

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 150 324 A

(43) Application published 26 Jun 1985

(21) Application No 8418616

(22) Date of filing 20 Jul 1984

(30) Priority data

(31) 58/115661
58/204707

(32) 26 Jul 1983
2 Nov 1983

(33) JP

(51) INT CL⁴
G06F 15/20

(52) Domestic classification
G4A DT

(56) Documents cited
GB A 2116777

(58) Field of search
G4A

(71) Applicant
Casio Computer Co Ltd (Japan),
6-1 2-chome Nishis-shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan

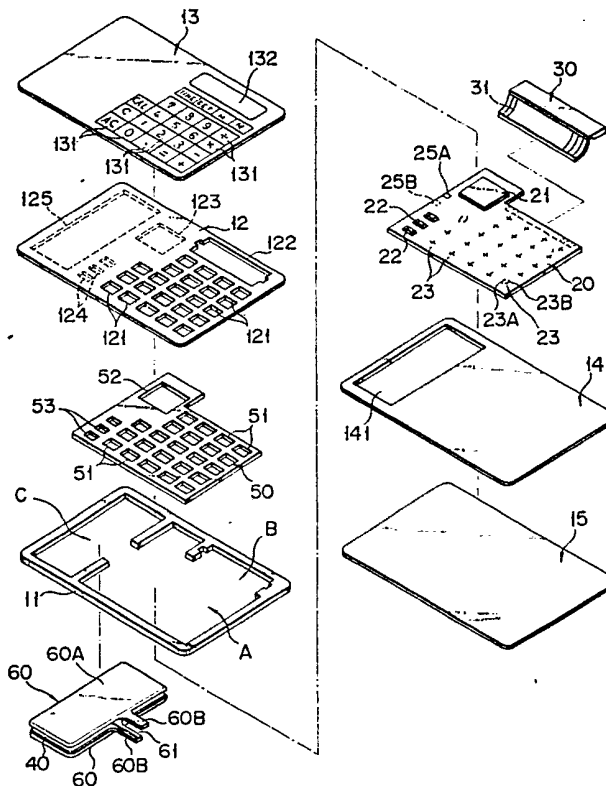
(72) Inventor
Kazuya Hara

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service
A. A. Thornton & Co.,
Northumberland House, 303-306 High Holborn,
London WC1V 7LE

(54) Compact electronic equipment

(57) In compact card-like equipment having an IC chip (21) and a power source cell (40), an equipment case has a multilayered structure of a pair of upper and lower sheets (13, 15) and a pair of upper and lower panels (12, 14) laminated on a frame (11), respectively. A flexible substrate (20) and a paper-like cell (40) as a primary cell are provided in the equipment case. The paper-like cell (40) has a pair of positive and negative electrode sheets and a power generating unit interposed therebetween. A sealing member seals the peripheries of the electrode sheets of the paper-like cell (40). The paper-like cell (40) is received in a receptible space (C) formed in the frame (11). The flexible substrate is received in another receptible space (A) formed in the frame. The electrode sheets of the paper-like cell (40) are electrically connected to terminals of the flexible substrate (20) by means of the film-like connecting member (60). This compact card-like electronic equipment such as a calculator is thin and compact in size.

FIG. 3



Reprinted front page

The drawing(s) originally filed was (were) informal and the print here reproduced is taken from a later filed formal copy.

GB 2 150 324 A

FIG. 1

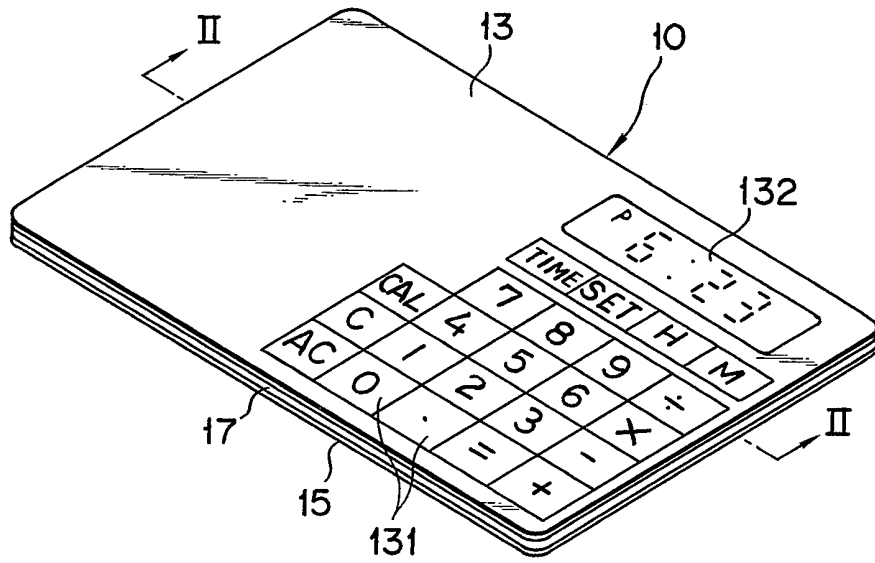


FIG. 2

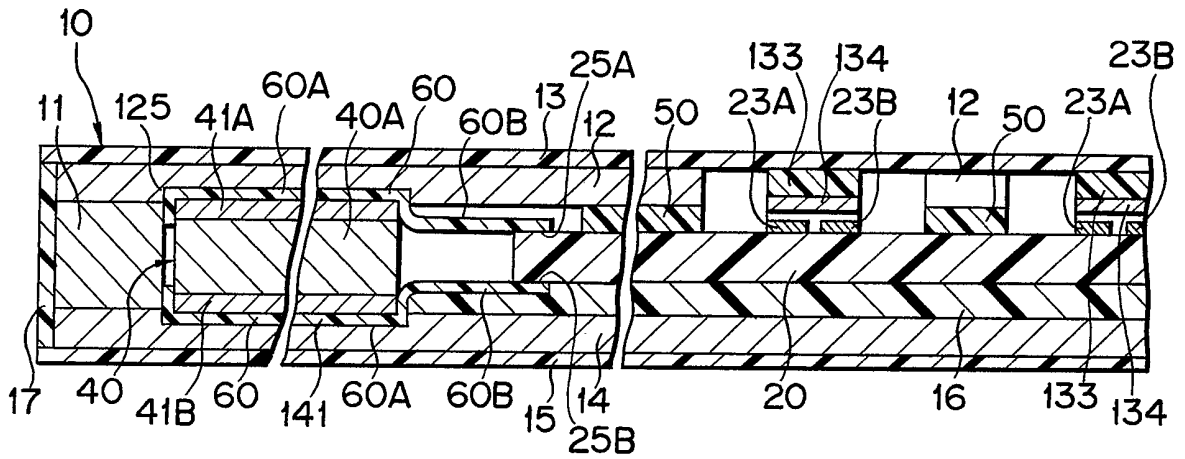


FIG. 3

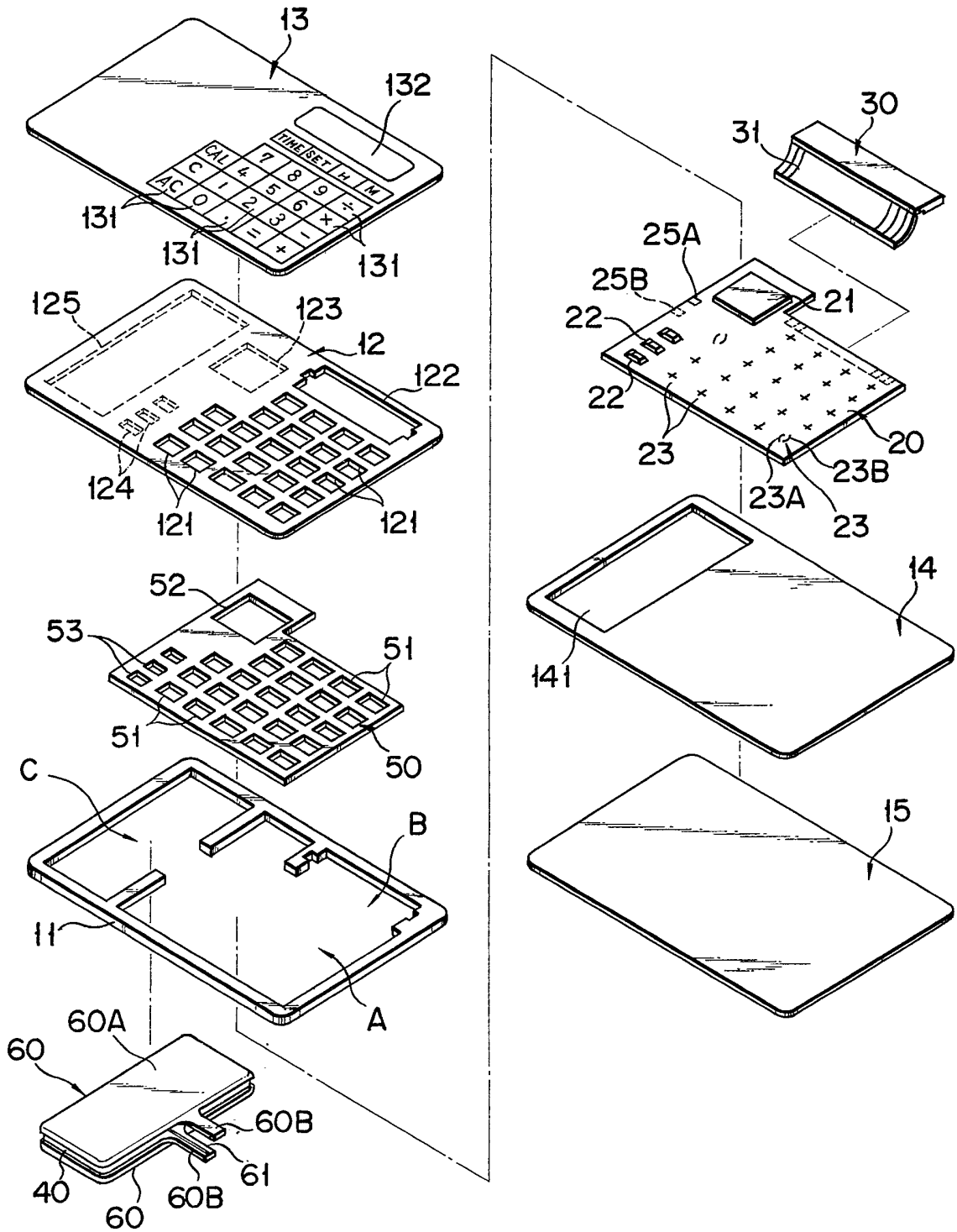


FIG. 6

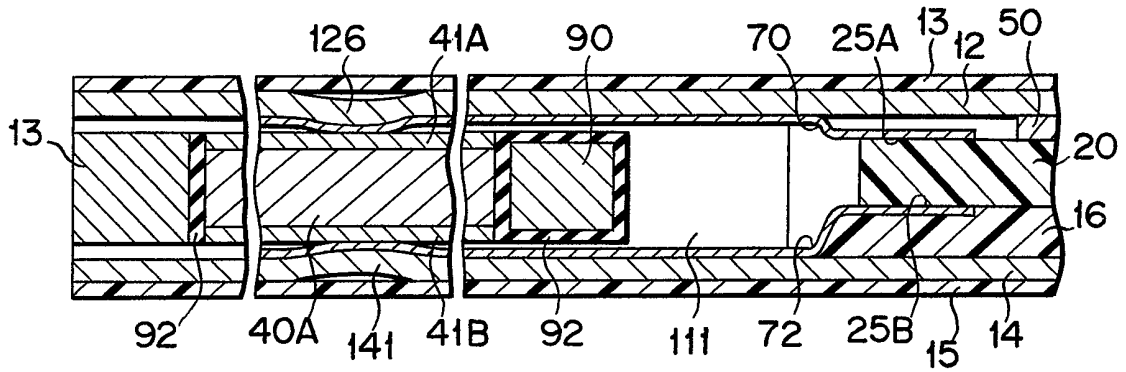


FIG. 8

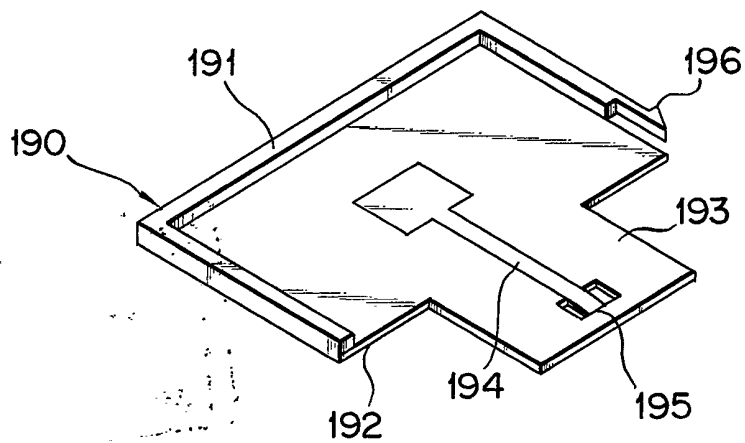
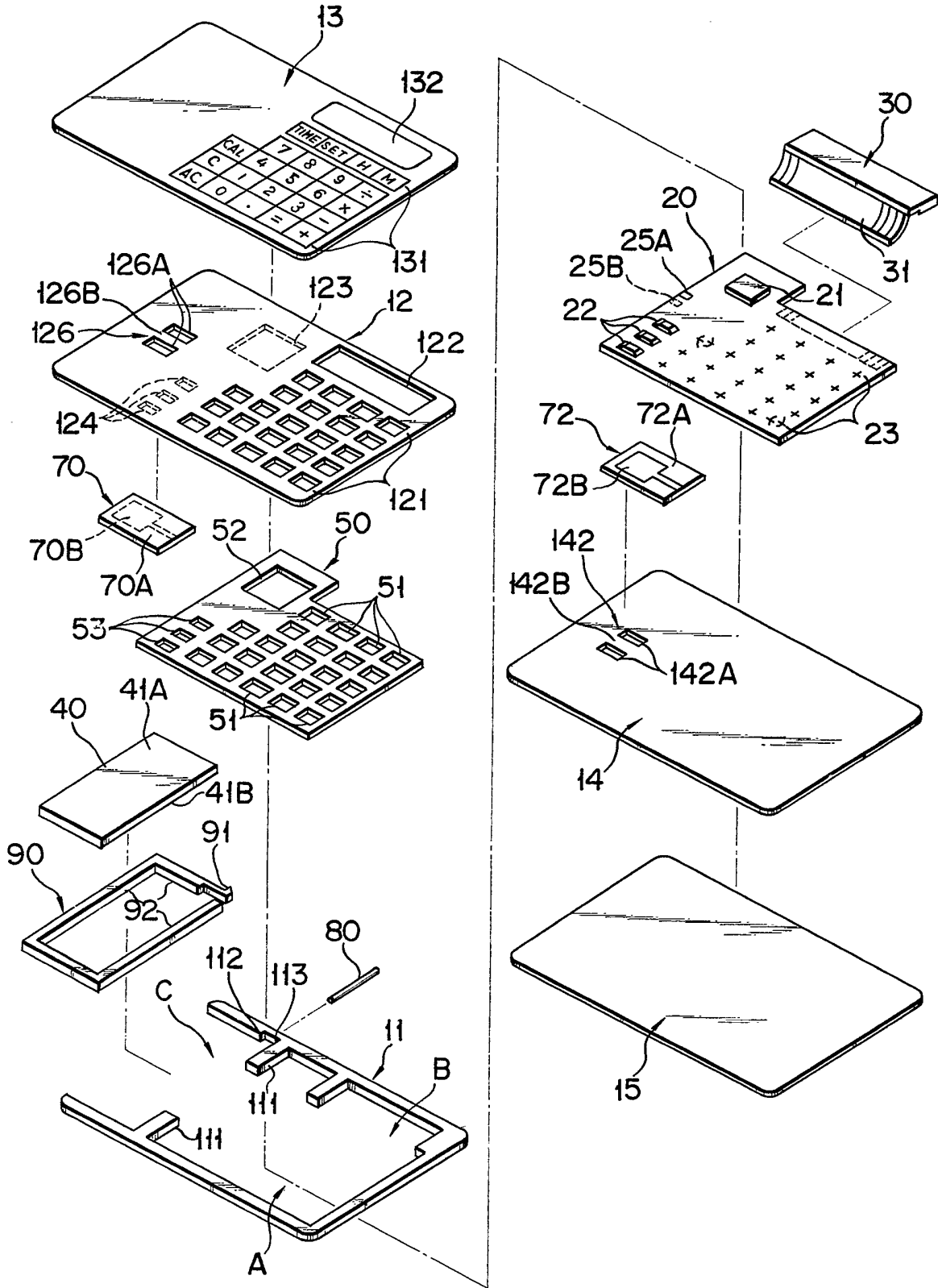


FIG. 7



6/8

FIG. 9

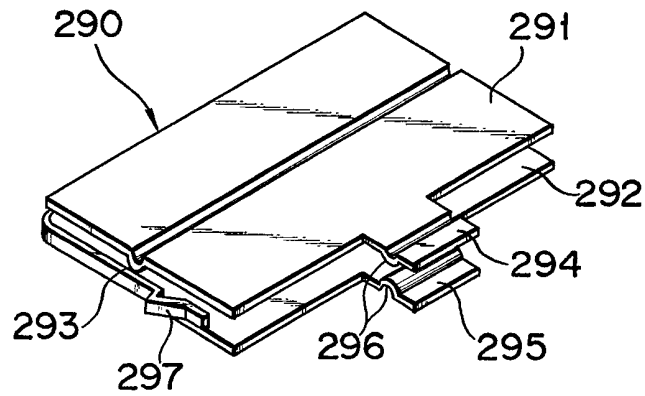


FIG. 10

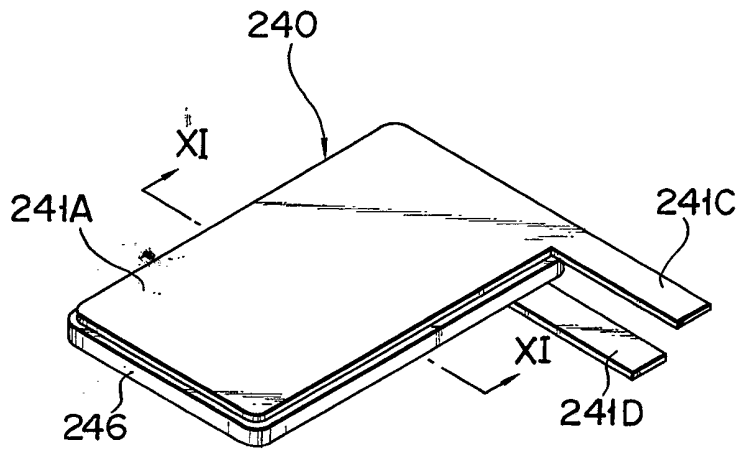


FIG. 11

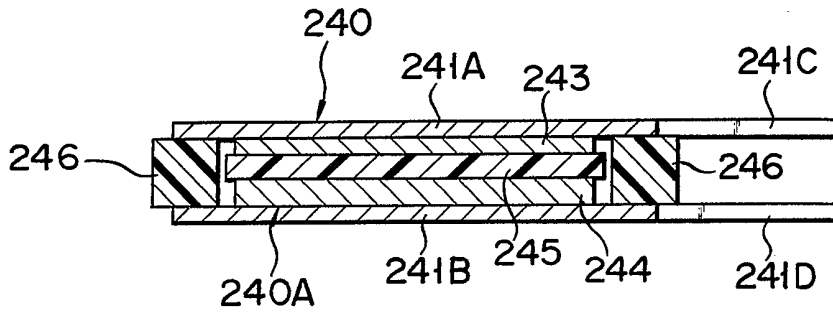


FIG. 12

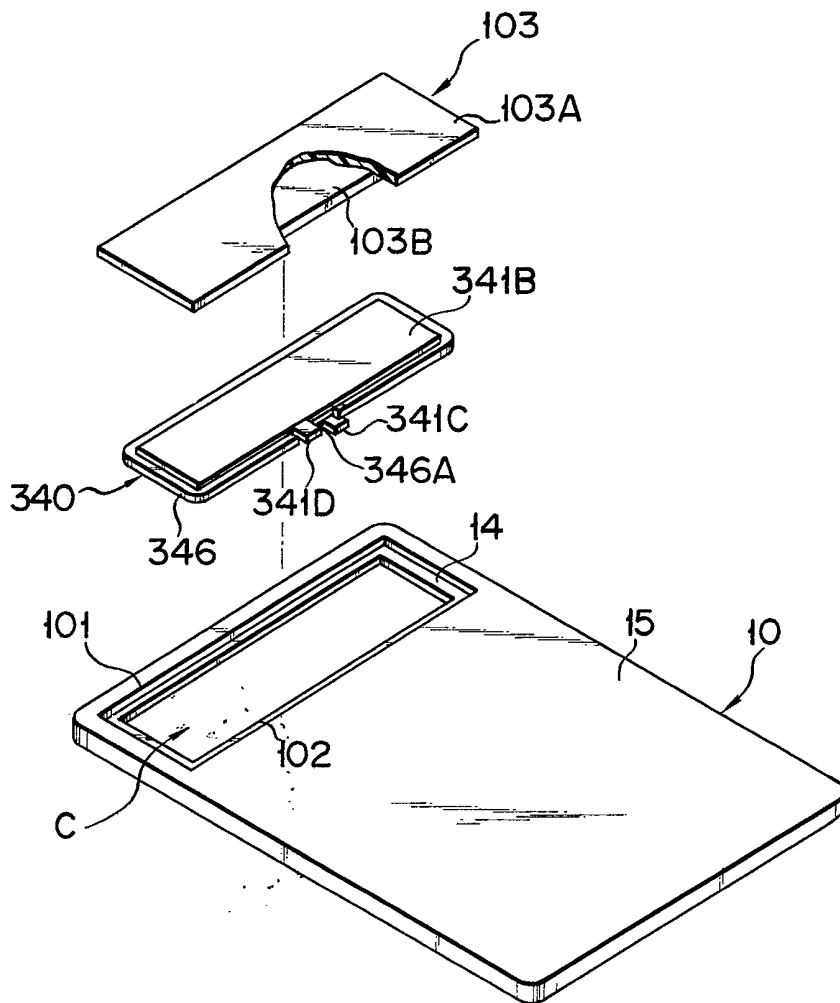


FIG. 13

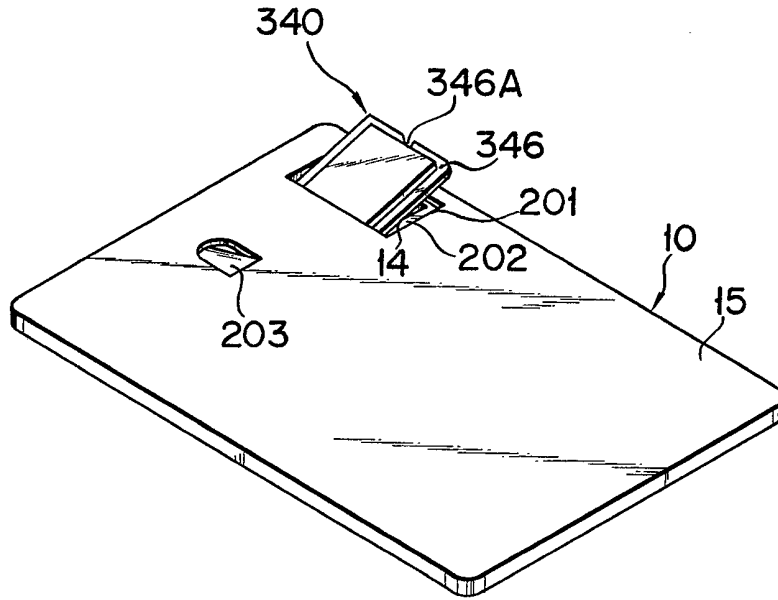
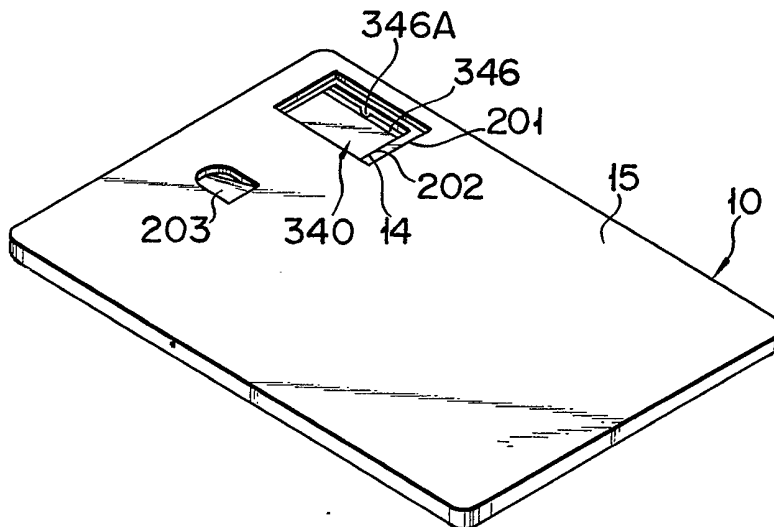


FIG. 14



SPECIFICATION

Compact electronic equipment

5 The present invention relates to compact electronic equipment which uses a paper-like cell as a power source.

Various types of compact card- or sheet-like electronic equipment such as electronic calculators
10 having a very small thickness of up to about 1 mm have been recently developed. Compact electronic equipment of this type generally has a solar cell having a thickness of about 0.2 mm as a power source cell.

15 However, with compact electronic equipment having a memory and/or timepiece function, if a solar cell is used as a power source cell, the solar cell cannot receive a sufficient amount of light at times such as at night-time. The power source
20 voltage cannot then be supplied, and the stored memory contents are lost or the timepiece function cannot be obtained. In view of this problem, compact electronic equipment of this type must have a primary cell.

25 Such primary cells include button-shaped cells such as a memory cell, a silver oxide cell, or a lithium cell. A button-shaped cell has a considerably large thickness as compared with a solar cell. For example, the thinnest button-shaped lithium cell
30 available on the market today has a thickness of 1.6 mm. Compact electronic equipment having a memory and/or timepiece function must use such a button-shaped cell and therefore has a considerably larger thickness than compact electronic
35 equipment using a solar cell.

It is an object of the present invention to provide compact electronic equipment which allows the use of an extremely thin power source cell, is compact in size and thin, and can have a memory and/
40 or timepiece function.

The compact electronic equipment of the present invention comprises sheet-like upper case means and sheet-like lower case means having a shape substantially corresponding to the upper case
45 means. The upper and lower case means define two receptible spaces for receiving an IC chip and a paper-like cell. The paper-like cell has a pair of negative and positive electrode sheets, a power generating unit interposed between the electrode
50 sheets, and a sealing member adhered at the peripheries of the pair of electrode sheets so as to provide a seal around the power generating unit. Conductive lead means is arranged to electrically connect the pair of electrode sheets of the paper-
55 like cell to the IC chip. The periphery of the upper case means is fixed to that of the lower case means by a fixing means.

With this structure, in particular with the use of a thin paper-like cell as a primary cell, the compact
60 electronic equipment can be rendered very thin and compact in size. The compact electronic equipment can also have a memory and/or timepiece function, thereby providing multifunction equipment.

65 According to a preferred embodiment of the

present invention, the conductive lead means comprises two film-like connecting members each having a conductor formed on a plastic film. The film-like connecting members are adhered to the surface of the paper-like cell with an adhesive.

70 With the above-mentioned structure, the compact electronic equipment is rendered thinner and smaller. In particular, a good connection is made between the paper-like cell and a flexible substrate
75 by means of very thin film-like connecting members.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, the conductive lead means comprises two connecting members which are respectively
80 fixed on the inner surfaces of the upper and lower case means. Each electrode sheet of the paper-like cell is in contact with a conductor of the corresponding connecting member. An opening is formed in the lower case means so as to communicate with a receptible space. The paper-like cell received in the receptible space can be removed from the equipment through this opening.

85 The compact electronic equipment having this structure can simply and easily receive the paper-like cell and allows easy replacement thereof.

According to still another embodiment of the present invention, the conductive lead means comprises extended portions of the pair of electrode sheets of the paper-like cell. The extended portions
90 are in contact with the inner surfaces of the upper and lower case means, respectively.

The compact electronic equipment having the above-mentioned structure can be manufactured with ease.

100 This invention can be more fully understood from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view schematically showing compact card-like electronic calculator according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a partially enlarged sectional view of the compact electronic calculator shown in Fig. 1 along the line II - II therein;

Figure 3 is an exploded perspective view of the compact electronic calculator shown in Fig. 1;

Figure 4 is an enlarged sectional view of a paper-like cell received in the compact electronic calculator shown in Fig. 1;

Figure 5 is a perspective view showing a paper-like cell and film-like connecting members which are received in the compact electronic calculator shown in Fig. 1;

Figure 6 is a partially enlarged sectional view showing a card-like electronic calculator according to another embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 7 is an exploded perspective view of the compact electronic calculator shown in Fig. 6;

Figures 8 and 9 are perspective views showing modifications of the cell receiving member;

Figure 10 is a perspective view showing a modification of the paper-like cell;

Figure 11 is a sectional view showing the paper-like cell shown in Fig. 10 along the line XI - XI

therein;

Figure 12 is an exploded perspective view showing a compact card-like electronic calculator according to still another embodiment of the present invention, showing a paper-like cell to be received

in the calculator;

Figure 13 is a perspective view showing a compact card-like electronic calculator according to still another embodiment of the present invention,

showing the state wherein a paper-like cell is inserted into the calculator; and

Figure 14 is a perspective view of the compact card-like electronic calculator of Fig. 13, showing that the paper-like cell has been inserted.

A compact card-like electronic calculator as compact electronic equipment according to an embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 shows the outer appearance of the compact card-like electronic calculator. The calculator is of the type which has a calculating function with a memory, and a timepiece function.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the calculator of Fig. 1 along the line II - II therein, and Fig. 3 is an exploded perspective view thereof. The structure of this calculator will be described with reference to Figs. 1 to 3.

The calculator has a case 10. As shown in Fig. 3, the case 10 has a multilayer structure wherein an upper panel 12 and an upper sheet 13 are laminated on the upper surface of a frame 11, and a lower panel 14 and a lower sheet 15 are laminated on the lower surface of the frame 11. As shown in Fig. 3, a flexible film-like substrate 20, a very thin display panel 30 (e.g., a liquid crystal display panel), and a paper-like cell 40 are further arranged inside the case 10. A spacer 50 having the same outer shape as that of the flexible substrate 20 and made of a plastic film is placed on the upper surface of the flexible substrate 20. The flexible substrate 20 has through holes for receiving an LSI chip 21 and chip parts 22 such as chip capacitors. The LSI chip 21 and the chip parts 22 are fitted in the holes in the flexible substrate 20 to be mounted thereon. A number of sets of stationary contacts 23 including a pair of contacts 23A and 23B are formed at regular intervals on the upper surface of the flexible substrate 20. The spacer 50 has a number of openings 51 which corresponds to each stationary contact 23 on the flexible substrate 20. The spacer 50 has through holes 52 and 53. The through hole 52 corresponds to the LSI chip 21, and the through holes 53 correspond to the chip parts 22. The spacer 50 having the LSI chip 21 and the chip parts 22 fitted therein is adhered to the flexible substrate 20. The flexible substrate 20 and the spacer 50 are fitted within the frame 11 of the case 10. The frame 11 is formed by punching a thin metal sheet of stainless steel or the like into a corresponding shape. The inside space of the frame 11 is divided into space A for receiving the flexible substrate 20, space B for receiving the display panel 30, and space C for receiving the paper-like cell 40 to be described later. The display panel 30 is fitted in the space B of the

frame 11 and is arranged at one side of the flexible substrate 20. Connecting terminals 24 for the display panel are regularly arranged at one edge of the lower surface of the flexible substrate 20. As a hot-melt type electrically conductive adhesive is applied on the connecting terminals 24, a film-like connector 31 is fixed to the connecting terminals 24 by means of heating. Thus, the film-like connector 31 is electrically connected to the connecting terminals 24. The paper-like cell 40 is fitted in the space C and is arranged at the side opposite to the side of the flexible substrate 20. The upper and lower electrodes of the paper-like cell 40 are connected to cell connecting terminals 25A and 25B by means of a pair of film-like connecting members 60. The cell connecting terminals 25A and 25B are formed at one edge of the upper and lower surfaces of the flexible substrate 20.

Special care is taken to render the overall paper-like cell 40 thinner. Fig. 4 shows the structure of the paper-like cell 40.

Referring to Fig. 4, the paper-like cell 40 has negative and positive electrode sheets 41A and 41B on its upper and lower surfaces. The electrode sheets 41A and 41B are made of thin metal sheets such as aluminium or stainless steel sheets. The electrode sheets 41A and 41B overlap each other through a holding frame 42. A power generating unit 40A is arranged in a space defined by the electrode sheets 41A and 41B and the holding frame 42. The power generating unit 40A has a metal lithium layer 43, a manganese dioxide layer 44, and a separator 45 interposed therebetween as a partition wall. The separator 45 is a nonwoven fabric made of polypropylene and impregnated with an organic electrolyte. The electrode sheets 41A and 41B is adhered to each other at the periphery of the holding frame 42 by a adhesive 46 as a sealing member, which is made of a composite material containing both organic and inorganic materials. The paper-like cell 40 has a sealed structure. With this sealed structure, the paper-like cell 40 has considerable strength against damage. The features of the structure of the paper-like cell 40 are that the entire outer surfaces of the electrode sheets 41A and 41B serve as electrodes, and that the electrode sheets 41A and 41B function as flat housing sheets. The power generation of the paper-like cell 40 is the same as that of a button-shaped lithium cell.

The thickness of the paper-like cell 40 will be described below. The negative and positive electrode sheets 41A and 41B respectively have a thickness of 50 μ , and the metal lithium layer 43 also has a thickness of 50 μ . The manganese dioxide layer 44 and the separator 45 both have a thickness of 150 μ . The paper-like cell as a whole has a thickness of 450 μ . In this case, the paper-like cell 40 is a rectangle having dimensions of about 45 x 25 mm. The average life of the paper-like cell 40 is about 2 years when it is used in a compact card-like electronic calculator having both memory and timepiece functions. When the electronic circuit or display panel is improved in a calculator of this type, the life of the paper-like cell 40 can be pro-

longed further.

The connecting structure between the paper-like cell 40 and film-like connecting members 60 for connecting it to the flexible substrate 40 will be described with reference to Fig. 5.

Each film-like connecting member 60 has a cell adhering portion 60A having a slightly larger area than that of the paper-like cell 40, and a projection 60B projecting from one side of the cell adhering portion 60A. The film-like connecting member 60 has a plastic film as a base film. A conductor 61 extends on the base film from a position substantially at the center of each cell adhering portion 60A toward the end of the projection 60B. An electrically insulated adhesive is applied on the inner surface of the film-like connecting members 60 except for the conductor 61, and a hot-melt type electrically conductive adhesive is applied on the inner surfaces of the conductor 62. The hot-melt type adhesive is molten at relatively low temperatures such as about 130°C and is solidified at room temperature. The conductor 61 has a double-layer structure consisting of a metal-coated layer and a carbon-coated layer. The metal-coated layer is formed by coating a conductive metal such as gold, silver or copper on a corresponding surface of a base film by means of deposition or printing such as screen printing. The carbon-coated layer is formed from a conductive suspension obtained by mixing a conductive powder such as carbon, a thermoplastic high polymeric material, and a solvent, screen-printing the resultant mixture on the metal-coated layer, and heating the suspension at a lower temperature (about 100°C). The film-like connecting member 60 has a thickness of 50 to 100 μ.

Connection between the film-like connecting member 60 and the paper-like cell 40 will be described below. The entire upper and lower surfaces of the paper-like cell 40, that is, the overall outer surfaces of the negative and positive electrode sheets 41A and 41B are flashed with a conductive metal such as nickel. Then, the outer surfaces of the electrode sheets 41A and 41B are smoothed and rendered dense. The cell adhering portions 60A of the film-like connecting members 60 are placed on the outer surfaces of the electrode sheets 41A and 41B. After bending the peripheral portions of the cell adhering portions 60A on the side surfaces of the paper-like cell 40, the cell adhering portions 60A are heated and pressed. Then, the film-like connecting members 60 are adhered on the upper and lower surfaces of the paper-like cell 40, thereby connecting the film-like connecting members 60 to the paper-like cell 40.

With this connecting structure between the paper-like cell 40 and the film-like connecting members 60, no current leakage from the paper-like cell 40 to the frame 11 will occur. This is because the side, upper and lower surfaces of the paper-like cell 40 are completely covered with the base films of the film-like connecting members 60. When the film-like connecting members 60 are adhered to the paper-like cell 40, no thermal damage to the cell 40 will occur. This is because the film-like con-

necting members 60 can be adhered to the paper-like cell 40 by a hot-melt type adhesive which can be used at low temperatures. Due to the smoothness of the upper and lower surfaces of the paper-like cell 40 which is obtained by flashing, adhesion between the film-like connecting members 60 and the paper-like cell 40 is strong. Although the upper and lower surfaces of the paper-like cell 40 are flashed in the above embodiment, this is not essential to the present invention. Furthermore, in this embodiment, in order to allow contact with the electrode sheets 41A and 41B of the paper-like cell 40, the conductors 61 of the film-like connecting members 60 are formed only at portions of the base films. However, if a conductive adhesive is applied to the entire surfaces of the base films, the film-like connecting members 60 may be rendered conductive over the entire surfaces which are respectively brought into contact with the entire surfaces of the electrode sheets 41A and 41B of the paper-like cell 40.

The film-like connecting members 60 are adhered to the flexible substrate 20 by heating and pressing the projections 60B onto the terminals 25A and 25B of the flexible substrate 20. Thus, electrical connection between the electrodes of the paper-like cell 40 and the terminals 25A and 25B of the flexible substrate 20 is accomplished.

Referring again to Figs. 2 and 3, the upper and lower panels 12 and 14 of the case 10 are made of metal sheets such as stainless steel or beryllium steel sheets. The upper panel 12 has openings 121 respectively corresponding to the openings 51 of the spacer 50, and a hole 122 for receiving the upper portion of the display panel 30. The upper panel 12 also has recesses 123, 124 and 125 formed by etching in its lower surface. The recesses 123 and 124 receive the upper portions of the LSI chip 21 and the chip parts 22 which project above the spacer 50. The recess 125 receives the upper portions of the film-like connecting member 60 adhered to the upper surface of the paper-like cell 40. The lower surface of the upper panel 12 is adhered to the upper surface of the frame 11, so that the upper panel 12 is formed integrally with the frame 11. The spacer 50 is adhered to the lower surface of the upper panel 12.

The lower panel 14 has in its upper surface a recess 141 formed by etching. The recess 141 receives the lower film-like connecting member 60 adhered to the lower surface of the paper-like cell 40. The lower panel 14 is adhered to the lower surface of the frame 11. Adhesion between the lower panel 14 and the frame 11 is performed after a filler 16 is filled. More specifically, after the flexible substrate 20 having the display panel 30 and the paper-like cell 40 connected thereto is adhered to the lower surface of the spacer 50, and the display panel 30 and the paper-like cell 40 are fitted in the frame 11, the filler 16 is applied inside the frame 11 from the lower surface of the flexible substrate 20. The lower panel 14 is adhered not only to the frame 11 but also to the flexible substrate 20 through the filler 16. The filler 16 serves to fix in position the LSI chip 21 and the chip parts 22

mounted on the flexible substrate 20, the display panel 30 and the paper-like cell 40. The filler 16 can be a quick-dry liquid adhesive which can be hardened at room temperature such as an acrylic- or epoxy-based two-part adhesive. The adhesive is dripped onto the lower surface of the flexible substrate 20 having its upper surface facing downward.

The outer surface of the case 10 obtained by adhering the frame 11 and the upper and lower panels 12 and 14 is covered with an outer member 17 so as to guarantee a complete hermetic seal of the case. The outer member 17 is formed by applying a liquid adhesive of the same type as that used for the filler 16, hardening the adhesive, and cutting any excess portion of the hardened adhesive layer.

The upper and lower sheets 13 and 15 of the case 10 are made of a plastic film and are respectively adhered to the surface of the upper and lower panels 12 and 14. In the upper sheet 13, keyboard sections 131 designating ten keys, character keys or function keys are printed on a lower surface of a transparent plastic film, and the overall portion except for a display portion 132 is printed with a non-transparent paint. The display panel 30 is adhered to the lower surface of the display portion 132 of the upper sheet 13 by a transparent adhesive. Contact bases 133 to be inserted in the respective openings 121 of the upper panel 12 are formed on the lower surfaces of the keyboard sections 131 by screen printing or the like. Movable contacts 134 are mounted on the lower surfaces of the contact bases 133 by printing carbon ink or the like. The movable contacts 134 are pressed onto the stationary contacts 23 of the flexible substrate 20 when the operator depresses the keyboard sections 131 of the upper sheet 13 downward so as to elastically deform them. The operation switches therefore are constituted by the movable contacts 134 and the stationary contacts 23.

The compact card-like electronic calculator having the above-mentioned structure can be rendered very thin for the following reasons. That is, a very thin paper-like cell 40 is used, the paper-like cell 40 is arranged at the side opposite to that of the flexible substrate 20, and connection between the paper-like cell 40 and the flexible substrate 20 is achieved through the film-like connecting members 60, so that not much height is required for connecting the paper-like cell 40 to the flexible substrate 40.

A total thickness of the calculator of this embodiment will be described. The flexible substrate 20, the spacer 50 and the filler 16 respectively have thickness of 200 μ , 100 μ , and 130 μ . The upper panel 12, the upper sheet 13, the lower panel 14, and the lower sheet 15 respectively have thickness of 150 μ , 70 μ , 150 μ , and 50 μ . Therefore, the calculator has a total thickness of 850 μ which is substantially equivalent to that of a compact card-like electronic calculator using a solar cell. The thickness of the frame 11 of the case 10 is defined by a space between the upper and lower panels 12 and 14. The width of the space has a size correspond-

ing to the sum of the thickness of the flexible substrate 20, the spacer 50, and the filler 16, i.e., 430 μ . In this embodiment, the paper-like cell 40 having a thickness of 450 μ is used. In this case, the overall thickness of the cell portion including the thickness of the upper and lower film-like connecting members 60 is 550 to 590 μ . This thickness is greater than the width of the space between the upper and lower panels 12 and 14, i.e., 430 μ .

However, as has been described above, the recesses 125 and 141 are formed in the lower and upper surfaces of the upper and lower panels 12 and 14, respectively. These recesses 125 and 141 receive therein the upper and lower portions of the film-like connecting members 60 and the paper-like cell 40. Therefore, the paper-like cell 40 can be received between the upper and lower panels 12 and 14 without increasing the thickness of the equipment.

In this embodiment, the case 10 comprises a multilayer structure constituted by the frame 11, the upper and lower sheets 13 and 15, and the upper and lower panels 12 and 14. The upper sheet 13 may be formed integrally with the upper panel 12. The lower sheet 15 need not be used.

A compact card-like electronic calculator which allows replacement of the paper-like cell 40 according to a second embodiment of the present invention will now be described.

Figs. 6 and 7 respectively are a sectional view and an exploded perspective view of this calculator, which are similar to that in Figs. 2 and 3. As in the case of the calculator shown in Figs. 1 to 3, the calculator shown in Figs. 6 and 7 has a calculation function with a memory, and a timepiece function. Like the calculator shown in Figs. 1 to 3, this calculator uses a thin paper-like cell and is therefore thin. The same reference numerals as in Figs. 2 and 3 denote the same parts in Figs. 6 and 7.

The difference between the structure of the first and second embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to Figs. 6 and 7.

A press portion 126 for pressing a first connecting member 70 to be described later is formed at the left portion of the upper panel 12 in Fig. 7. The press portion 126 has a pair of parallel slits 126A formed in the upper panel 12, and a bent portion 126B formed by slightly bending downward the portion between the slits 126A. At the press portion 126, the central portion of the bent portion 126B is elastically projected downward from the lower surface of the upper panel 12, and the projecting portion presses the connecting portion 70 downward.

This first connecting member 70 is adhered to that portion of the lower surface of the upper panel 12 which corresponds to the press portion 126 of the upper panel 12. The first connecting member 70 has an insulating sheet 70A and a conductor 70B formed on the lower surface of the insulating sheet 70A. The conductor 70B electrically connects the negative electrode sheet 41A of the paper-like cell 40 to the connecting terminal 25A on the flexible substrate 20.

A press portion 142 of the lower panel 14 is

formed at that portion of the lower panel 14 which is opposed to the press portion 126 of the upper panel 16. As in the case of the press portion 126 of the upper panel 12, the press portion 142 has a pair of parallel slits 142A and a bent portion 142B and elastically presses a second connecting member 72 downward. The second connecting member 72 is adhered to that portion of the upper surface of the lower panel 14 which corresponds to the press portion 142 of the lower panel 14. As in the case of the first connecting member 70, the second connecting member 72 has an insulating sheet 72A and a conductor 72B formed in the upper surface of the insulating sheet 72A. The conductor 70B electrically connects a positive electrode sheet 41B of the paper-like cell 40 to the connecting terminal 25B on the lower surface of the flexible substrate 20.

The second embodiment is different from the first embodiment in the structure of the frame 11. As shown in Fig. 7, the frame 11 has one open side which corresponds to space C for receiving the paper-like cell 40. The frame 11 has a recess 112 extending near one partitioning projection 111, and a through hole 113 extending in the recess 112. A release pin 80 can be detached from the through hole 113.

A cell receiving member 90 is detachably mounted in the space C from the open side of the frame 11. The cell receiving member 90 for receiving the paper-like cell 40 is made of stainless steel and has a rectangular shape. The cell receiving member 90 has a projection 91 at a portion corresponding to the recess 112. When the cell receiving member 90 is mounted in the space C, the projection 91 is detachably engaged in the recess 112. When the releasing pin 80 is inserted in the through hole 113, the projection 91 is disengaged from the recess 112. An insulating coating 92 covers at least the portion of the cell receiving member 90 which is brought into contact with the paper-like cell 40 when the paper-like cell 40 is received in the cell receiving member 90. It is preferable that the insulating coating 92 covers the all over surfaces of the cell receiving member 90. The insulating coating 92 serves to insulate the upper and lower electrode sheets 41A and 41B from each other. Insulating coatings (not shown) are respectively formed on the portions of the lower surface of the upper panel 12 and the upper surface of the lower panel 14 corresponding to the upper and lower surfaces of the paper-like cell 40, except for the first connecting member 70.

The paper-like cell 40 has a structure similar to that of the first embodiment. However, since the paper-like cell 40 is received in the cell receiving member 90, the size of the paper-like cell 40 is smaller than that of the first embodiment and is 40 x 20 mm.

Mounting of the paper-like cell 40 in the card-like electronic calculator will be described with reference to Fig. 7.

The paper-like cell 40 is placed inside the cell receiving member 90. Thereafter, the cell receiving member 90 is inserted into the space C of the

frame 11 from the open side of the frame 11. At this time, the projection 91 of the cell receiving member 90 is engaged in the recess 112 of the frame 11, and the cell receiving member 90 is held in the space C of the frame 11. At the same time, the upper and lower electrode sheets 41A and 41B of the paper-like cell 40 are respectively brought into contact with the conductors 70B and 72B of the first and second connecting members 70 and 72 which are adhered on the lower and upper surfaces of the upper and lower panels 12 and 14. The electrical connection between the paper-like cell 40 and the flexible substrate 20 is achieved by the connecting members 70 and 72.

In order to replace the paper-like cell 40 with a new one, the release pin 80 is inserted into the through hole 113 from the side of the compact card-like electronic calculator, that is, from the side of the frame 11, so as to press inward the projection 91 of the cell receiving member 90. Then, the projection 91 is disengaged from the recess 112. The cell receiving member 90 can then be pulled out from the space C of the frame 11, thereby allowing replacement of the paper-like cell 40.

In the embodiment described above, the cell receiving member 90 for receiving the paper-like cell 40 has a rectangular shape. However, the present invention is not limited to this. A different cell receiving member from the cell receiving member 90 shown in Fig. 7 is shown in Figs. 8 and 9.

A cell receiving member 190 shown in Fig. 8 has a frame portion 191 different in shape from that of the cell receiving member 90 shown in Fig. 7, and a bottom plate 192 mounted below the frame portion 191. An extension 193 of the bottom plate 192 extends from an end thereof. An insulating coating (not shown) covers the upper surface of the bottom plate 192 and on the inner wall surface of the frame portion 191. A conductor 194 is formed on the insulating coating. One end of the conductor 194 is in contact with the positive electrode sheet 41B of the paper-like cell 40 received in the cell receiving member 190, and the other end thereof is in contact with the connecting terminal 25B on the lower surface of the flexible substrate 20 when the cell receiving member 190 is inserted in the space C. In this manner, the paper-like cell 40 and the flexible substrate 20 are electrically connected with each other. In this case, a press portion 195 similar to the press portion 141 of the above embodiment is formed at the extension 193 of the bottom plate 192 so as to be in contact with the terminal 25B of the flexible substrate 20. A projection 196 similar to the projection 91 of the above embodiment is formed on one side of the frame portion 191.

In the cell receiving member 190 according to the modification described above, the conductor 194 is formed on the bottom plate 192 through the insulating coating. Therefore, the second connecting member 72 and the press portion 141 of the lower panel 14 need not be used. As compared with the calculator of the embodiment shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the detachable reception and electrical connection of the paper-like cell 40 can be reliably performed.

Fig. 9 shows a cell receiving member 290 according to another modification. The cell receiving member 290 is formed by bending a single stainless plate so as to sandwich the paper-like cell 40 therebetween. The cell receiving member 290 has upper and lower portions 291 and 292. Clamp portions 293 for clamping the paper-like cell 40 are formed in the upper and lower portions 291 and 292 so as to oppose each other. Extensions 294 and 295 respectively extend from the sides of the upper and lower portions 291 and 292. A pair of clamp portions 296 are formed in the projections 294 and 295 so as to be in contact with the terminals 25A and 25B of the flexible substrate 20. Insulating coating (not shown) covers the inner surfaces of the upper and lower portions 291 and 292. Conductors (not shown) similar to the conductors 61 of the film-like connecting members 60 as shown in Fig. 5 are formed on these insulating coatings. A projection 297 corresponding to the recess 112 of the frame 11 is formed in the cell receiving member 290.

When the cell receiving member 290 of this modification is used, the press portions 126 and 141 of the upper and lower panels 12 and 14 and the first and second connecting members 70 and 72 need not be used.

Still another modification of a paper-like cell for a compact electronic equipment according to the present invention will now be described with reference to Figs. 10 and 11.

A paper-like cell 240 shown in Figs. 10 and 11 has a power generating unit similar to that in the paper-like cell 40 shown in Fig. 4. The power generating unit 240A of the paper-like cell 240 has a pair of electrode sheets 241A and 241B. It also has a metal lithium layer 243 and 241B, a manganese dioxide layer 244 and a separator 245 which are formed between the electrode sheets 241A.

However, the paper-like cell 240 shown in Figs. 10 and 11 is different from the paper-like cell 40 shown in Fig. 4 in the following respects. First, in the embodiment shown in Figs. 10 and 11, the electrode sheets 241A and 241B have extensions 241C and 241D which extend sideways from the corners of the rectangles of the sheets 241A and 241B. These extensions 241C and 241D connect the paper-like cell 240 to the terminals 25A and 25B of the flexible substrate 20 and therefore serve the same purpose as the film-like connecting member 60 in the first embodiment.

Second, in this embodiment, a sealing member 246 corresponding to the adhesive 46 in Figs. 4 and 5 extends outward from the peripheries of the electrode sheets 241A and 241B so as to seal the space therebetween. The sealing member 246 is made of a composite material containing both organic and inorganic materials. When the frame 11 made of a metal surrounds the side surfaces of the paper-like cell 240, this sealing member 246 serves to prevent short-circuiting of the electrode sheets 241A and 241B.

When this paper-like cell 240 is used, the first and second connecting members 70 and 72 and the receiving member 90, 190 or 290 are not re-

quired and the paper-like cell 240 can be easily mounted inside the space C of the calculator. In addition, this modification of the paper-like all 240 may be applied to either of the first and second embodiments.

Fig. 12 shows still another embodiment of the present invention wherein an opening for receiving the paper-like cell as shown in Figs. 10 and 11 is formed in a case 10. A paper-like cell 340 shown in Fig. 12 is similar to that shown in Figs. 10 and 11. However, the former is different from the latter in that in the former extending portions 341C and 341D extend from substantially central portions of the opposing sides of a pair of electrode sheets 341A and 341B. The extending portions 341C and 341D are smaller than the extending portions 241C and 241D and extend for a distance substantially the same as that of a sealing member 346. The sealing member 346 has a notch 346A corresponding to the extending portions 341C and 341D. In this embodiment, openings 101 and 102 are formed extending in a lower sheet 15 and a lower panel 14, respectively, of the case 10. The opening 102 of the lower panel 14 has a size which is large enough to receive the paper-like cell 340 therein and is slightly smaller than the opening 101 of the lower sheet 15. A cover member 103 for covering these openings 101 and 102 is illustrated at the upper portion of Fig. 12. The cover member 103 has a sheet portion 103A and a panel portion 103B having a shape corresponding to these openings 101 and 102. An adhesive is applied on the lower surface of the sheet portion 103A and then the panel portion 103B is fixed to the sheet portion 103A.

When the paper-like cell 340 as described above is fitted into the space C, and the cover member 103 is fixed in the exposed portion of the lower panel 14, the openings 101 and 102 are covered with the cover member 103 and the paper-like cell 340 is received in the case 10. When the adhesion between the cover member 103 and the exposed portion of the lower panel 14 is set to be weak and these members are able to be separated, the paper-like cell 340 can be easily replaced. In this embodiment, the paper-like cell 340 can be easily detached through the openings 101 and 102 formed in the lower sheet 15 and the lower panel 14 of the case 10 after the case 10 is assembled.

Figs. 13 and 14 show openings for allowing insertion of a paper-like cell 340 into the case therethrough according to still another embodiment of the present invention. Openings 201 and 202 shown in Figs. 13 and 14 are smaller than the openings 101 and 102 shown in Fig. 12. Since the paper-like cell 340 has slight elasticity, it bends toward the direction opposite to the opening 202 when it is inserted into the space C. Therefore, it can be inserted into the space C through these openings 201 and 202, as shown in Fig. 13. The paper-like cell 340 received in the space C in this manner is pressed by a press portion 203 formed in a lower sheet 15 and a lower panel 14, as shown in Fig. 14. A cover member (not shown) as one shown in Fig. 14 is used to cover the openings 201 and 202. In order to allow replacement of the pa-

per-like cell 340 received in the space C, a sealing member 346 of the paper-like cell 340 has a notch 346A.

In this embodiment, utilizing the elasticity of the paper-like cell 340, the paper-like cell 340 can be easily mounted in and removed from the case 10 through the openings 201 and 202 after the assembly of the case 10.

The present invention is not limited to the card like electronic calculators as described above, and can be applied to a wide variety of compact electronic equipment.

CLAIMS

15 1. A compact electronic equipment comprising:
sheet-like upper case means;
sheet-like lower case means, having a shape
substantially corresponding to that of said upper
20 case means, and defining two receptible spaces;
an integrated circuit chip which is arranged in
one of the receptible spaces of said lower case
means;
a paper-like cell which is arranged in the other of
25 the receptible spaces of said lower case means and
has a pair of positive and negative electrode
sheets, a power generating unit interposed be-
tween said electrode sheets, and a sealing member
adhered to peripheries of said electrode sheets so
30 as to seal the peripheries thereof;
conductive lead means for electrically connecting
said electrode sheets of said paper-like cell to said
integrated circuit chip; and
fixing means for fixing peripheries of said upper
35 and lower case means.

2. A compact electronic equipment according to
claim 1, wherein said conductive lead means com-
prises two film-like connecting members each of
which has a conductor formed on a plastic film.

40 3. A compact electronic equipment according to
claim 2, wherein each of said connecting members
is adhered on a surface of said paper-like cell with
an adhesive.

4. A compact electronic equipment according to
45 claim 1, wherein said conductive lead means com-
prises two film-like connecting members with con-
ductors, which are respectively fixed on inner
surfaces of said upper and lower case means, and
the electrode sheets of said paper-like cell are re-
50 spectively in contact with said conductors of said
connecting members.

5. A compact electronic equipment according to
claim 4, wherein said lower case means has an
opening communicating with the other of the re-
55 ceptible spaces of said lower case means, said
opening is open to an outside of said lower case
means, and said paper-like cell is detachably
mounted in the other of the receptible spaces of
said lower case means through said opening.

60 6. A compact electronic equipment according to
claim 1, wherein said conductive lead means com-
prises a single film-like connecting member having
a first conductor, and a cell receptible member
having a second conductor and receiving said pa-
65 per-like cell therein, said connecting member is

fixed to an inner surface of one of said upper and
lower case means, the electrode sheets of said pa-
per-like cell are in contact with said first conductor
and one end of said second conductor, respec-
70 tively, and the other end of said second conductor
is in contact with an inner surface of the other of
said upper and lower case means.

7. A compact electronic equipment according to
claim 6, wherein said lower case means has an
75 opening communicating with the other of the re-
ceptible spaces of said lower case means, said
opening is open to an outside of said lower case
means, and said paper-like cell is detachably
mounted inside the other of the receptible spaces
80 of said lower case means through said opening.

8. A compact electronic equipment according to
claim 1, wherein said conductive lead means com-
prises a single cell receiving member for receiving
said paper-like cell, and said cell receiving member
85 sandwiches said paper-like cell.

9. A compact electronic equipment according to
claim 8, wherein said lower case means has an
opening communicating with the other of the re-
ceptible spaces of said lower case means, said
90 opening is open to an outside of said lower case
means, and said paper-like cell is detachably
mounted in the other of the receptible spaces of
said lower case means through said opening.

10. A compact electronic equipment according
95 to claim 1, wherein said conductive lead means
comprises extending portions extending from said
electrode sheets of said paper-like cell, and said
extending portions are in contact with inner sur-
faces of said upper and lower case means.

100 11. A compact electronic equipment according
to claim 10, wherein said lower case means has an
opening communicating with the other of the re-
ceptible spaces of said lower case means, said
opening is open to an outside of said lower case
105 means, and said paper-like cell is detachably
mounted in the other of the receptible spaces of
said lower case means through said opening.

12. A compact electronic equipment according
to claim 1, wherein said sealing member has a
110 shape extending outward from the peripheries of
said electrode sheets.

13. A compact electronic equipment according
to claim 11, wherein said opening is open to a
lower surface of said lower case means.

115 14. A compact electronic equipment, substan-
tially as hereinbefore described with reference to
the accompanying drawings.