Fig. 13. In other words,

$$\ln(V_1-V_0) = -\Delta k \cdot l \quad (\Delta k = k_2 - k_1)$$

Therefore, it is so determined that the larger the changing ratio is, the greater the dirtiness degree is, with elongating the washing time, or strengthening the stirring force.

Although the current of the light emitting diode 8a is controlled through D/A conversion by PWM controlling and integrating circuit in the foregoing embodiment, it may be effected by direct D/A conversion. Moreover, in setting the optical sensor at the reference voltage V_0 , although it is easy if the current of the light emitting diode 8a is increased from 0, it takes much time. In addition, since the output control requires a good responding capability, the capacity of the capacitor 191 should be rendered small."

The washing time can be controlled also in the other modification of the present invention, which will be described with reference to Fig. 15.



The washing time TW is expressed by $TW=TS+TF$ (wherein TS is a saturating time until the change of the output of the optical sensor becomes constant after the start of washing, and TF is the time corresponding to the changing ratio $V1/Vo$ (Vo being the reference value and $V1$ being the output of the optical sensor at the saturating time point)). In considering the case where the light permeability does not reach the saturating point, a minimum value $Tmin$ and a maximum value $Tmax$ are set for the washing time, which are changed corresponding to the volume of the laundries. Therefore, when a lot of laundries are to be washed, $Tmin$ and $Tmax$ are large. The changing ratio $V1/Vo$ is different between the liquid detergent and powder detergent, that is, not smaller than 0.5 and smaller than 0.5, respectively. When the powder detergent is used for the laundries stained little, $V1/Vo$ is approximately 0.5. As the dirtiness of laundries increases, the changing ratio becomes smaller than 0.5. On the other hand, when the liquid detergent is used, if the laundries are a little dirty, $V1/Vo$ becomes closer to 1, and it becomes smaller than 1 as the dirtiness increases. Since the logarithmic value of $V1/Vo$ is inversely proportional to the dirtiness degree, the laundries are much dirtier as the changing ratio $V1/Vo$ becomes smaller. TF should be increased logarithmically in order to elongate the washing time.



The control of washing according to the present embodiment is carried out as shown in Fig. 16.

When washing is started in step 300, IF controlling data stored in the previous rinsing process and the voltage data V_0 are read from the storage means in step 301, thus controlling the output of the optical sensor. Step 302 is a volume detecting routine in which the volume of the laundries is detected, and the minimum and maximum washing times are determined in accordance with the detected volume of the laundries. After the start of stirring, the optical sensor is periodically controlled in step 303, generating the sensor output. In step 304, it is detected whether the sensor voltage is saturated to a predetermined value. When the output voltage is saturated, a saturation detecting flag is checked in step 305. Thereafter, the saturating time T_S is stored in step 306, and further the changing ratio V_1/V_0 from the time of clear water (supplied as rinse water into the washer tank) is calculated in step 307. In step 308, T_F is obtained based on the graph of Fig. 15. Then, in step 309, the washing time T_W is obtained. When the washing time T_W is consumed in step 310, the washing process is completed. It is possible to control the washing time to $T_W = T_S + T_F + T_G$ in step 309. The time T_G is changed corresponding to the volume of laundries. The dirtiness degree is inversely proportional to the logarithmic value of the changing ratio V_1/V_0 , and accordingly, the optimum washing



time can be obtained in accordance with the dirtiness degree.

The output control and storing operations in the rinsing process according to a modified embodiment will be described with reference to Fig. 17.

At the first rinsing time in step 312, the output of the optical sensor is controlled during the supply of rinse water, i.e., before the rinse water is supplied to a set level, so that the output voltage V_o becomes a set value. In step 313, the water level of the supplied rinse water is detected. If the water level is not sufficient, rinse water is fed again in step 314. Then, if the sensor voltage does not reach the set value in step 316, the current I_F of the light emitting diode is controlled by PWM signals in step 317. When the sensor voltage reaches the set value, the output controlling data (PWM signal data) and output signals V_o from the sensor are stored in steps 318 and 319, respectively.

In the control of washing described above, even if the laundries are stained with mud, and accordingly when the saturating time of the sensor voltage becomes short, the washing time can be changed and elongated in accordance with the dirtiness degree of the laundries (light permeability). Therefore, a large washing and cleansing power is secured. Likewise, when the oil stain is to be washed and therefore the saturating time is long, the washing time can be



elongated. In short, according to the washing machine of the present invention, it is possible to control washing in accordance with the quality and quantity of the dirt. Since the dirt of the laundries in general domestic use is easy to decompose by water and detergent, in such case, it will fit the user's sense to control the washing time in accordance with the changing ratio $V1/V0$, with reducing the saturating time. In other words, when the changing ratio is small and the saturating time TS is short, the laundries are judged to be stained a little, whereby the washing time is set shorter. On the other hand, when the changing ratio is large, with a small saturating time TS , the laundries are judged to be considerably dirty, and the washing time is set longer.

5
10 As is made clear from the foregoing description of preferred embodiments, a washing machine constructed in accordance with the present invention may bring about the following advantages:

(1) Since there is provided, in addition to the optical sensor, a volume sensor for detecting the volume of the laundries, control of washing and rinsing can be carried out based on the data of the dirt detected by the optical sensor and the data of the laundry volume detected by the volume sensor. Therefore, such control of washing and rinsing as if by the operator himself or herself can be achieved.

(2) Since the kind of a using detergent is detected through detection of the output from the optical sensor after the optical sensor is initialized at the reference value, the washing machine can meet a wide variety of detergents.

(3) Since washing and rinsing are controlled corresponding to the kind of the detergent which greatly influences the optical sensor in detection of the light permeability, a highly accurate control is gained.

(4) Since the data of the kind of detergent, data of the laundry volume and dirtiness data from the optical sensor are all together utilized for control, washing and rinsing can be controlled with much higher accuracy.

Although the present invention has been fully described by way of example with reference to the preferred embodiments thereof, it is to be noted here that various changes and modifications would be apparent to those skilled in the art. Such changes and modifications are to be understood as defined by the appended claims unless they depart therefrom.



THE CLAIMS DEFINING THE INVENTION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. A washing machine which comprises:
an optical sensor consisting of a light emitting element and light receiving
5 element so as to detect the light permeability of a detergent solution and rinse water
in a washer tank;
output control means for controlling an output generated from said light
emitting element of the optical sensor; and
storage means,
10 wherein said output control means controls said light emitting element such
that the light permeability of water or air fed in said washer tank becomes a reference
value of said storage means.
- 15 2. A washing machine as claimed in claim 1, wherein a reference value of the
light permeability of fed water is made different from that of the air.
3. A washing machine as claimed in claim 2, wherein said output control means
controls an output of said light emitting element on the basis of the reference value
of the light permeability of the water when a level detecting means detects the water
20 level in said washer tank not lower than a predetermined level, whereas said output
control means controls an output of said light emitting element on the basis of the
reference value of the light permeability of the air when said level detecting means
does not detect the water level of the predetermined level.
- 25 4. A washing machine as claimed in claim 1, wherein said output control means
controls an output of said light emitting element of the optical sensor when a level
detecting means for detecting the water level in the washer tank detects the water not
lower than the predetermined water level.



5. A washing machine as claimed in claim 1, wherein said output control means controls said storage means to store data of outputs from said light emitting element of the optical sensor when said optical sensor is set at the reference value or data of the light permeability of said optical sensor.

5

6. A washing machine as claimed in claim 5, wherein said output control means uses data of outputs stored in said storage means for a succeeding output control.

7. A washing machine which comprises:

10 an optical sensor consisting of a light emitting and a light receiving elements so as to detect the light permeability of a detergent solution and rinse water in a washer tank;

output control means for controlling an output generated from said light emitting element of the optical sensor;

15 a storage means; and

control means for controlling washing and/or rinsing operations,

wherein said output control means controls said light emitting element such that the light permeability of the water or air fed in said washer tank becomes a reference value of said storage means, thereby to initialize said optical sensor, and said control means controls washing and/or rinsing operation in accordance with the change in the light permeability detected by said optical sensor during the washing or rinsing operation.

25 8. A washing machine as claimed in claim 7, wherein said output control means controls an output of said light emitting element of the optical sensor during supply of rinse water.

30 9. A washing machine as claimed in claim 7, wherein said control means controls washing operation by the saturating time from the start of washing until the light permeability detected by said optical sensor becomes approximately constant, and the degree of change of the light permeability detected by said optical sensor.



10. A washing machine as claimed in claim 7, wherein said control means controls washing operation on the basis of fuzzy logic operations performed on the saturating time from the start of washing until the light permeability of said optical sensor becomes approximately constant, and the degree of change of the light permeability
5 detected by said optical sensor.

11. A washing machine as claimed in claim 9 or 10, wherein said control means sets an additional washing time from the saturating time point in accordance with the degree of change of the light permeability detected by said optical sensor.

10

12. A washing machine according to claim 10, wherein said control means classifies said saturating time as being small, middle or large, and classifies said light permeability change as being small, middle or large.

15 13. A washing machine according to claim 12, wherein said control means controls the washing and/or rinsing operations such that the washing and/or rinsing times are set to small, middle or large.

20 14. A washing machine according to claim 13, wherein said washing and/or rinsing times are set in accordance with the truth table of Figure 5, where ΔV represents said light permeability change, and T_3 represents said saturating time.

25 15. A washing machine according to claim 1, comprising:
control means for controlling washing and/or rinsing operations; and
volume sensor for detecting the volume of laundries in said washer tank,
wherein said control means controls washing and/or rinsing operation in accordance with the data of laundry volume from said volume sensor and the degree of change of the light permeability detected by said optical sensor during the washing operation or rinsing operation.



16. A washing machine as claimed in claim 15, wherein said control means elongates the washing time as the laundry volume from said volume sensor becomes large or as the degree of change of the light permeability detected by said optical sensor becomes large.

5

17. A washing machine as claimed in claim 15, wherein said control means sets upper and lower limits of the washing time in accordance with the laundry volume from said volume sensor.

10 18. A washing machine as claimed in claim 15, wherein said control means operates on the basis of fuzzy logic operations performed on the data of laundry volume from said volume sensor and light permeability change detected by said optical sensor.

15 19. A washing machine according to claim 15, wherein said control means classifies said laundry volume as being small, middle or large, and classifies said light permeability change as being small, middle or large.

20 20. A washing machine according to claim 16, wherein said control means controls the washing and/or rinsing operations such that the washing and/or rinsing times are set to small, middle, or large.

25 21. A washing machine according to claim 17, wherein said washing and/or rinsing times are set in accordance with the truth table of Figure 5, where ΔV represents said light permeability change and T3 represents said laundry volume.

30 22. A washing machine as claimed in claim 18, wherein said control means sets the washing time by the data of laundry volume from said volume sensor, and at the same time, increases or decreases said set washing time by the saturating time from the start of washing until the change of the light permeability from said optical sensor becomes approximately constant and the degree of change of the light permeability



detected by said optical sensor at the saturating time point.

23. A washing machine according to claim 1, comprising:

judging means for judging the kind of a detergent, wherein said judging means
5 detects whether said detergent is a liquid detergent or a powder detergent through
comparison between said reference light permeability and the light permeability of
said optical sensor detected during washing operation.

24. A washing machine as claimed in claim 23, wherein said judging means
10 compares a reference light permeability obtained when air is in the washer tank with
the light permeability from said optical sensor detected at an early stage of washing
operation.

25. A washing machine as claimed in claim 23, wherein said judging means
15 compares a reference light permeability obtained when water is supplied in the washer
tank with the light permeability at the saturating time point when the light
permeability of said optical sensor becomes approximately constant during washing
operation.

20 26. A washing machine according to claim 1, comprising:
judging means for judging the kind of a detergent; and
control means for controlling washing and/or rinsing operations,
wherein said judging means judges the kind of the detergent, liquid or powder,
through comparison of said reference light permeability and the light permeability
25 during washing operation, so that said control means controls washing operation
and/or rinsing operation in accordance with the judged kind of detergent.

27. A washing machine as claimed in claim 26, wherein said control means
30 shortens and elongates an additional washing time in the case of a liquid detergent and
in the case of a powder detergent, respectively.



28. A washing machine according to claim 1, comprising:
volume sensor for detecting the volume of laundries in said washer tank;
judging means for judging the kind of a detergent; and
control means for controlling washing and/or rinsing operations,

5 wherein said control means controls washing and/or rinsing operation in accordance with the light permeability detected by said optical sensor, data of laundry volume detected by said volume sensor and the kind of detergent judged by said judging means.

10 29. A washing machine according to claim 14, wherein said control means operates on the basis of fuzzy logic operations performed on the data of said light permeability, said laundry volume, and the kind of detergent.

15 30. A washing machine substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the drawings.

DATED this 11th day of December, 1990

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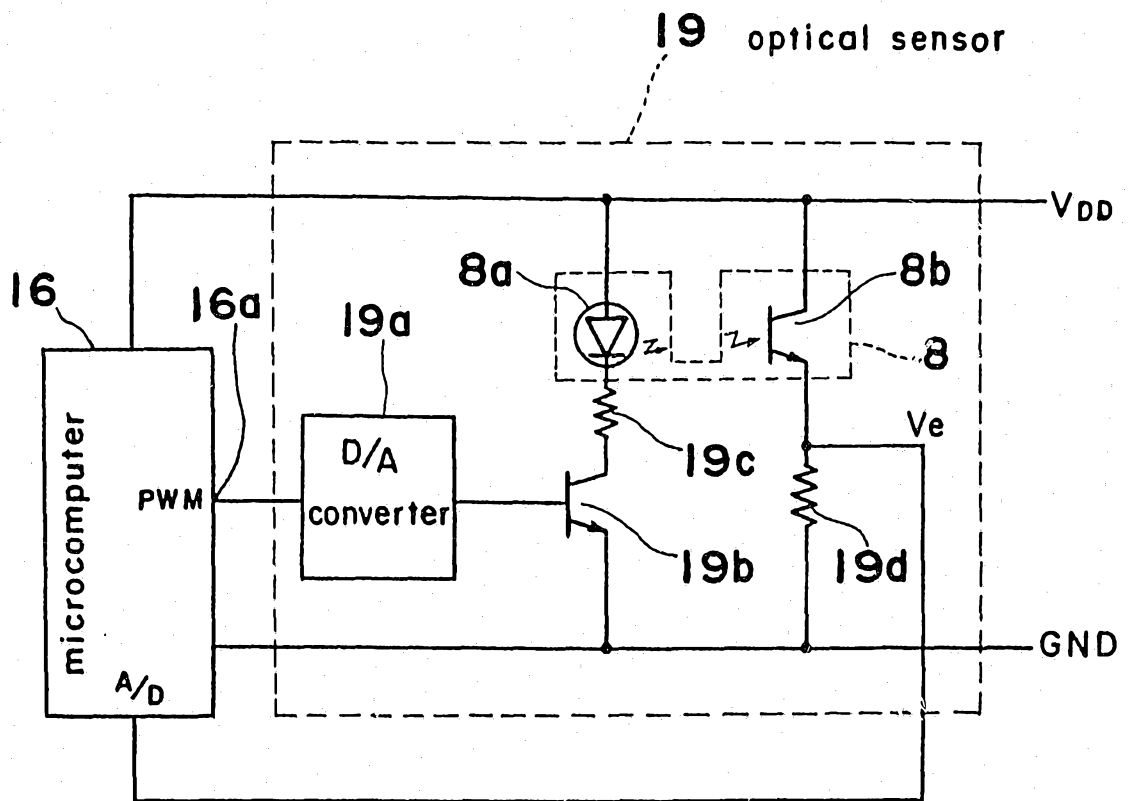
MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

By its Patent Attorneys

DAVIES & COLLISON



Fig. 1



W I R E M O D E M

Fig. 2

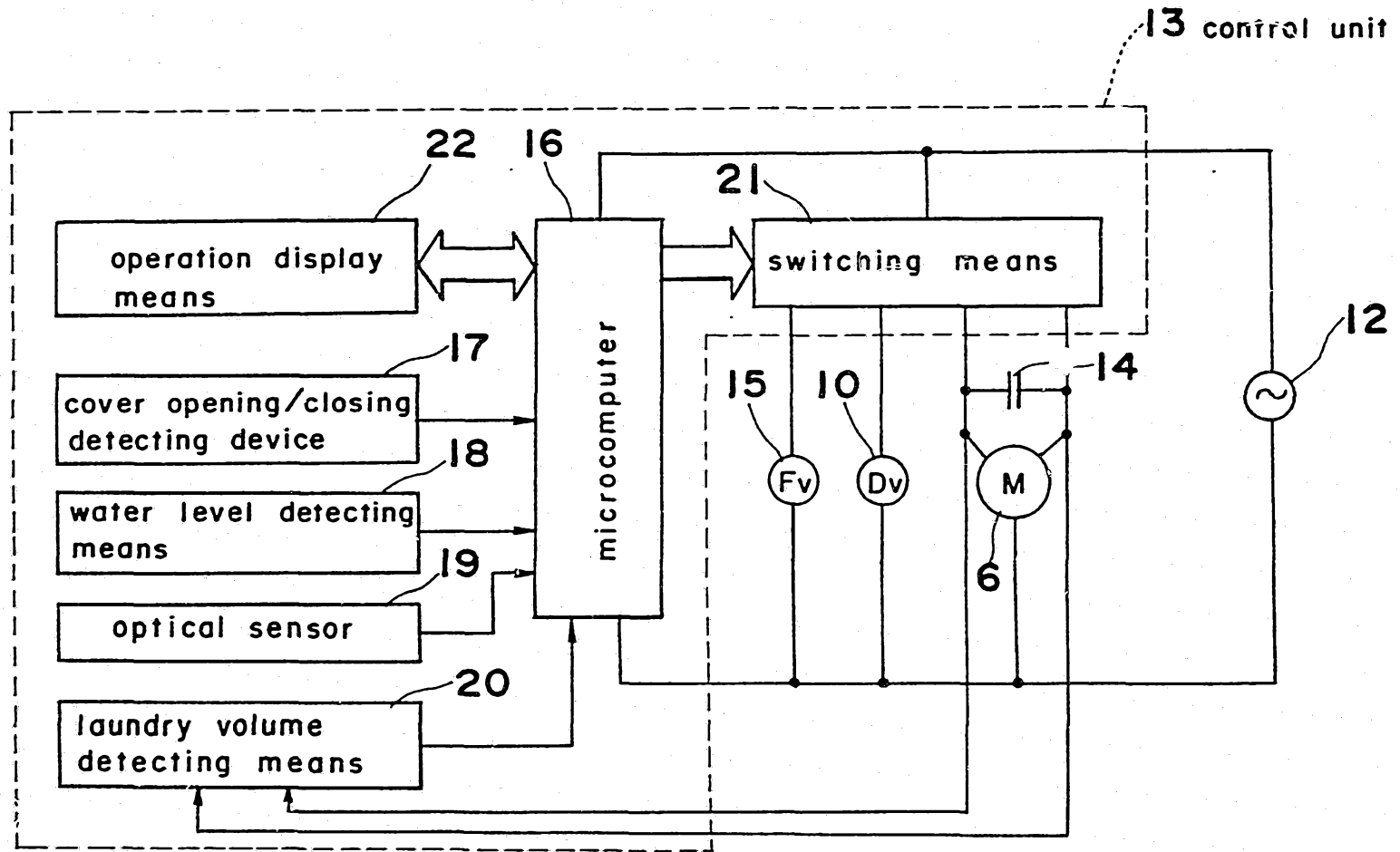


Fig. 3

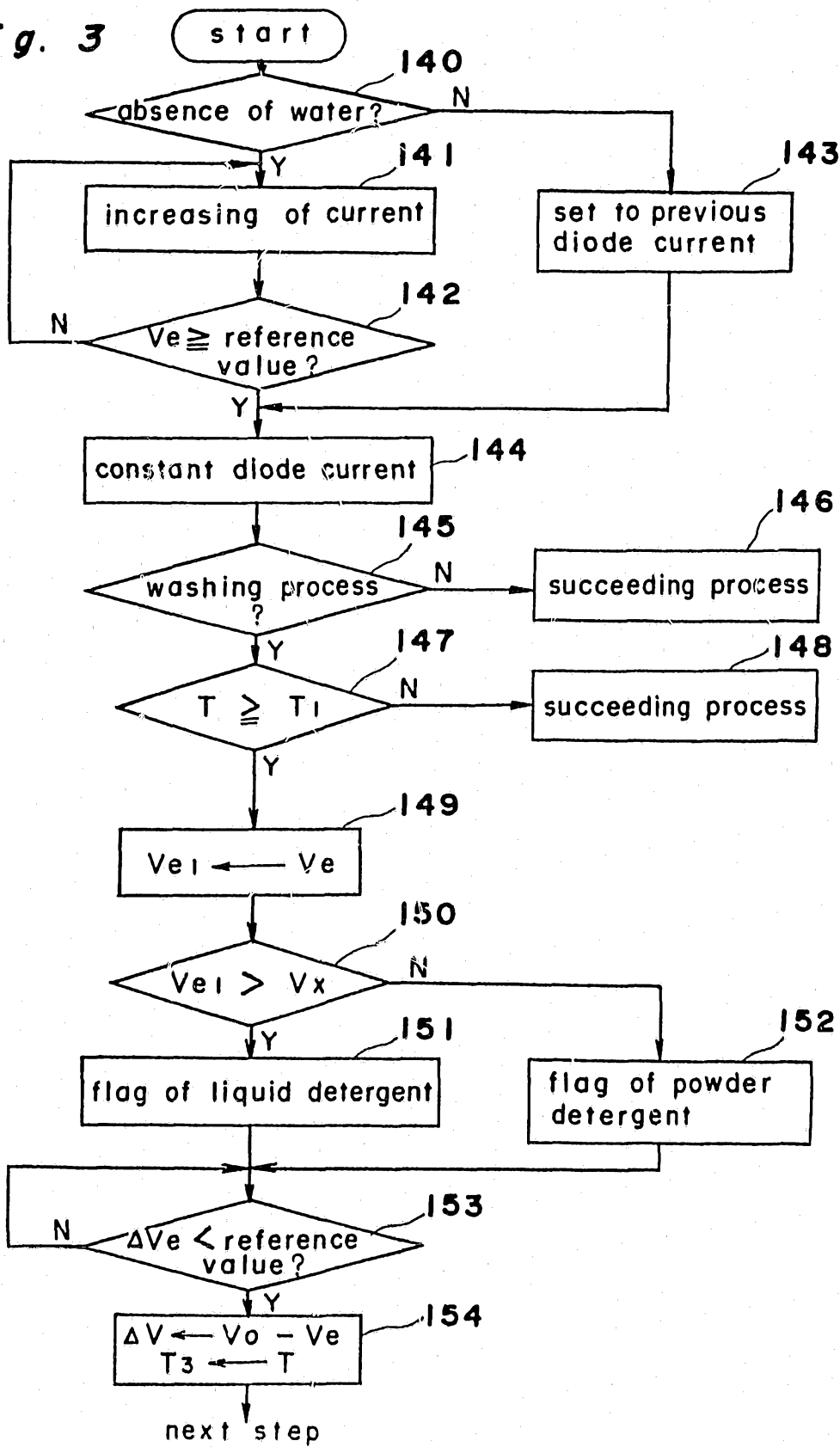


Fig. 4

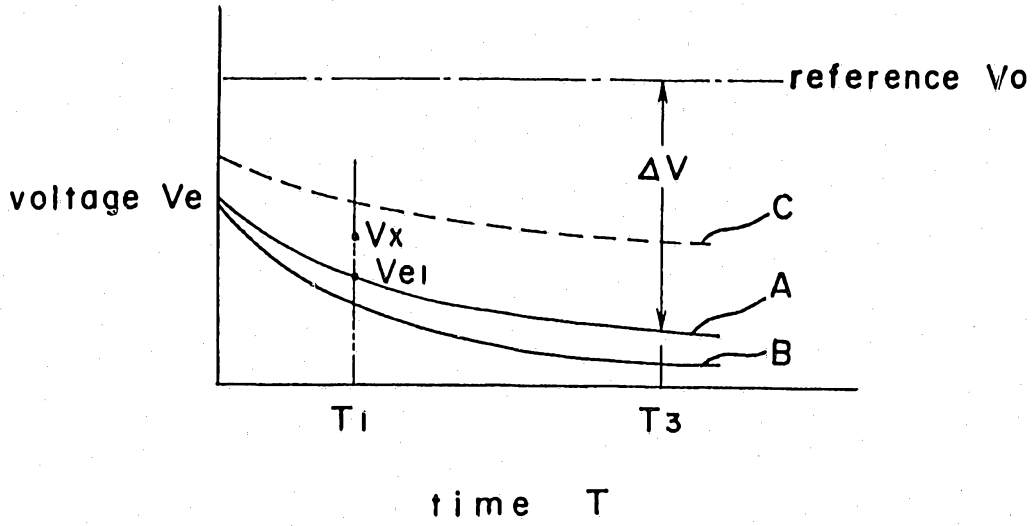


Fig. 5

$T_3 \backslash \Delta V$	small	middle	large
small	small	middle	large
middle	middle	middle	large
large	large	large	large

Fig. 6

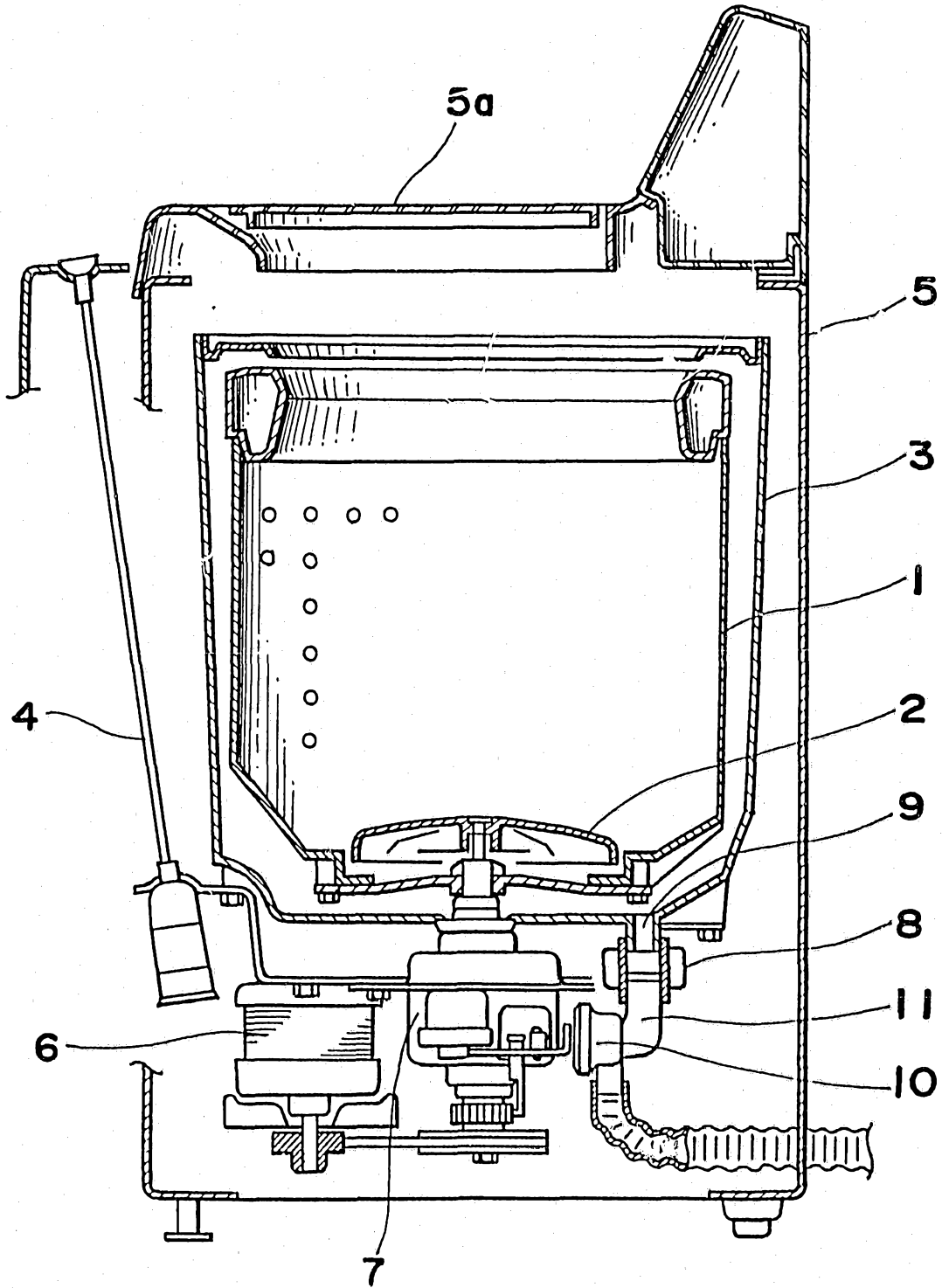


Fig. 7

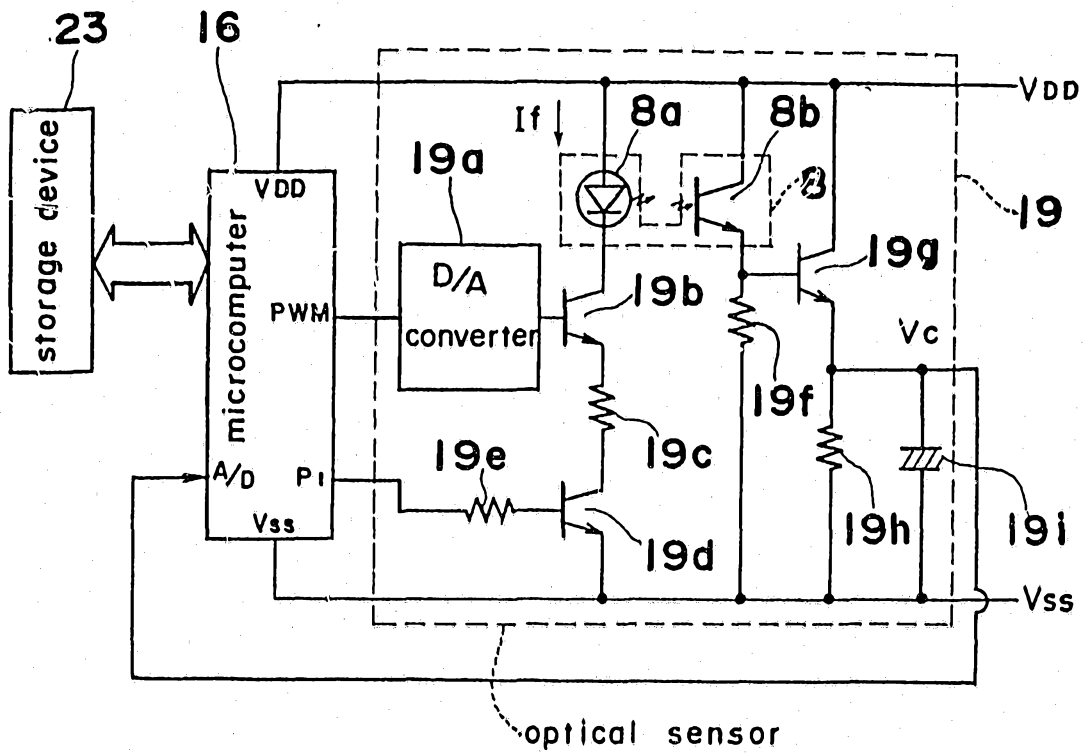


Fig. 8

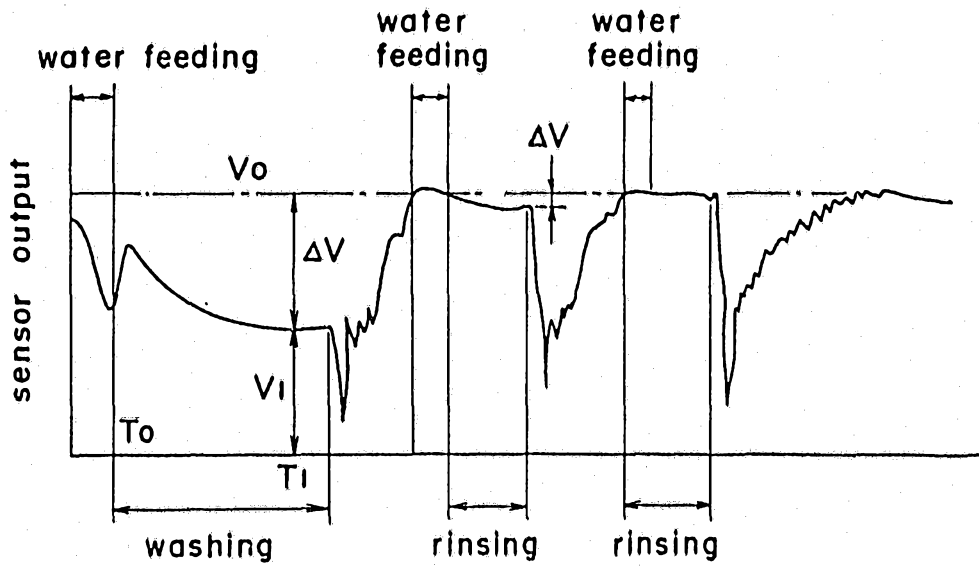


Fig. 9

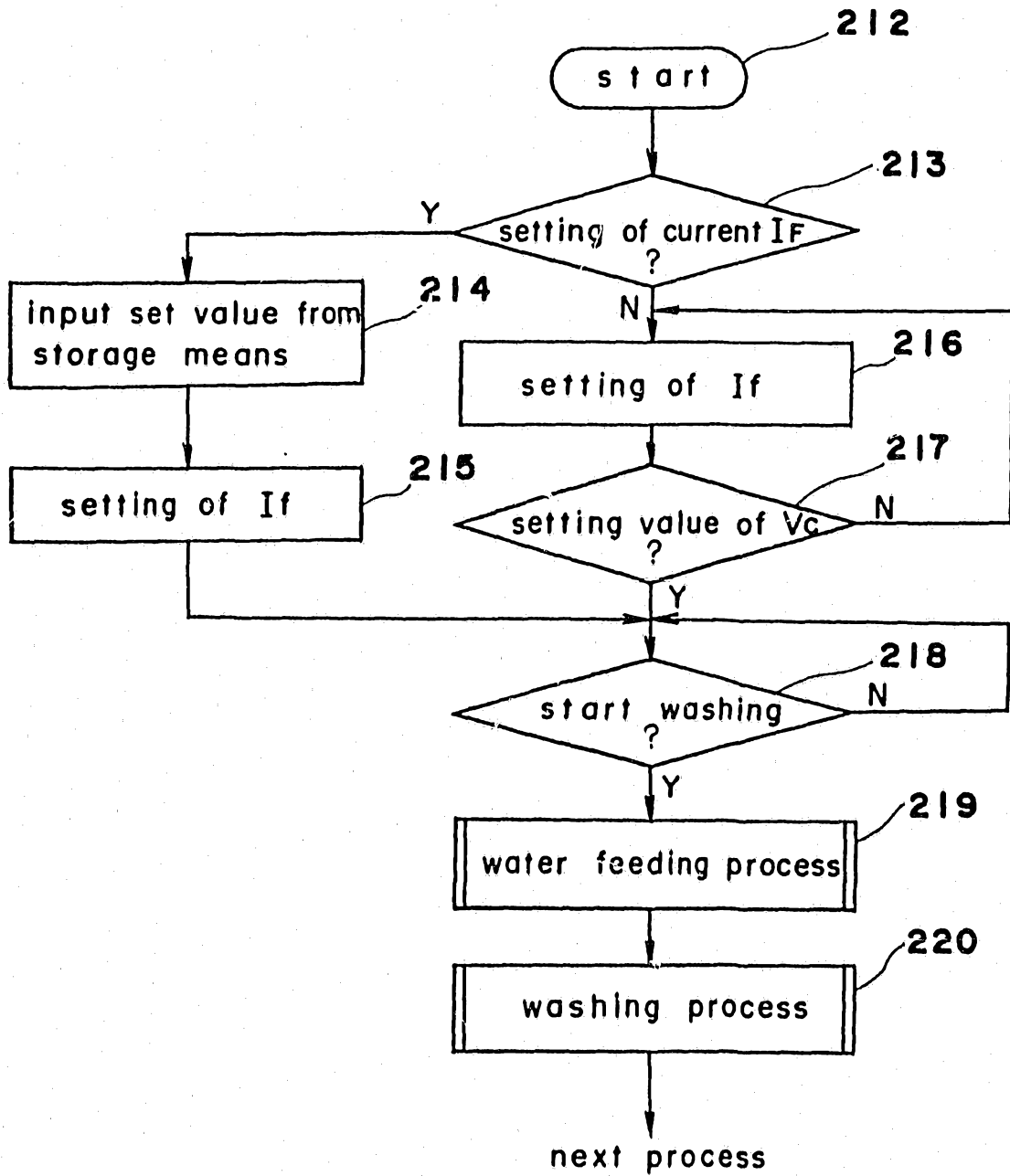


Fig. 10

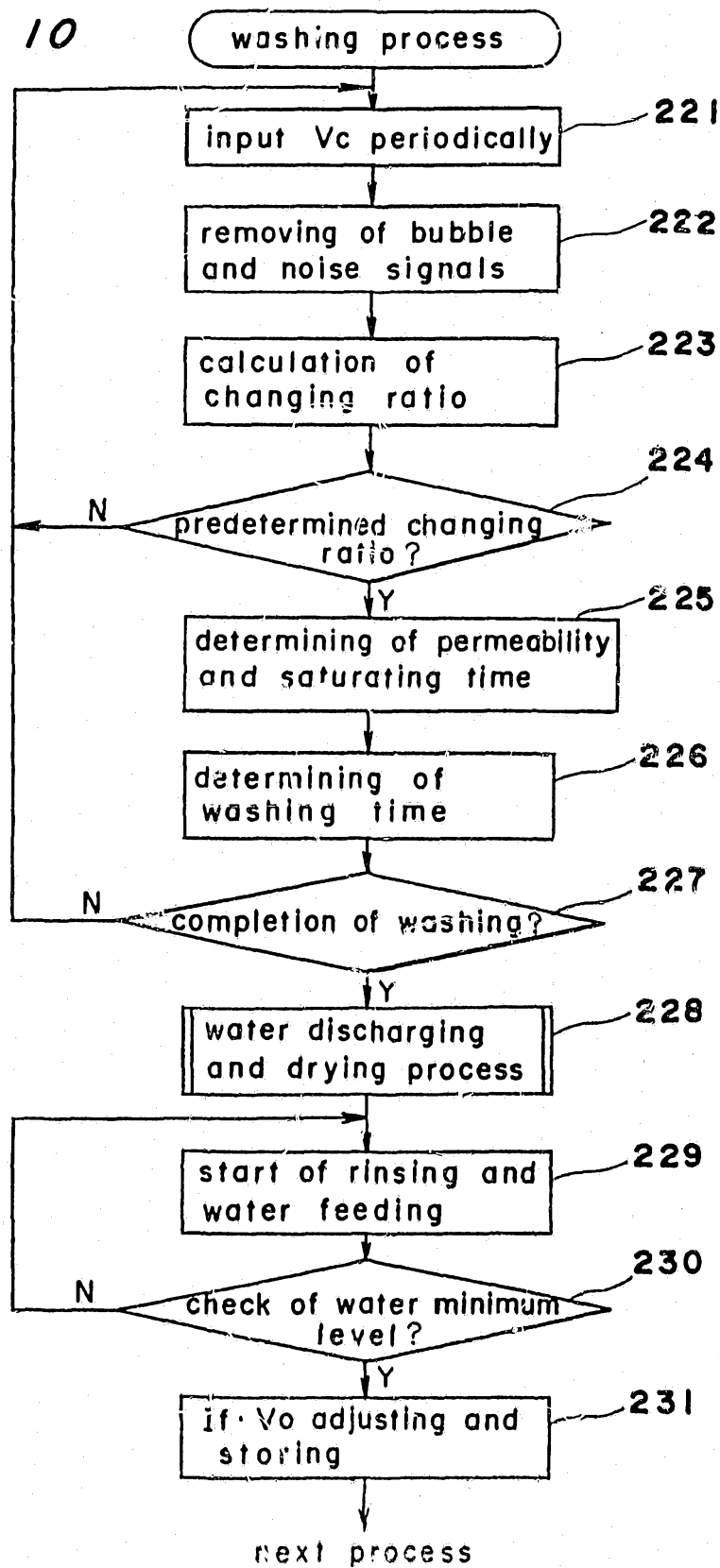


Fig. 11

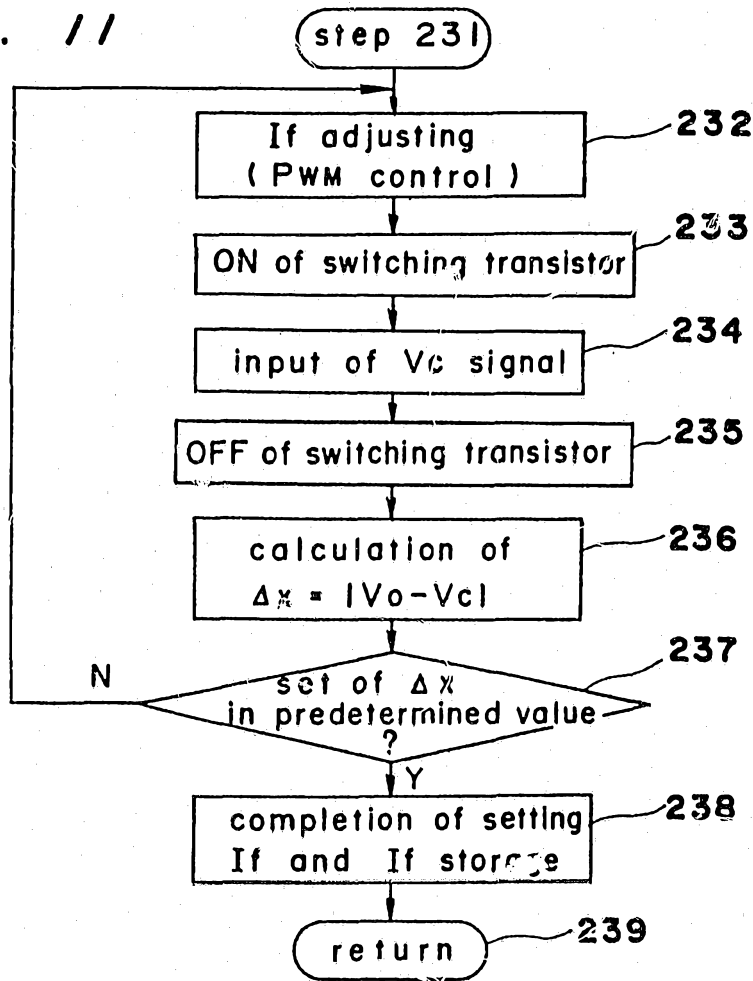


Fig. 12

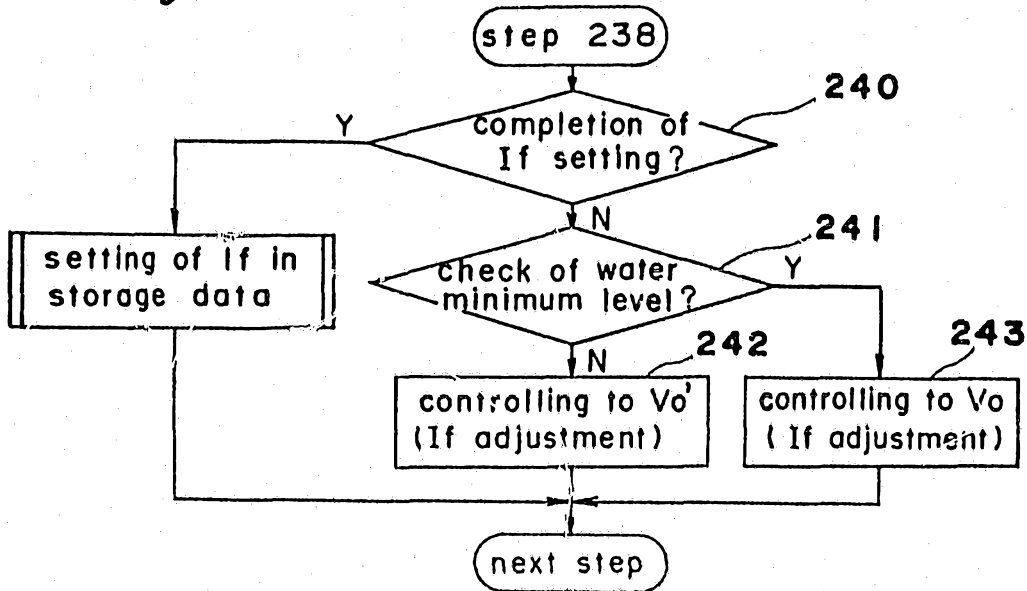


Fig. 13

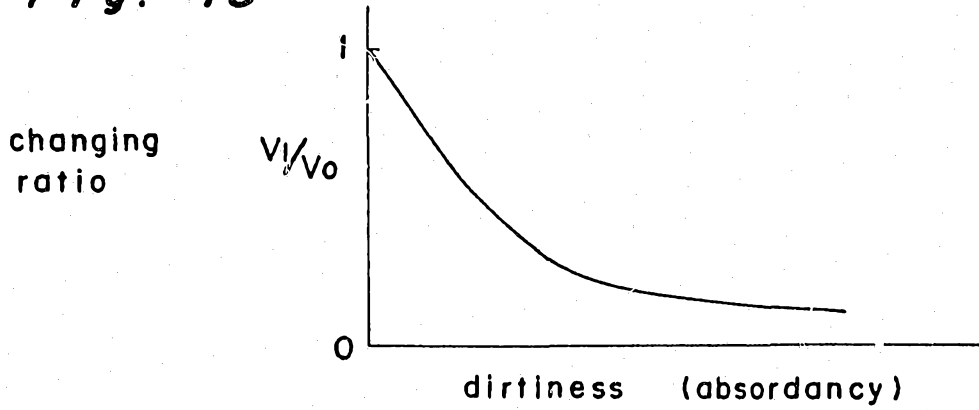


Fig. 14

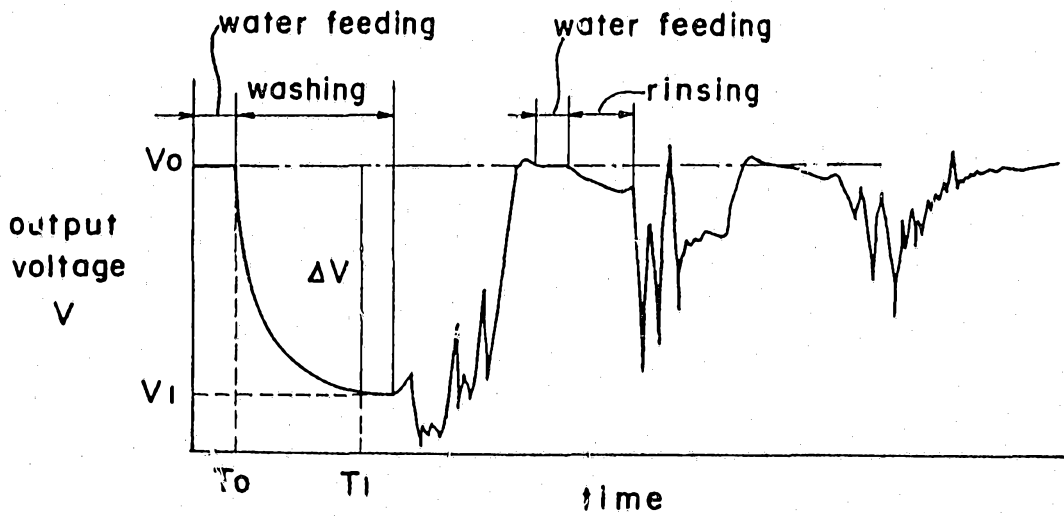


Fig. 15

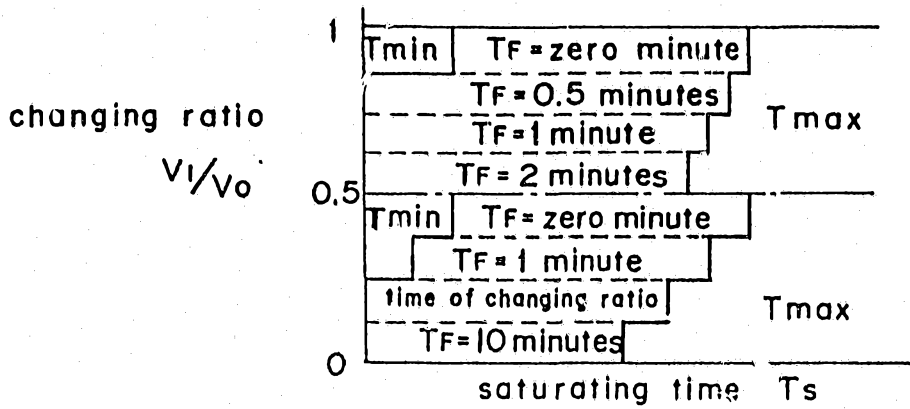


Fig. 16

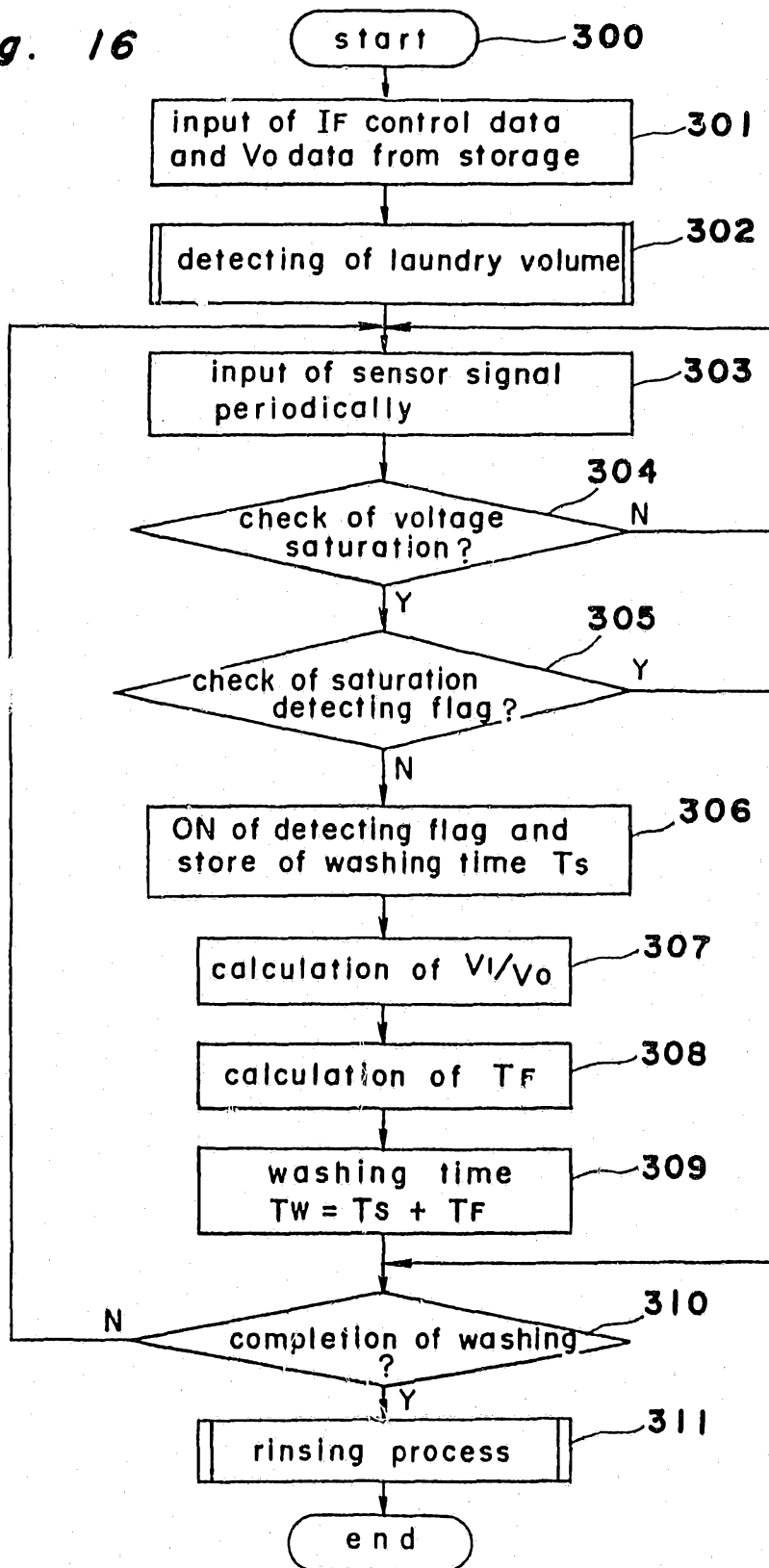


Fig. 17

