



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : G06K 7/00, 7/10	A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/24046 (43) International Publication Date: 4 June 1998 (04.06.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/NL97/00658 (22) International Filing Date: 1 December 1997 (01.12.97) (30) Priority Data: 1004654 29 November 1996 (29.11.96) NL (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SCANTECH B.V. [NL/NL]; Uraniumweg 23, NL-3812 RJ Amersfoort (NL). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): NUNNINK, Laurentius, Wilhelmus [NL/NL]; Het Ruim 15, NL-3823 SG Amersfoort (NL). SCHONENBERG, Cornelis, Reinier, Johannes [NL/NL]; Wilhelmina Druckerstraat 9, NL-2135 HH Hoofddorp (NL). (74) Agent: LAND, Addick, Adrianus, Gosling; Arnold & Siedsma, Sweelinckplein 1, NL-2517 GK The Hague (NL).	(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, 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, US, 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). Published <i>In English translation (filed in Dutch). Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>	
(54) Title: DEVICE AND METHOD FOR SCANNING ARTICLES WITH A CODE		
(57) Abstract		
<p>Device for scanning code on an article, comprising: a source of laser light; a rotatably drivable polygonal mirror with mirror surfaces for distributing in scan lines the laser light transmitted by the laser source; and a number of fixedly disposed mirrors for reflecting through the window scan lines distributed by the polygonal mirror, wherein the polygonal mirror has at least one mirror surface such that in co-action with a fixedly disposed mirror at least one scan line is directed through the window at the article, which line extends for at least a moment substantially vertically to that window and the projection of which onto the article moves substantially in the plane perpendicular to that window and through that vertical line; and a detector for receiving light scattered by the code.</p>		

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	KR	Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakstan	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia			SG	Singapore		

DEVICE AND METHOD FOR SCANNING
ARTICLES WITH A CODE

5

Horizontally disposed scanning devices for scanning bar codes on articles, for instance in a supermarket, are generally known. For each article the bar codes are arranged at a determined location. In the case such a bar code is arranged on a side wall of an elongate object, it is difficult for the existing, horizontally disposed scanning devices to recognize this code. In practice the article is then tilted and the side wall is passed over the window of the scanning device.

10 Known from the European patent application EP-A-0 697 674 is a scanning device preferably for disposing in upright position, wherein from a rotatably disposed polygonal mirror scan lines are projected through a window via fixedly disposed mirrors directed at an angle to the vertical.

15 From the American patent specification US-A-4.851. 667 is known a scanning device for disposing in a lying position, wherein from a rotatable, polygonal mirror scan lines are projected downward onto mirrors disposed roughly horizontally and are projected therefrom out of the housing through a window via mirrors directed upward at an angle.

20 The present invention provides a scanning device for scanning code on an article through a window, comprising:

- a source of laser light;
- a rotatably drivable polygonal mirror with mirror surfaces for distributing in scan lines the laser light transmitted by the laser source; and
- 30 - a number of fixedly disposed mirrors for reflecting through the window scan lines distributed by the polygonal mirror, wherein the polygonal mirror has at

least one mirror surface such that in co-action with a fixedly disposed mirror at least one scan line is directed through the window at the article, which line extends for at least a moment substantially vertically to that window and the projection of which onto the article moves substantially in the plane perpendicular to that window and through that vertical line; and

- a detector for receiving light scattered by the code.

Using the horizontally disposed scanning device according to the present invention it becomes possible to recognize bar codes on the articles on both the underside and standing side walls.

Further features of the present invention relate inter alia to the compact construction of such a scanning device as well as to simplified fitting thereof in flush-mounted situation in a table top.

The preferred embodiment of the device according to the present invention to be described hereinbelow is extremely compact, while a dense pattern of scan lines is projected through the window, forming part of which pattern are two substantially vertical lines. Due to a large number of mirror surfaces on the polygonal rotatable mirror, some of which lie eccentrically, or asymmetrically, relative to the optical path from the laser beam to the rotation axis of the rotatable mirror, it becomes possible to arrange in the limited space a large number of fixed mirrors which provide a large number of scan lines. The polygonal mirror, which is light in weight and preferably of injection-moulded plastic with mirror surfaces vapour-deposited thereon, is preferably driven at a high rotation speed, for instance 6000 revolutions per minute, in order to generate the diverse scan lines with a sufficiently large repetition frequency.

Further advantages, features and details of the present invention will be elucidated on the basis of the

following description with reference to the annexed drawings, wherein:

fig. 1 shows an isometric view of a preferred embodiment of a device according to the present invention;

fig. 2 shows a top view of the interior of the device of fig. 1;

fig. 3 is a side view of a device from fig. 1;

fig. 4 shows an isometric bottom view of the device shown in fig. 1-3;

fig. 5 is an exploded view of the device shown in fig. 1-4;

fig. 6 is an isometric view of detail VI of fig. 5;

fig. 7, 8 and 9 respectively show views of alternative polygonal mirrors as alternative embodiments of the mirror shown in fig. 6;

fig. 10-13 show schematic views explaining the embodiment wherein the polygonal mirror shown in fig. 6 co-acts with the fixedly disposed mirrors to obtain the scan patterns shown in fig. 2 and 3.

A preferred embodiment of a scanning device (fig. 1, 5) comprises an outer housing 12 onto which specially formed posts 13 can be fixedly snapped in the chamfered corners. The posts are in one piece and provided with pin parts 17 which protrude into rubber springs for spring-mounted suspension of internal unit 16 in the outer housing 12. Situated underneath a cover plate 18 is a support plate 19 with a window 20, for instance from scratch-resistant material such as sapphire or carbon in diamond-like form. An upper plate 28 provided with a sealing window is screwed fixedly onto inner housing 16. In the inner housing is situated a number of fixedly disposed mirrors 80, 81 etc., in addition to a polygonal mirror 25 drivable using a drive motor 24, in the present embodiment a substantially hexagonal mirror with six main surfaces. In addition to a board 26 on which are arranged electronic components, a

laser source and a detector for detecting a laser radiation scattered by a bar code, there is situated in the inner housing a focussing mirror 27 for focussing the scattered laser light on the detector.

5 Further shown in the view of fig. 1 (and 5) is a switch sensitive to touch, a so-called touch control 30, which starts up the device, i.e. activates it from sleeper mode, when touched by an operative, whereafter the motor for the polygon and the laser light source are
10 respectively switched on and the radiation pattern becomes visible on the window. The touch control 30 is arranged on a lever 31 with a pivot point 32 in which is also accommodated the electrical connection for touch control 30. When touch control 30 is depressed harder, an
15 opposite part of the lever pushes against the underside of window 19 and thus lifts it relative to the base, for instance a table top in which it is flush-mounted. After lifting, the upper part with components 18, 19 and 20 can be taken out of the table top, for instance for servicing
20 purposes.

Shown in fig. 2 is a scan pattern of ten lines (in effect fifteen) 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 110, which is projected through the window by the polygonal mirror in co-action with the fixedly disposed
25 mirrors. Shown in the side view of fig. 3 with arrows A, B, respectively C is the direction of movement of the lines 13, 14 respectively 11 and 12 as vertical projection on an object during movement thereof. The vertical lines 13 and 14 make it possible to recognize
30 the bar code in a first position on a standing side of a relatively high article, such as a container for milk or other liquid, when such an object is moved over the window. In a position rotated through 90° of the bar code on a standing side, it can be recognized by lines 11 and
35 12.

It can also be seen that the posts in fig. 2 are arranged in reverse position on the sides of the inner housing; in this position of the posts the device

can be received in an existing apparatus such as scales, wherein the product can be weighed simultaneously with reading of the bar code. The dimensions of the device amount for instance to about 23 cm x 22 cm x 7 cm. In the
5 case of flush-mounting in a table top, the small installation height ensures that seated operators will not bang their knees against a part of the scanner protruding from the underside of the table top.

The vertical lines 13 and 14 in fig. 3 each
10 extend on a side of the window, wherein the path of these lines is co-determined by the shape of the rotating mirror 25, which is shown in more detail in fig. 6. The rotatable mirror 25 is a hexagon with corner lines 60, 61, 62, 63, 64 and 65, wherein large surfaces 66, 67 and
15 68 between the corner lines 61 and 62, 63 and 64, respectively 65 and 60 each consist of three part-surfaces, for instance the surface 66 of three part-surfaces 70, 71 and 72, wherein surface 71 is clearly directed at a different angle from surfaces 70 and 72.
20 Surface 71 is situated on the median plane through the whole surface 66, while part-surfaces 70 and 72 are located respectively on the left and right hand side thereof, i.e. eccentrically or asymmetrically.

In fig. 7, 8 and 9 are shown other embodiments
25 of polygonal rotatable mirrors wherein part-surfaces are situated on the main surfaces to the left and right hand side of the median plane thereon. However, in the chosen preferred embodiment of the scanning device according to the present invention use is made of the polygon shown in
30 fig. 6, since it has been found possible with this polygon to obtain a compact scanning device with a sufficient number of fixedly disposed mirrors for the desired scan pattern. The obtained preferred embodiment has a height of the inner housing 16 of approximately 7 cm, while the
35 height of the outer housing 12 with top plate is only 5 mm larger.

In addition to the 10 visible scan lines in the schematic outline in fig. 2, fig. 10 also shows a sche-

matic laser source 5 and the collecting mirror 27 for the detector (not shown). While for the sake of clarity the polygonal rotating mirror has been omitted in fig. 10, fixedly disposed mirrors 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87 and 88 are indeed shown herein, which mirrors co-act with different surfaces of the polygonal rotating mirror 25 in the manner to be described below.

Fig. 11 shows that a laser beam from the laser source impinges on an eccentric mirror surface 70, is reflected therefrom to mirror 82, whereafter via reflection against lying mirror 83 a line such as 15 (or, with corresponding mirror surfaces of the polygonal mirror 25, lines 16 and 17) is formed. Lines 18, 19 and 110 are written via mirrors 85 and 84 (in lying position). The collection of scattered light occurs via the same optical path, except that the returning radiation impinges round optical element 90 via the focussing collecting mirror 27 on the detector (not shown) in point D.

In similar manner scan lines 11 (and 12; in effect three lines) are written by central reflection surfaces such as 71 (fig. 12) of the polygonal rotating mirror, wherein use is made of the fixed mirror 88.

The scan lines 13 (fig. 13) and 14 are obtained by reflection of the beam transmitted by laser source 5 against the (end surface) mirror surfaces 77, 78 and 79, wherein scan line 13 is written using fixedly disposed mirrors 80 and 81 and scan line 14 is written using fixed mirrors 86 and 87. Fixed mirrors 81 and 86 have an elongate, upright form in this embodiment. Two lines 13 and 14 are therefore written at a time by each of the part-surfaces 77, 78 and 79, which lines are each written three times per rotation of rotatable mirror 25.

The shown and described scan pattern, wherein the projected scan lines are as it were moved toward each other over the article, ensures that a bar code is properly recognized in each of the two positions, i.e. horizontal or vertical, on the standing walls of a block-like article.

Worthy of further mention is that in the preferred embodiment of the device according to the present invention the inner housing 16 (fig. 5) is provided with a sound-transmitting channel 90, which debouches in a manner not shown in openings 91 (fig. 1) of the cover plate 18; connected to sound-transmitting channel 90 in a manner not shown is a (small) loudspeaker for generating a sound signal when a code on an article has been recognized. In order to prevent moisture in sound channel 90 it is provided on the underside with an outlet 92 which debouches in the interspace between inner housing 16 and outer housing 12, while the loudspeaker is positioned to the side relative to the vertical sound channel 90 such that moisture or dirt accumulation thereon is avoided.

The present invention is not limited to the above described preferred embodiment; the rights applied for are defined in the first instance by the following claims, within the scope of which many modifications can be envisaged.

CLAIMS

1. Device for scanning code on an article, comprising:

- a source of laser light;
- a rotatably drivable polygonal mirror with
5 mirror surfaces for distributing in scan lines the laser light transmitted by the laser source; and
- a number of fixedly disposed mirrors for reflecting through the window scan lines distributed by the polygonal mirror, wherein the polygonal mirror has at
10 least one mirror surface such that in co-action with a fixedly disposed mirror at least one scan line is directed through the window at the article, which line extends for at least a moment substantially vertically to that window and the projection of which onto the article moves
15 substantially in the plane perpendicular to that window and through that vertical line; and
- a detector for receiving light scattered by the code.

2. Device as claimed in claim 1, wherein two
20 substantially vertical scan lines are obtained in each case by reflection against a central mirror part-surface of a surface of the polygonal mirror and an elongate, upright fixed mirror.

3. Device as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein a
25 main surface of the polygonal mirror comprises three mirror surfaces at different angles to the vertical.

4. Device as claimed in any of the claims 1, 2 or 3, provided with a flat upper plate over which the articles are movable.

30 5. Device as claimed in any of the claims 1-4, provided with an inner housing in which are mounted the laser source, the rotatable mirror, the fixed mirrors and the detector and which is closable in dust-tight manner using a flat upper plate.

6. Device as claimed in claim 5, provided with an outer housing with suspension means for spring-mounted suspension of the inner housing in the outer housing.

5 7. Device as claimed in claim 6, wherein the inner housing is provided with rubber spring elements which can be arranged in fitting manner in suspension members of the spring means.

10 8. Device as claimed in claim 6 or 7, wherein the suspension members can be arranged as legs on the inner housing.

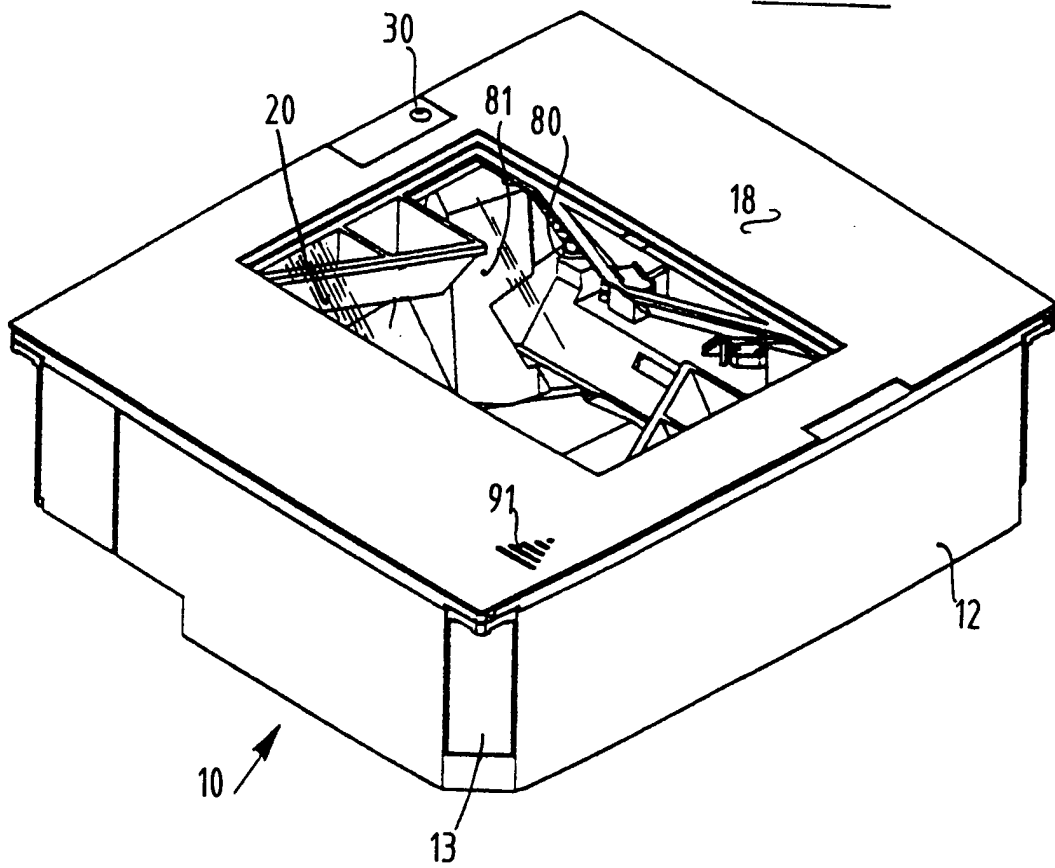
9. Device as claimed in any of the claims 1-8, provided with a touch-sensitive switch for starting up the device from a sleeper mode.

15 10. Device as claimed in any of the claims 1-9, provided with a lever for lifting the window out of a flush-mounted situation in a table top.

20 11. Device as claimed in any of the foregoing claims, provided with a sound channel in the inner housing which debouches on the one side in the space between the inner housing and the outer housing and which debouches on the other side at sound-transmitting openings in the upper window of the inner housing.

12. Method wherein a device as claimed in one or more of the claims 1-11 is used.

FIG. 1



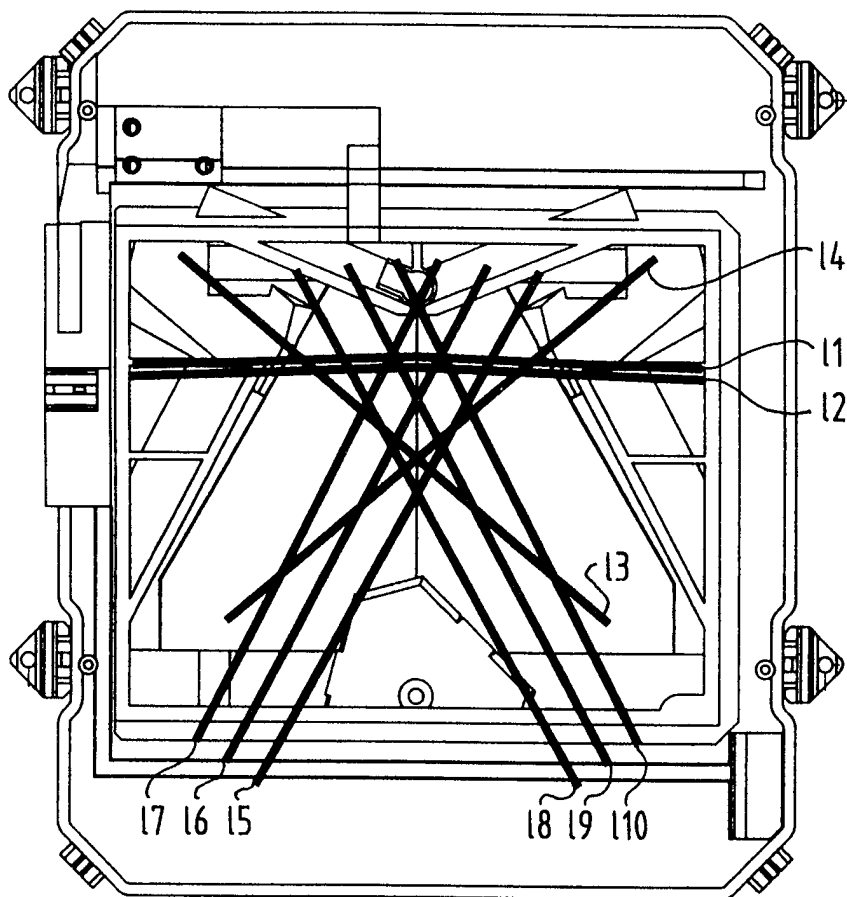


FIG.2

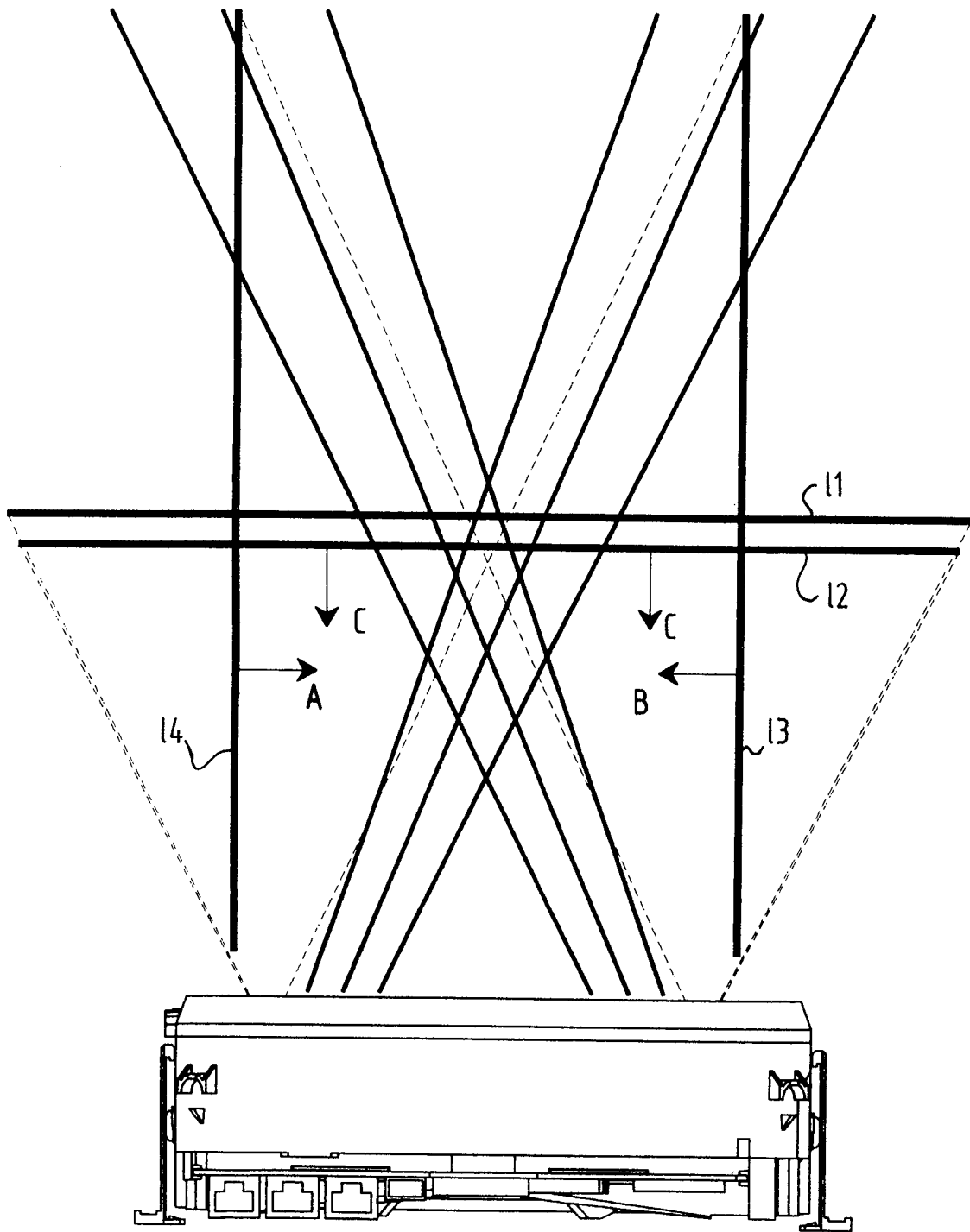
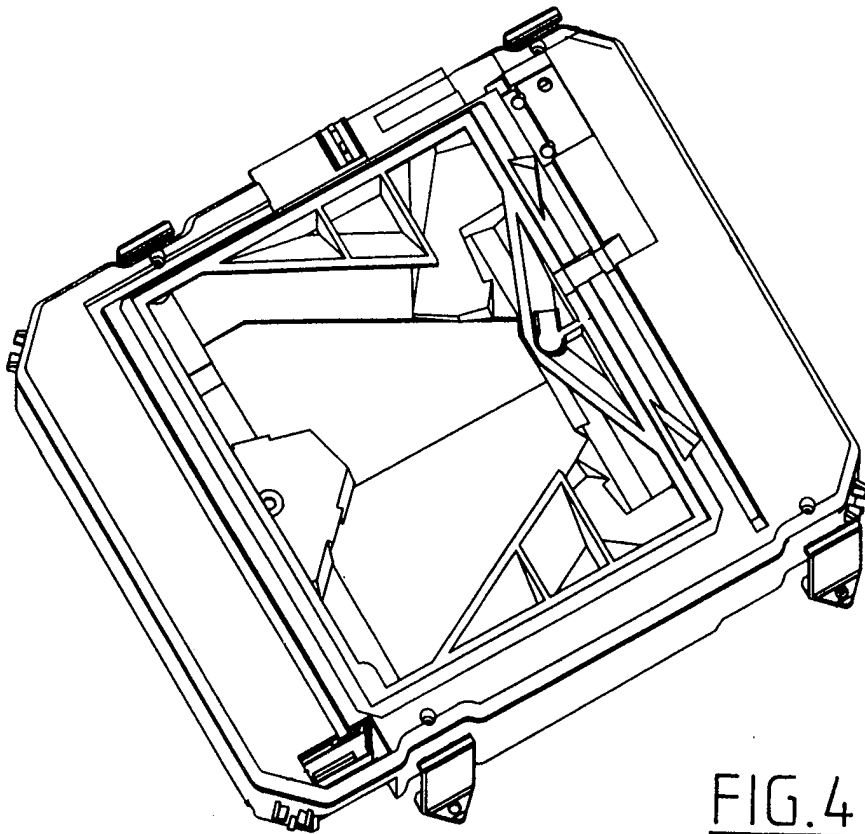


FIG.3

4/9



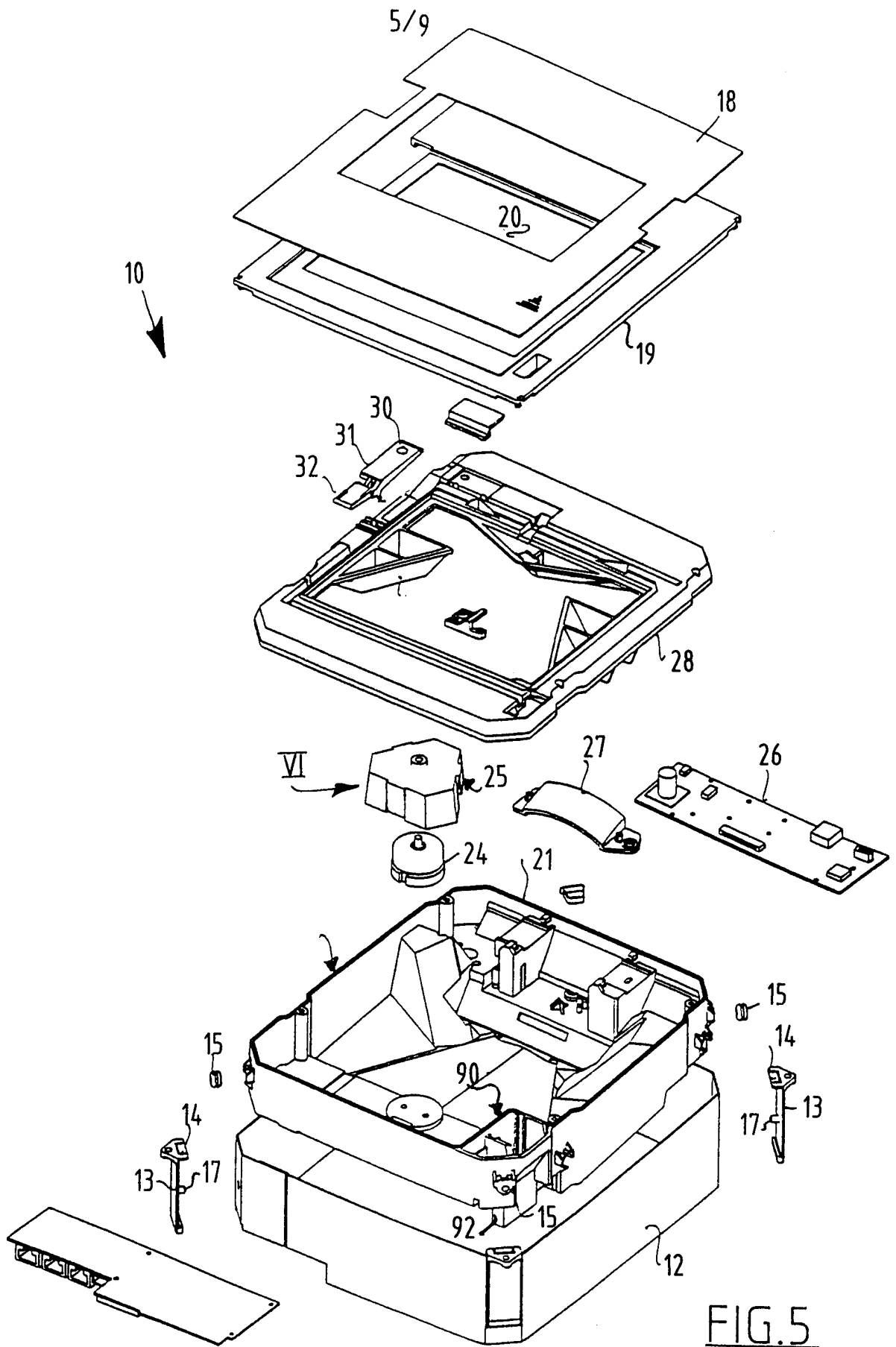


FIG. 5

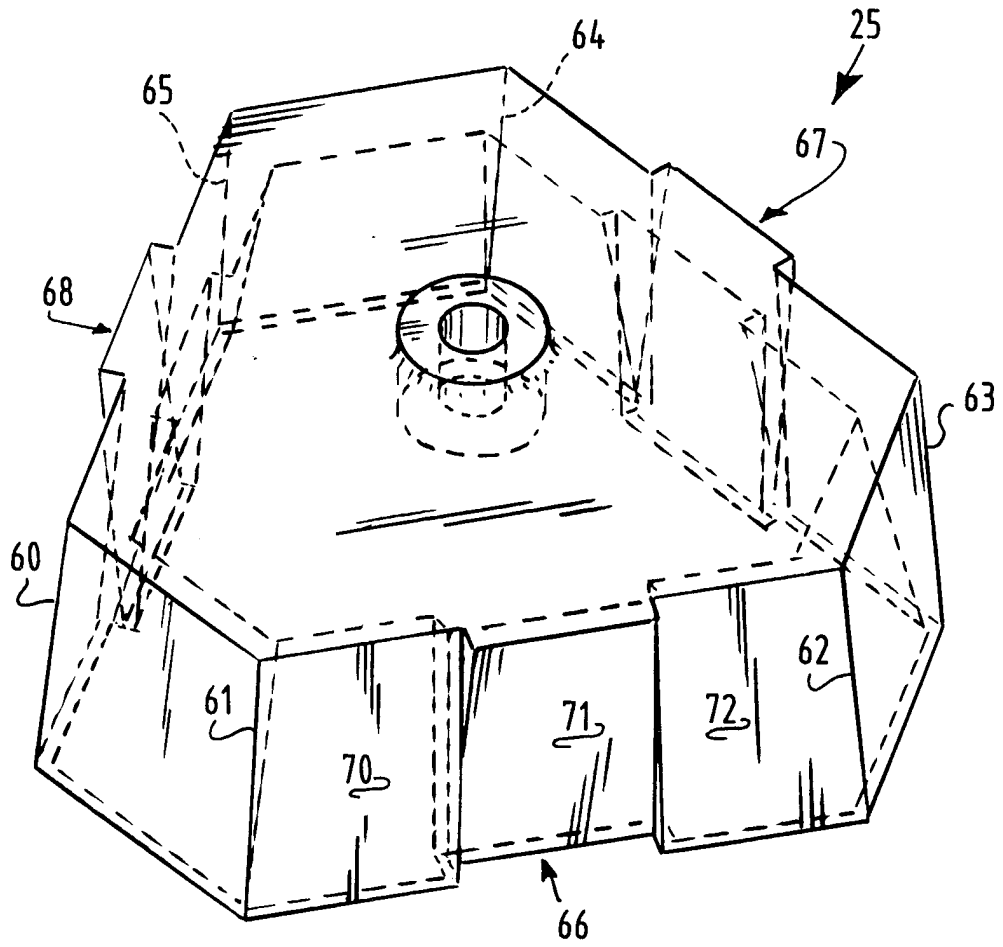


FIG. 6

7/9

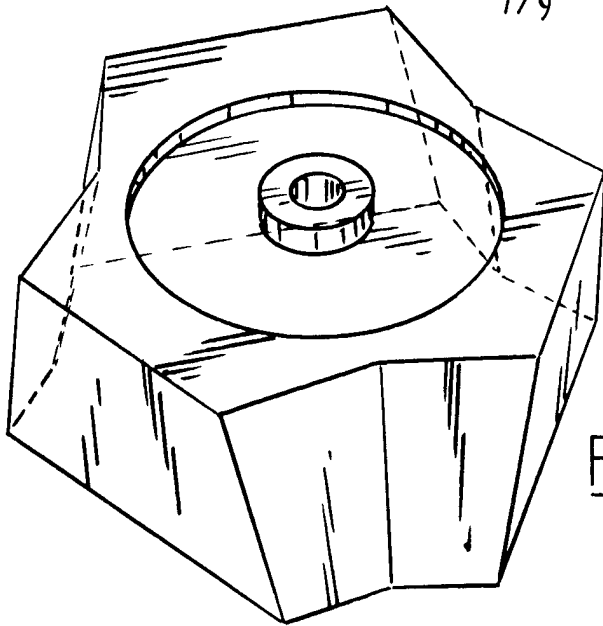


FIG. 7

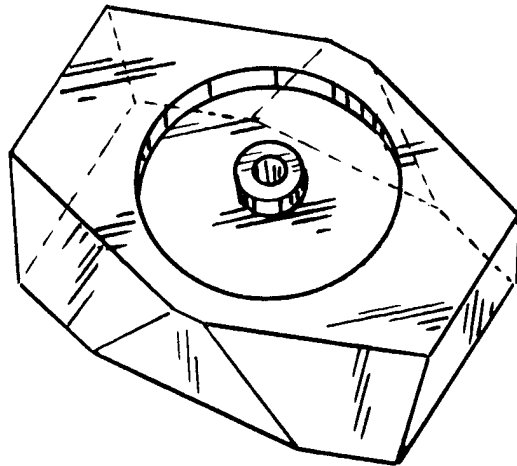


FIG. 8

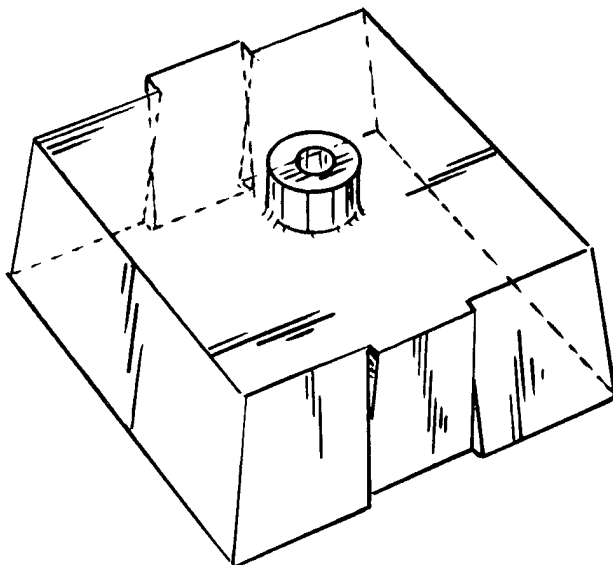


FIG. 9

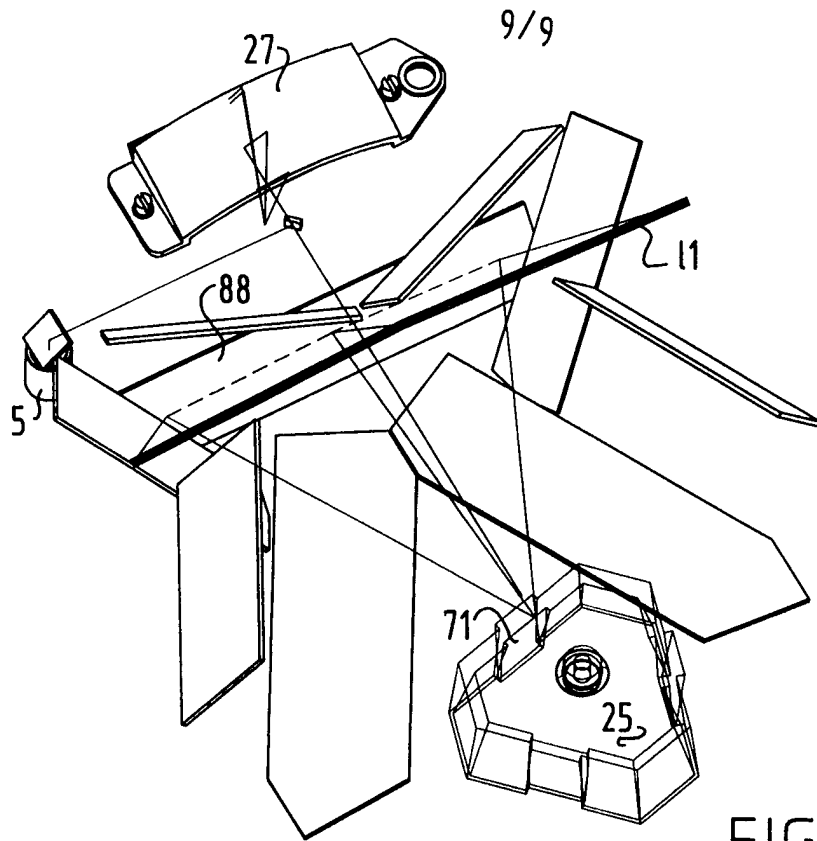


FIG. 12

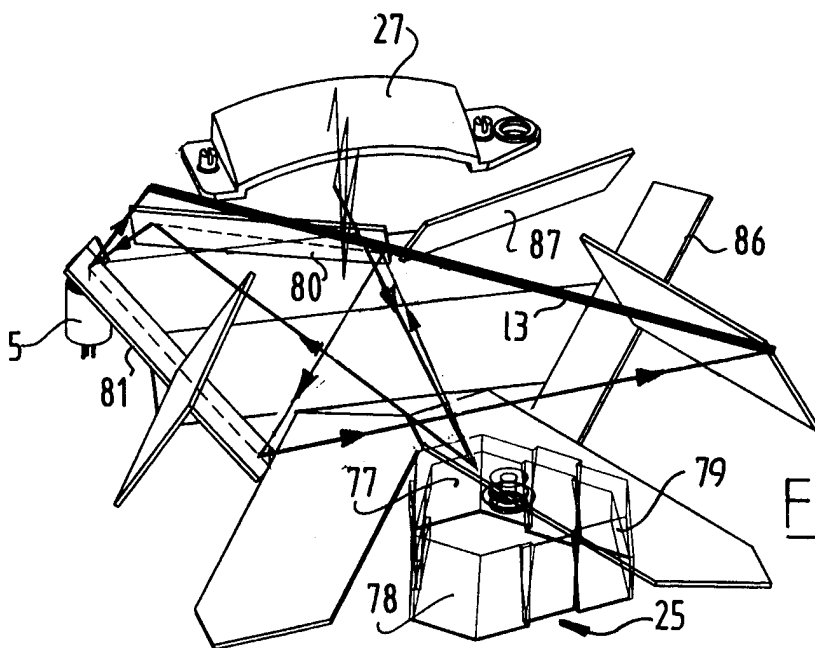


FIG. 13