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(54) **INFLATABLE AIR MATTRESS WITH LIGHT CONTROLS**

AUFBLASBARE LUFTMATRATZE MIT LICHTSTEUERUNGEN

MATELAS PNEUMATIQUE GONFLABLE DOTÉ DE COMMANDES LUMINEUSES

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Description

[0001] This application claims the benefit of priority of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/781,296 titled, "INFLATABLE AIR MATTRESS WITH LIGHT AND VOICE CONTROLS" to Rob Nunn and filed on March 14, 2013.

CROSS-REFERENCES

[0002] The subject matter described in this application is related to subject matter disclosed in the following applications: U.S. Application Serial No. 61/781,266 (Attorney Docket No. 3500.049PRV), filed on March 14, 2013, titled "INFLATABLE AIR MATTRESS ALARM AND MONITORING SYSTEM"; U.S. Application Serial No. 61/781,503 (Attorney Docket No. 3500.050PRV), filed on March 14, 2013, titled "INFLATABLE AIR MATTRESS SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE"; U.S. Application Serial No. 61/781,541 (Attorney Docket No. 3500.051PRV), filed on March 14, 2013,titled "INFLATABLE AIR MATTRESS AUTOFILL AND OFF BED PRESSURE ADJUSTMENT"; U.S. Application Serial No. 61/781,571 (Attorney Docket No. 3500.052PRV), filed on March 14, 2013, titled "INFLATABLE AIR MATTRESS SLEEP ENVIRONMENT ADJUSTMENT AND SUGGESTIONS"; U.S. Application Serial No. 61/782,394 (Attorney Docket No. 3500.053PRV), filed on March 14, 2013, titled "INFLATABLE AIR MATTRESS SNORING DETECTION AND RESPONSE"; U.S. Application Serial No. 61/781,311 (Attorney Docket No. 3500.055PRV), filed on March 14, 2013, titled "INFLATABLE AIR MATTRESS SYSTEM WITH DETECTION TECHNIQUES."

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0003] This patent document pertains generally to mattresses and more particularly, but not by way of limitation, to an inflatable air mattress system.

BACKGROUND

[0004] Air bed systems, such as the one described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,904,172, generally allow a user to select a desired pressure for each air chamber within the mattress. Upon selecting the desired pressure, a signal is sent to a pump and valve assembly in order to inflate or deflate the air bladders as necessary in order to achieve approximately the desired pressure within the air bladders.

[0005] In various examples, an air mattress control system allows a user to adjust the firmness or position of an air mattress bed. The mattress may have more than one zone thereby allowing a left and right side of the mattress to be adjusted to different firmness levels. Additionally, the bed may be adjustable to different positions. For example, the head section of the bed may be raised up while the foot section of the bed stays in place. In various examples, two separate remote controls are used to adjust the position and firmness, respectively.

[0006] US 2012/090698 A1 discloses a pressure control and feedback system for an adjustable foam support includes a vacuum pump for drawing air from a hermetically sealed foam core to reduce the firmness of the core. A valve opens to permit and closes to block the passage of air into and out of the core. A remotely operated controller generates control signals to selectively start and stop operation of the pump, and selectively open and close the valve, which provides a selected level of pneumatic pressure and corresponding firmness in the core. A pressure sensor detects the pressure and firmness of the core and generates representative feedback signals. An indicator device responsive to the feedback signals indicates the sensed firmness of the core. Software calibrates the system and provides the system with intelligent operation.

[0007] US 5948303 A discloses a temperature control apparatus for a bed includes at least one heating element, mounted in a resting surface on a mattress of the bed for warming at least a first are(a of the resting area. A temperature sensor is located to detect the temperature of the first area of the resting area, and transmits the information to a central control unit. The central control unit includes a central processing unit which is interconnected with both the heating element and the temperature sensor to adjust the temperature in the first, area of the resting area as desired. The central control unit is also connected to a timer to permit programming of temperature changes as desired. An occupant sensor in the resting surface of the mattress will detect the presence and absence of an occupant, and transmit this information to the central control unit for processing.

[0008] WO 2008/128250 A1 discloses a system and methods for controlling adjustable furniture. The adjustable furniture may be controlled by a control unit in communication with a remote controller. A user may input commands to the remote controller through a manual input device or a microphone. The control unit may be operable to adjust at least one actuable device element in response to the commands. The adjustments of actuable device elements may be measured by a sensor that generates a sensor signal operable to be analyzed by the control unit to determine an execution status of the command. The execution status may be indicated on the remote controller by a speaker or a display. The control unit may also be operable to send signals for the remote controller to make a noise.

[0009] US 2010/302044 A1 discloses a system and method provide for reducing the snoring of a person sleeping on an adjustable bed. The system comprises a device configured with at least a microphone and a speaker, the device configured to monitor for a noise consistent with snoring. The system further comprises a control unit communicably coupled to the device and configured to actuate at least one motor of the adjustable bed to adjust at least a portion of the adjustable bed, wherein the control unit is further configured to actuate the at least

one motor in response to the device detecting a noise consistent with snoring.

[0010] WO 2009/108228 A1 discloses a system for controlling a bedroom environment includes an environmental data collector configured to collect environmental data relating to the bedroom environment; a sleep data collector configured to collect sleep data relating to a person's state of sleep; an analysis unit configured to analyze the collected environmental data and the collected sleep data and to determine an adjustment of the bedroom environment that promotes sleep of the person; and a controller configured to effect the adjustment of the bedroom environment. A method for controlling a bedroom environment includes collecting environmental data relating to the bedroom environment; collecting sleep data relating to a person's state of sleep; analyzing the collected environmental data and the collected sleep data; determining an adjustment to the bedroom environment that promotes sleep; and communicating the adjustment to a device that effects the bedroom environment.

[0011] US 6234642 B1 discloses a hospital bed or nursing bed has movable components which can be adjusted by a drive including a plastic casing and an electric motor accommodated in the casing. A control block is operatively connected to the drive and includes a circuit board for the control of the electric motor. In order to realize a night light when the lighting of the room is switched off, without significant modification of the plastic casing, a light source is provided which is connected to an electrically conductive pathway of the circuit board. The light source is suitably disposed inside the casing and directly placed onto the electrically conductive pathway of the circuit board. Juxtaposed to the light source is a luminescent rod or light-conducting rod penetrating a wall or lid of the casing for transmitting light rays radiating from the light source.

[0012] US 2002/124311 A1 discloses various sport-shaped bed designs consisting of a frame, mattress, motion sensors, rechargeable battery cell and dimmer night light. The designs have shapes such as a football, baseball, soccer, basketball, and other sport shapes. The bed also comprises storage drawers located in various positions according to the design. Each bed contains battery-operated motion sensors which trigger a night dimmer light. When the sensor indicates a child has laid down in the bed, the dimmer responds to the signal and the light goes on. Within a short period of time, the light slowly dims until it is fully out. If the child should sit up, the sensor will react and the light will go on. The mattress fits down inside a recess in the frame and the headboard.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0013] Some embodiments are illustrated by way of example and not limitation in the figures of the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a diagrammatic representation of an air bed system, according to an example.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of various components of the air bed system of FIG. 1, according to an example.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of an air bed system architecture, according to an example.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of machine in the example form of a computer system within which a set instructions, for causing the machine to perform any one or more of the methodologies discussed herein, may be executed.

FIG. 5 is a flow diagram depicting an example method of automatic light control for a bed system, in accordance with various techniques of this disclosure.

FIG. 6 is a flow diagram depicting another example method of automatic light control for a bed system, in accordance with various techniques of this disclosure.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of an example of the central controller of FIG. 3 that provides voice control functionality to a bed system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0014] FIG. 1 is a diagrammatic representation of air bed system 10 in an example embodiment. System 10 can include bed 12, which can comprise at least one air chamber 14 surrounded by a resilient border 16 and encapsulated by bed ticking 18. The resilient border 16 can comprise any suitable material, such as foam.

[0015] As illustrated in FIG. 1, bed 12 can be a two chamber design having a first air chamber 14A and a second air chamber 14B. First and second air chambers 14A and 14B can be in fluid communication with pump 20. Pump 20 can be in electrical communication with a remote control 22 via control box 24. Remote control 22 can communicate via wired or wireless means with control box 24. Control box 24 can be configured to operate pump 20 to cause increases and decreases in the fluid pressure of first and second air chambers 14A and 14B based upon commands input by a user through remote control 22. Remote control 22 can include display 26, output selecting means 28, pressure increase button 29, and pressure decrease button 30. Output selecting means 28 can allow the user to switch the pump output between the first and second air chambers 14A and 14B, thus enabling control of multiple air chambers with a single remote control 22. For example, output selecting means may by a physical control (e.g., switch or button) or an input control displayed on display 26. Alternatively, separate remote control units can be provided for each air chamber and may each include the ability to control multiple air chambers. Pressure increase and decrease buttons 29 and 30 can allow a user to increase or decrease the pressure, respectively, in the air chamber selected with the output selecting means 28. Adjusting the pressure within the selected air chamber can cause a

corresponding adjustment to the firmness of the air chamber.

[0016] FIG. 2 is a block diagram detailing data communication between certain components of air bed system 10 according to various examples. As shown in FIG. 2, control box 24 can include power supply 34, processor 36, memory 37, switching means 38, and analog to digital (A/D) converter 40. Switching means 38 can be, for example, a relay or a solid state switch. Switching means 38 can be located in the pump 20 rather than the control box 24.

[0017] Pump 20 and remote control 22 can be in two-way communication with the control box 24. Pump 20 can include a motor 42, a pump manifold 43, a relief valve 44, a first control valve 45A, a second control valve 45B, and a pressure transducer 46, and can be fluidly connected with the first air chamber 14A and the second air chamber 14B via a first tube 48A and a second tube 48B, respectively. First and second control valves 45A and 45B can be controlled by switching means 38, and can be operable to regulate the flow of fluid between pump 20 and first and second air chambers 14A and 14B, respectively.

[0018] In an example, pump 20 and control box 24 can be provided and packaged as a single unit. Alternatively, pump 20 and control box 24 can be provided as physically separate units.

[0019] In operation, power supply 34 can receive power, such as 110 VAC power, from an external source and can convert the power to various forms required by certain components of the air bed system 10. Processor 36 can be used to control various logic sequences associated with operation of the air bed system 10, as will be discussed in further detail below.

[0020] The example of the air bed system 10 shown in FIG. 2 contemplates two air chambers 14A and 14B and a single pump 20. However, other examples may include an air bed system having two or more air chambers and one or more pumps incorporated into the air bed system to control the air chambers. In an example, a separate pump can be associated with each air chamber of the air bed system or a pump may be associated with multiple chambers of the air bed system. Separate pumps can allow each air chamber to be inflated or deflated independently and simultaneously. Furthermore, additional pressure transducers can also be incorporated into the air bed system such that, for example, a separate pressure transducer can be associated with each air chamber.

[0021] In the event that the processor 36 sends a decrease pressure command to one of air chambers 14A or 14B, switching means 38 can be used to convert the low voltage command signals sent by processor 36 to higher operating voltages sufficient to operate relief valve 44 of pump 20 and open control valves 45A or 45B. Opening relief valve 44 can allow air to escape from air chamber 14A or 14B through the respective air tube 48A or 48B. During deflation, pressure transducer 46 can send pressure readings to processor 36 via the A/D converter 40. The A/D converter 40 can receive analog information from pressure transducer 46 and can convert the analog information to digital information useable by processor 36. Processor 36 may send the digital signal to remote control 22 to update display 26 on the remote control in order to convey the pressure information to the user.

[0022] In the event that processor 36 sends an increase pressure command, pump motor 42 can be energized, sending air to the designated air chamber through air tube 48A or 48B via electronically operating corresponding valve 45A or 45B. While air is being delivered to the designated air chamber in order to increase the firmness of the chamber, pressure transducer 46 can sense pressure within pump manifold 43. Again, pressure transducer 46 can send pressure readings to processor 36 via A/D converter 40. Processor 36 can use the information received from A/D converter 40 to determine the difference between the actual pressure in air chamber 14A or 14B and the desired pressure. Processor 36 can send the digital signal to remote control 22 to update display 26 on the remote control in order to convey the pressure information to the user.

[0023] Generally speaking, during an inflation or deflation process, the pressure sensed within pump manifold 43 provides an approximation of the pressure within the air chamber. An example method of obtaining a pump manifold pressure reading that is substantially equivalent to the actual pressure within an air chamber is to turn off pump 20, allow the pressure within the air chamber 14A or 14B and pump manifold 43 to equalize, and then sense the pressure within pump manifold 43 with pressure transducer 46. Thus, providing a sufficient amount of time to allow the pressures within pump manifold 43 and chamber 14A or 14B to equalize may result in pressure readings that are accurate approximations of the actual pressure within air chamber 14A or 14B. In various examples, the pressure of 48A/B is continuously monitored using multiple pressure sensors.

[0024] In an example, another method of obtaining a pump manifold pressure reading that is substantially equivalent to the actual pressure within an air chamber is through the use of a pressure adjustment algorithm. In general, the method can function by approximating the air chamber pressure based upon a mathematical relationship between the air chamber pressure and the pressure measured within pump manifold 43 (during both an inflation cycle and a deflation cycle), thereby eliminating the need to turn off pump 20 in order to obtain a substantially accurate approximation of the air chamber pressure. As a result, a desired pressure setpoint within air chamber 14A or 14B can be achieved without the need for turning pump 20 off to allow the pressures to equalize. The latter method of approximating an air chamber pressure using mathematical relationships between the air chamber pressure and the pump manifold pressure is described in detail in U.S. Application Serial No. 12/936,084.

[0025] FIG. 3 is illustrates an example air bed system architecture 300. Architecture 300 includes bed 301, e.g., an inflatable air mattress, central controller 302, firmness controller 304, articulation controller 306, temperature controller 308 in communication with one or more temperature sensors 309, external network device 310, remote controllers 312, 314, and voice controller 316. While described as using an air bed, the system architecture may also be used with other types of beds.

[0026] As illustrated in FIG. 3, the central controller 302 includes firmness controller 304 and pump 305. The network bed architecture 300 is configured as a star topology with central controller 302 and firmness controller 304 functioning as the hub and articulation controller 306, temperature controller 308, external network device 310, remote controls 312, 314, and voice controller 316 functioning as possible spokes, also referred to herein as components. Thus, in various examples, central controller 302 acts a relay between the various components.

[0027] In yet another example, central controller 302 listens to communications (e.g., control signals) between components even if the communication is not being relayed through central controller 302. For example, consider a user sending a command using remote 312 to temperature controller 308. Central controller 302 may listen for the command and check to determine if instructions are stored at central controller 302 to override the command (e.g., it conflicts with a previous setting). Central controller 302 may also log the command for future use (e.g., determining a pattern of user preferences for the components).

[0028] In other examples, different topologies may be used. For example, the components and central controller 302 may be configured as a mesh network in which each component may communicate with one or all of the other components directly, bypassing central controller 302. In various examples, a combination of topologies may be used. For example, remote controller 312 may communicate directly to temperature controller 308 but also relay the communication to central controller 302.

[0029] In various examples, the controllers and devices illustrated in FIG. 3 may each include a processor, a storage device, and a network interface. The processor may be a general purpose central processing unit (CPU) or application-specific integrated circuit (ASIC). The storage device may include volatile or non-volatile static storage (e.g., Flash memory, RAM, EPROM, etc.). The storage device may store instructions which, when executed by the processor, configure the processor to perform the functionality described herein. For example, a processor of firmness control 304 may be configured to send a command to a relief valve to decrease the pressure in a bed.

[0030] In various examples, the network interface of the components may be configured to transmit and receive communications in a variety of wired and wireless protocols. For example, the network interface may be configured to use the 802.11 standards (e.g., 802.11a/b/c/g/n/ac), PAN network standards such as 802.15.4 or Bluetooth, infrared, cellular standards (e.g., 3G/4G etc.), Ethernet, and USB for receiving and transmitting data. The previous list is not intended to exhaustive and other protocols may be used. Not all components of FIG. 3 need to be configured to use the same protocols. For example, remote control 312 may communicate with central controller 302 via Bluetooth while temperature controller 308 and articulation controller 306 are connected to central controller using 802.15.4. Within FIG. 3, the lightning connectors represent wireless connections and the solid lines represent wired connections, however, the connections between the components is not limited to such connections and each connection may be wired or wireless.. For example, the voice controller 316 can be connected wirelessly to the central controller 302.

[0031] Moreover, in various examples, the processor, storage device, and network interface of a component may be located in different locations than various elements used to effect a command. For example, as in FIG. 1, firmness controller 302 may have a pump that is housed in a separate enclosure than the processor used to control the pump. Similar separation of elements may be employed for the other controllers and devices in FIG. 3.

[0032] In various examples, firmness controller 304 is configured to regulate pressure in an air mattress. For example, firmness controller 304 may include a pump such as described with reference to FIG. 2 (see e.g., pump 20). Thus, in an example, firmness controller 304 may respond to commands to increase or decrease pressure in the air mattress. The commands may be received from another component or based on stored application instructions that are part of firmness controller 304.

[0033] As illustrated in FIG. 3 central controller 302 includes firmness controller 304. Thus, in an example, the processor of central controller 302 and firmness control 304 may be the same processor. Furthermore, the pump may also be part of central controller 302. Accordingly, central controller 302 may be responsible for pressure regulation as well as other functionality as described in further portions of this disclosure.

[0034] In various examples, articulation controller 306 is configured to adjust the position of a bed (e.g., bed 301) by adjusting a foundation 307 that supports the bed. In an example, separate positions may be set for two different beds (e.g., two twin beds placed next to each other). The foundation 307 may include more than one zone, e.g., head portion 318 and foot portion 320, that may be independently adjusted. Articulation controller 306 may also be configured to provide different levels of massage to a person on the bed.

[0035] In various examples, temperature controller 308 is configured to increase, decrease, or maintain the temperature of a user. For example, a pad may be placed on top of or be part of the air mattress. Air may be pushed through the pad and vented to cool off a user of the bed. Conversely, the pad may include a heating element that may be used to keep the user warm. In various examples,

the pad includes the temperature sensor 309 and temperature controller 308 receives temperature readings from the temperature sensor 309. In other examples, the temperature sensor 309 can be separate from the pad, e.g., part of the air mattress or foundation.

[0036] In various examples, additional controllers may communicate with central controller 302. These controllers may include, but are not limited to, illumination controllers for turning on and off light elements placed on and around the bed and outlet controllers for controlling power to one or more power outlets.

[0037] In various examples, external network device 310, remote controllers 312, 314 and voice controller 316 may be used to input commands (e.g., from a user or remote system) to control one or more components of architecture 300. The commands may be transmitted from one of the controllers 312, 314, or 316 and received in central controller 302. Central controller 302 may process the command to determine the appropriate component to route the received command. For example, each command sent via one of controllers 312, 314, or 316 may include a header or other metadata that indicates which component the command is for. Central controller 302 may then transmit the command via central controller 302's network interface to the appropriate component.

[0038] For example, a user may input a desired temperature for the user's bed into remote control 312. The desired temperature may be encapsulated in a command data structure that includes the temperature as well as identifies temperature controller 308 as the desired component to be controlled. The command data structure may then be transmitted via Bluetooth to central controller 302. In various examples, the command data structure is encrypted before being transmitted. Central controller 302 may parse the command data structure and relay the command to temperature controller 308 using a PAN. Temperature controller 308 may be then configure its elements to increase or decrease the temperature of the pad depending on the temperature originally input into remote control 312.

[0039] In various examples, data may be transmitted from a component back to one or more of the remote controls. For example, the current temperature as determined by a sensor element of temperature controller 308, e.g., temperature sensor 309, the pressure of the bed, the current position of the foundation or other information may be transmitted to central controller 302. Central controller 302 may then transmit the received information and transmit it to remote control 312 where it may be displayed to the user.

[0040] In various examples, multiple types of devices may be used to input commands to control the components of architecture 300. For example, remote control 312 may be a mobile device such as a smart phone or tablet computer running an application. Other examples of remote control 312 may include a dedicated device for interacting with the components described herein. In various examples, remote controls 312/314 include a display device for displaying an interface to a user. Remote control 312/314 may also include one or more input devices. Input devices may include, but are not limited to, keypads, touchscreen, gesture, motion and voice controls.

[0041] Remote control 314 may be a single component remote configured to interact with one component of the mattress architecture. For example, remote control 314 may be configured to accept inputs to increase or decrease the air mattress pressure. Voice controller 316 may be configured to accept voice commands to control one or more components. In various examples, more than one of the remote controls 312/314 and voice controller 316 may be used.

[0042] With respect to remote control 312, the application may be configured to pair with one or more central controllers. For each central controller, data may be transmitted to the mobile device that includes a list of components linked with the central controller. For example, consider that remote control 312 is a mobile phone and that the application has been authenticated and paired with central controller 302. Remote control 312 may transmit a discovery request to central controller 302 to inquiry about other components and available services. In response, central controller 302 may transmit a list of services that includes available functions for adjusting the firmness of the bed, position of the bed, and temperature of the bed. In various embodiments, the application may then display functions for increasing/decreasing pressure of the air mattress, adjusting positions of the bed, and adjusting temperature. If components are added/removed to the architecture under control of central controller 302, an updated list may be transmitted to remote control 312 and the interface of the application may be adjusted accordingly.

[0043] In various examples, central controller 302 is configured as a distributor of software updates to components in architecture 300. For example, a firmware update for temperature controller 308 may become available. The update may be loaded into a storage device of central controller 302 (e.g., via a USB interface or using wireless techniques). In wireless applications, the central controller 302 may, for example, receive updates from the cloud either from wifi or from a mobile connection over Bluetooth. Central controller 302 may then transmit the update to temperature controller 308 with instructions to update. Temperature controller 308 may attempt to install the update. A status message may be transmitted from temperature controller 308 to central controller 302 indicating the success or failure of the update.

[0044] In various examples, central controller 302 is configured to analyze data collected by a pressure transducer (e.g., transducer 46 with respect to FIG. 2) to determine various states of a person lying on the bed. For example, central controller 302 may determine the heart rate or respiration rate of a person lying in the bed. Additional processing may be done using the collected data to determine a possible sleep state of the person. For example, central controller 302 may determine when a

person falls asleep and, while asleep, the various sleep states of the person.

[0045] In various examples, external network device 310 includes a network interface to interact with an external server for processing and storage of data related to components in architecture 300. For example, the determined sleep data as described above may be transmitted via a network (e.g., the Internet) from central controller 302 to external network device 310 for storage. In an example, the pressure transducer data may be transmitted to the external server for additional analysis. The external network device 310 may also analyze and filter the data before transmitting it to the external server.

[0046] In an example, diagnostic data of the components may also be routed to external network device 310 for storage and diagnosis on the external server. For example, if temperature controller 308 detects an abnormal temperature reading (e.g., a drop in temperature over one minute that exceeds a set threshold) diagnostic data (sensor readings, current settings, etc.) may be wireless transmitted from temperature controller 308 to central controller 302. Central controller 302 may then transmit this data via USB to external network device 310. External device 310 may wirelessly transmit the information to an WLAN access point where it is routed to the external server for analysis.

[0047] In one example, the bed system 300 can include one or more lights 322A-322F (referred to collectively in this disclosure as "lights 322") to illuminate a portion of a room, e.g., when a user gets out of the bed 301. The lights 322 can be attached around the foundation 307, e.g., affixed to the foundation around its perimeter. In FIG. 3, the lights 322 are depicted as extending around two sides of the foundation 307. In other configurations, the lights 322 can extend around more than two sides of the foundation 307, or only a single side. In one example implementation, the lights 322 can be positioned underneath the foundation 307 to project light outwardly from the foundation 307.

EXAMPLE MACHINE ARCHITECTURE AND MACHINE-READABLE MEDIUM

[0048] FIG. 4 is a block diagram of machine in the example form of a computer system 400 within which instructions, for causing the machine to perform any one or more of the methodologies discussed herein, may be executed. In alternative embodiments, the machine operates as a standalone device or may be connected (e.g., networked) to other machines. In a networked deployment, the machine may operate in the capacity of a server or a client machine in server-client network environment, or as a peer machine in a peer-to-peer (or distributed) network environment. The machine may be a personal computer (PC), a tablet PC, a set-top box (STB), a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), a cellular telephone, a web appliance, a network router, switch or bridge, or any machine capable of executing instructions (sequential or otherwise) that specify actions to be taken by that machine. Further, while only a single machine is illustrated, the term "machine" shall also be taken to include any collection of machines that individually or jointly execute a set (or multiple sets) of instructions to perform any one or more of the methodologies discussed herein.

[0049] The example computer system 400 includes a processor 402 (e.g., a central processing unit (CPU), a graphics processing unit (GPU), ASIC or a combination), a main memory 404 and a static memory 406, which communicate with each other via a bus 408. The computer system 400 may further include a video display unit 410 (e.g., a liquid crystal display (LCD) or a cathode ray tube (CRT)). The computer system 400 also includes an alphanumeric input device 412 (e.g., a keyboard and/or touchscreen), a user interface (UI) navigation device 414 (e.g., a mouse), a disk drive unit 416, a signal generation device 418 (e.g., a speaker) and a network interface device 420.

MACHINE-READABLE MEDIUM

[0050] The disk drive unit 416 includes a machine-readable medium 422 on which is stored one or more sets of instructions and data structures (e.g., software) 424 embodying or utilized by any one or more of the methodologies or functions described herein. The instructions 424 may also reside, completely or at least partially, within the main memory 404 and/or within the processor 402 during execution thereof by the computer system 400, the main memory 404 and the processor 402 also constituting machine-readable media.

[0051] While the machine-readable medium 422 is shown in an example embodiment to be a single medium, the term "machine-readable medium" may include a single medium or multiple media (e.g., a centralized or distributed database, and/or associated caches and servers) that store the one or more instructions or data structures. The term "machine-readable medium" shall also be taken to include any tangible medium that is capable of storing, encoding or carrying instructions for execution by the machine and that cause the machine to perform any one or more of the methodologies of the present invention, or that is capable of storing, encoding or carrying data structures utilized by or associated with such instructions. The term "machine-readable medium" shall accordingly be taken to include, but not be limited to, solid-state memories, and optical and magnetic media. Specific examples of machine-readable media include non-volatile memory, including by way of example semiconductor memory devices, e.g., Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EPROM), Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory (EEPROM), and flash memory devices; magnetic disks such as internal hard disks and removable disks; magneto-optical disks; and CD-ROM and DVD-ROM disks.

TRANSMISSION MEDIUM

[0052] The instructions 424 may further be transmitted or received over a communications network 426 using a transmission medium. The instructions 424 may be transmitted using the network interface device 420 and any one of a number of well-known transfer protocols (e.g., HTTP). Examples of communication networks include a local area network ("LAN"), a wide area network ("WAN"), the Internet, mobile telephone networks, Plain Old Telephone (POTS) networks, and wireless data networks (e.g., WiFi and WiMax networks). The term "transmission medium" shall be taken to include any intangible medium that is capable of storing, encoding or carrying instructions for execution by the machine, and includes digital or analog communications signals or other intangible media to facilitate communication of such software.

LIGHT CONTROL TECHNIQUES

[0053] In addition to the techniques described above, this disclosure is directed to techniques for automatically controlling lighting, e.g., lights 322, associated with the bed system 300. As described in more detail below, the bed system 300 can automatically illuminate one or more lights 322, e.g., located under the foundation 307 of the bed 301, when the user gets out of bed. For example, if the user wakes up and gets out of bed during the night, one or more lights 322 of the bed system 300 can turn on and remain on for a specified amount of time or until the user returns to bed.

[0054] In one example implementation, automatic light control functionality for bed system 300 can normally be disabled (or OFF), but then be enabled (or ON) when the central controller 302 determines that the user is in the bed 301, e.g., for a specified length of time. For example, when a user gets into bed 301, the central controller 302 can detect the user's presence and initiate a timer 324 having a specified length of time, e.g., ten minutes, twenty minutes, thirty minutes, one hour, etc. If the central controller 302 determines that the user is still present in the bed when the timer 324 expires, then the central controller 302 can enable the automatic light control functionality of the bed system 300. Including a timer having a specified length of time in addition to the presence detection can help prevent the lighting from turning on inadvertently, e.g., after a user sits on the bed to tie his/her shoes and then gets up.

[0055] In one example implementation, the central controller 302 can detect user presence via gross pressure changes and/or instantaneous pressure changes. In some examples, presence can be verified via the detection of known biometric signals. For example, the central controller 302 and the pressure transducer 46 (of FIG. 2) can be used to monitor the air pressure in the air mattress of the bed 301. If the user sits or lies down on the air mattress, the air pressure in the air mattress changes, e.g., increases, due to the additional weight of the user, which results in a gross pressure change. The central controller 302 can determine whether the user is now on the bed based on the gross pressure change, e.g., over some time period. For example, by determining a rate of change of pressure, e.g., over 1-10 minutes, and comparing the determined rate of change to a threshold value, the central controller can determine whether the user is now on the bed.

[0056] Enabling the automatic light control functionality can be a precondition to turning on the lights of the bed system 300. Once the automatic light control functionality of the bed system 300 is enabled, the central controller 302 can automatically turn on the lights 322 if the central controller 302 determines that the user is no longer in the bed 301. For example, the central controller 302 can detect that the user is no longer in the bed, e.g., using the gross pressure change techniques described above, and then turn on the lights 322 in order to illuminate the room for the user (provided that the functionality had previously been enabled).

[0057] In one example implementation, the central controller 302 can determine which ones of lights 322 to illuminate based on the gross pressure change when the user exits the bed 301. That is, the central controller 302 can determine which side of the bed 301 the user exited and selectively illuminate one or more lights 322 associated with that side of the bed system 300. By way of specific example, if a user exited the left side of the bed 301 in FIG. 3, the central controller 302 can selectively illuminate lights 322A-322C, for example, instead of also illuminating any lights 322 that may be present on the right side of the bed 301 (not depicted in FIG. 3). In some examples, the central controller 302 can illuminate other lights, e.g., lights 322D-322F, in addition to the lights on a particular side of the bed 301 that were selectively illuminated.

[0058] In some example implementations, the bed system 300 can include one or more light sensors 326 that are in communication with the central controller 302. Upon detecting that the user is no longer in bed, e.g., via gross pressure change, the central controller 302 can control the brightness of the lights 322 based on the signals received by the light sensor(s) 326. In this manner, the central controller 302 can dim or brighten the lights 322 using the lighting conditions in the room.

[0059] Once the central controller 302 determines that the user is out of bed, e.g., via gross pressure changes, the central controller 302 can a initiate the timer 324 having a specified length of time, e.g., ten minutes, twenty minutes, thirty minutes, one hour, etc. If the central controller 302 determines that the user is still out of bed when the timer 324 expires, then the central controller 302 can disable the automatic light control functionality of the bed system 300.

[0060] In another example implementation, automatic light control functionality for bed system 300 can normally be disabled (or OFF), but then be enabled (or ON) when the central controller 302 determines that the user is

asleep in the bed 301, e.g., for a specified length of time. For example, when a user gets into the bed 301, the central controller 302 can determine whether a user is asleep by determining the user's sleep state, e.g., awake, rapid eye movement ("REM") or non-rapid eye movement ("NREM"). The central controller 302 can determine a user's sleep state by using various biometric signals such as heart rate, respiration, and/or movement of the user. Techniques for monitoring a user's sleep using heart rate information, respiration rate information, and other user information are disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 20100170043 to Steven J. Young et al., titled "APPARATUS FOR MONITORING VITAL SIGNS". Once the central controller 302 determines that the user is asleep, then the central controller 302 can enable the automatic light control functionality for bed system 300.

[0061] In some examples, enabling the automatic light control functionality can be a precondition to turning on the lights 322 of the bed system 300. Once the automatic light control functionality of the bed system 300 is enabled based on the determination that the user is asleep, the central controller 302 can automatically turn on the lights 322 if the central controller 302 determines that the user is no longer in the bed 301. For example, the central controller 302 can detect that the user is no longer in the bed, e.g., using the gross pressure change techniques described above, and then turn on the lights 322 in order to illuminate the room for the user (provided that the functionality had previously been enabled).

[0062] Once the central controller 302 determines that the user is out of bed, e.g., via gross pressure changes, the central controller 302 can initiate a timer 324 having a specified length of time, e.g., ten minutes, twenty minutes, thirty minutes, one hour, etc. If the central controller 302 determines that the user is still out of bed when the timer expires, then the central controller 302 can disable the automatic light control functionality of the bed system 300.

[0063] FIG. 5 is a flow diagram depicting an example method of automatic light control for a bed system, in accordance with various techniques of this disclosure. In FIG. 5, the central controller 302 determines whether the user is present in the bed (500). For example, the central controller 302 can determine whether a user is present using a change in gross pressure by using received pressure signals from the pressure transducer 46 of FIG. 2.

[0064] If the central controller 302 determines that the user is present, the central controller 302 can initiate the timer 324 having a specified length of time (502). Upon expiration of the timer 324, the central controller 302 determines whether the user is still present in the bed 301. If the central controller 302 determines that the user is still present in the bed when the timer 324 expires, then the central controller 302 can enable the automatic light control functionality of the bed system 300 based on the determination (504). If, however, the central controller 302 determines that the user is not present in the bed when the timer 324 expires, then the central controller 302 does not enable the automatic light control functionality of the bed system 300. Upon enabling the automatic light control functionality of the bed system 300, the central controller 302 can automatically turn on one or more of the lights 322 if the central controller 302 determines that the user is no longer in the bed 301 (506). In this manner, automatic light control functionality is provided.

[0065] FIG. 6 is a flow diagram depicting another example method of automatic light control for a bed system, in accordance with various techniques of this disclosure. In FIG. 6, the central controller 302 determines whether the user is asleep in the bed, e.g., using heart rate information, respiration rate information, and/or other user information (600). If the central controller 302 determines that the user is asleep, the central controller 302 can enable the automatic light control functionality of the bed system 300 based on the determination (602).

[0066] Upon enabling the automatic light control functionality of the bed system 300, the central controller 302 can automatically turn on one or more of the lights 322 if the central controller 302 determines that the user is no longer in the bed 301, e.g., via gross pressure change information (604). In this manner, automatic light control functionality is provided.

[0067] In addition to the automatic light control techniques described above, in some examples, the bed system 300 can determine whether the user is present and, based on a set of preferred or learned rules, can perform various functions. In one example, the bed system 300 can turn lights on/off based on bed entry or exit.

[0068] In another example, the lights can be integrated into the bed and/or in another room in the home. Based on a bed exit and a light sensor detecting that the room is dark, the bed system can look up rules and determine which lights to turn on, e.g., a room light, a hall light, bathroom light, etc. In some examples, the bed system can transmit an "out of bed" message to one or more cloud servers that look up the rules associated with the user's information and then send a message back to the house with instructions to the bed system for lighting the appropriate lights. In some examples, such a bed system can be used to detect when a child exits a bed and, in response, light various lights to help the child navigate the house.

[0069] In another example, the bed system 300 can determine that the user is asleep, e.g., via body movements, and, in response, transmit a signal to a house thermostat to turn the heat down, e.g., 10 degrees.

[0070] In another example, the bed system can detect that the user is waking up in the morning, e.g., via body movements and detection of biometric signals indicating that the user is out of REM sleep, and transmit a signal to a coffee maker to start based on preference rules.

[0071] In some examples, the preferred or learned rules can contain rules for different days or dates. For example, on the day that the garbage truck visits, there could be a rule to send a message in the morning before

the truck shows up to close any automated windows in the house.

[0072] The distributed nature of the cloud services allow for many different rules, either to be learned or set by preferences.

[0073] In some examples, the bed system can detect a room and/or bed temperature and, in response, control any automated windows in the room or house to open or close.

[0074] In one example implementation, the central controller 302 can detect user presence using temperature changes detected in the mattress, e.g., using one or more temperature sensors positioned in or on the mattress. The temperature sensors and the central controller 302 can detect a rise in temperature, e.g., over a specified period of time, and determine that a user is present in the bed. For example, if the central controller 302 detects a rise in temperature and then determines that the detected rise in temperature was not caused by the system's temperature controller 308, the central controller 302 can determine that the user is present.

VOICE CONTROL TECHNIQUES

[0075] In addition to the techniques described above, this disclosure shows background art and/or examples of voice control (or command) techniques for controlling various aspects of the bed system 300 useful for understanding but not forming part of the invention. Using one or more techniques of this disclosure, voice commands received via voice controller 316 can be used to control or adjust a pressure of an inflatable air mattress, a position of the adjustable foundation, lighting underneath the foundation, temperature, articulation, any switchable power outlets of the bed system, and user presets (e.g., preferred settings).

[0076] FIG. 7 is a block diagram of an example of the central controller of FIG. 3 that provides voice control functionality to a bed system. The example of the central controller 302 of FIG. 7 can include an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 328, a processor 330, a speech analysis module 332, and a memory device 334. When a user speaks a command to control a function of the bed system 300, the analog signal representing the speech is received by the central controller 302 via the voice controller 316. The A/D converter 328 receives and samples the analog signal and converts each sample to a digital value, thereby generating a digital signal. The processor 330, via the speech analysis module 332 and the memory 334, can determine which command for the bed system 300 was spoken by the user based on the digital signal. For example, the memory 334 can include one or more entries that each represent data that can be used to generate a control signal to control one or more aspects of the various functions of the bed system 300, e.g., temperature, articulation, massage (vibrations), firmness, lighting, one or more switchable power outlets, etc. In some examples, the analog signals can be sent to one or more cloud-based servers for voice analysis and then any commands can be transmitted back to the controller 302.

[0077] Upon receiving the digital signal, the processor 330, via the speech analysis module 332, can compare the digital signal to the entries stored in the memory device 334. When the comparison yields a match between the digital signal and a stored entry, the central controller 302 can use the stored entry to generate a control signal, e.g., by using a lookup table or some other data structure that associates the stored entries with control signal information.

[0078] By way of specific example, the user can say "raise head portion." The voice controller 316 can transmit the signal to the A/D converter 328 of the central controller 302 that, in turn, digitizes the signal. The processor 330 executes instructions via the speech recognition module 332 that cause the digital signal to be compared against the various control data entries in the memory device 334. Upon determining a match, the processor 330 determines the particular control signal information associated with the matched entry. Then, using the determined control signal information, the processor 330 causes the central controller 302 to generate a control signal to increase the elevation of the head portion 318 of the foundation 307, e.g., by a specified amount, via articulation controller 306.

[0079] In addition, the user can control previously stored preferred settings, e.g., "user favorites" or presets, using the voice control. These preferred settings can include one or more aspects of the various functions of the bed system 300, e.g., temperature, articulation, massage, firmness, lighting, etc.

[0080] As one specific example, the user may store a preferred setting associated with the voice command "reading preset," e.g., via one of the remote controllers 312, 314, that includes a desired temperature, firmness, a positioning of the head portion, and a lamp plugged into a switchable power outlet 336 of the bed system 300. After the preferred setting is stored, the user may speak the voice command "reading" and, using the techniques described above, the central controller 302 can generate control signals that adjust the temperature, firmness, and positioning of the head portion via the temperature controller 308, the firmness controller, and the articulation controller 306, respectively, and turn on a lamp (not depicted) via the switchable controllable power outlet 336.

[0081] In some example implementations, the phrase associated with the voice command can be programmed by the user. That is, there may be entries stored in the memory device 334 representing pre-programmed voice command phrases, e.g., the phrase "increase temperature," as well as voice command phrases that can be created by the user, e.g., the phrase "reading preset" in the example described above. Allowing the user to program not only the functionality associated with the voice command preset but also program the phase associated with the preset can help the user create a personalize a

preset template that may be more easy for the user to remember.

[0082] Although an embodiment has been described with reference to specific example embodiments, it will be evident that various modifications and changes may be made to these embodiments without departing from the scope of the invention. Accordingly, the specification and drawings are to be regarded in an illustrative rather than a restrictive sense. The accompanying drawings that form a part hereof, show by way of illustration, and not of limitation, specific embodiments in which the subject matter may be practiced. The embodiments illustrated are described in sufficient detail to enable those skilled in the art to practice the teachings disclosed herein. Other embodiments may be utilized and derived therefrom, such that structural and logical substitutions and changes may be made without departing from the scope of this disclosure. This Detailed Description, therefore, is not to be taken in a limiting sense, and the scope of various embodiments is defined only by the appended claims, along with the full range of equivalents to which such claims are entitled. As it common, the terms "a" and "an" may refer to one or more unless otherwise indicated.

Claims

1. A method comprising:

determining, at a central controller (302) of an air mattress system, whether a user is present on a mattress (301) of the air mattress system;
initiating a timer (324) in response to determining that the user is present on the mattress (301);
enabling a light control feature of the air mattress system upon determining that the user is present on the mattress (301) after expiration of the timer (324); and
after enabling the light control feature, transmitting, from the central controller (302), at least one instruction to turn on at least one light (322) of the air mattress system in response to determining that the user is no longer present on the mattress (301).

2. The method of claim 1, wherein determining, at a central controller (302) of an air mattress system, whether a user is present on a mattress (301) of the air mattress system comprises:

detecting a gross pressure change via a pressure sensor.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the timer is a first timer, the method further comprising:

in response to determining that the user is no longer present on the mattress (301), initiating a second timer; and
disabling the light control feature of the air mattress system upon determining that the user is not present on the mattress (301) after expiration of the second timer.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

detecting a level of light; and
adjusting a brightness of the at least one light (322) of the air mattress system in response to the detected level of light.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein determining, at a central controller (302) of an air mattress system, whether a user is present on a mattress (301) of the air mattress system further comprises:

determining, at a central controller (302) of an air mattress system, which side of the system from which the user exited; and
transmitting, from the central controller (302), at least one instruction to turn on at least one light (322) of the air mattress system associated with the determined side of the system, for example, wherein determining which side of the system from which the user exited comprises detecting a gross pressure change via a pressure sensor.

6. An air mattress bed system comprising:

an inflatable air mattress (301);
a pump (20); and
a central controller (302) comprising a processor configured to:

determine whether a user is present on the inflatable air mattress (301) of the air mattress bed system;
initiate a timer (324) in response to determining that the user is present on the mattress;
enable a light control feature of the air mattress bed system upon determining that the user is present on the mattress (301) after expiration of the timer (324); and
after enabling the light control feature, transmit, from the central controller (302), at least one instruction to turn on at least one light of the air mattress bed system in response to determining that the user is no longer present on the mattress (301).

7. The system of claim 6, wherein the processor configured to determine whether a user is present on a mattress (301) of the air mattress bed system is configured to:

detect a gross pressure change via a pressure sensor.

8. The system of claim 6, wherein the timer is a first timer, the processor further configured to:

in response to determining that the user is no longer present on the mattress (301), initiate a second timer; and
disable the light control feature of the air mattress bed system upon determining that the user is not present on the mattress (301) after expiration of the second timer.

9. The system of claim 6, further comprising:

at least one light sensor,
wherein the processor is further configured to:

detect a level of light received by the at least one light sensor; and
adjust a brightness of the at least one light (322) of the air mattress bed system in response to the detected level of light.

10. The system of claim 6, wherein the processor configured to determine whether a user is present on a mattress (301) of the air mattress bed system is further configured to:

determine which side of the system from which the user exited; and
transmit at least one instruction to turn on at least one light of the air mattress bed system associated with the determined side of the system, for example, wherein the processor configured to determine which side of the system from which the user exited is configured to:

detect a gross pressure change via a pressure sensor.

11. The system of any one of claims 6 to 10, wherein the air mattress bed system further comprises an adjustable foundation (307).

12. The system of claim 11, further comprising one or more lights (322) positioned underneath the foundation to project light outwardly from the foundation.

13. The system of any one of claims 11 to 12, wherein the one or more lights automatically illuminate in response to the at least one instruction.

14. The system of any one of claims 11 to 13, wherein the one or more lights are to illuminate a portion of a room in response to the at least one instruction.

15. The system of any one of claims 11 to 14, wherein a plurality of lights is attached around the foundation affixed to the foundation around its perimeter.

16. The system of any one of claims 11 to 15, wherein a plurality of lights extends around two or more sides of the foundation.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren, das Folgendes umfasst:

das Feststellen, an einer zentralen Steuerung (302) eines Luftmatratzensystems, ob ein Benutzer auf einer Matratze (301) des Luftmatratzensystems anwesend ist,
das Starten eines Zeitgebers (324) als Reaktion auf das Feststellen, dass der Benutzer auf der Matratze (301) anwesend ist,
das Aktivieren eines Lichtsteuermerkmals des Luftmatratzensystems auf das Feststellen, dass der Benutzer auf der Matratze (301) anwesend ist, hin nach dem Ablaufen des Zeitgebers (324) und
nach dem Aktivieren des Lichtsteuermerkmals das Übermitteln, von der zentralen Steuerung (302), wenigstens einer Anweisung, als Reaktion auf das Feststellen, dass der Benutzer nicht mehr auf der Matratze (301) anwesend ist, wenigstens ein Licht (322) des Luftmatratzensystems einzuschalten.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Feststellen, an einer zentralen Steuerung (302) eines Luftmatratzensystems, ob ein Benutzer auf einer Matratze (301) des Luftmatratzensystems anwesend ist, Folgendes umfasst:

das Erfassen einer Gesamtdruckveränderung über einen Drucksensor.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Zeitgeber ein erster Zeitgeber ist, wobei das Verfahren ferner Folgendes umfasst:

als Reaktion auf das Feststellen, dass der Benutzer nicht mehr auf der Matratze (301) anwesend ist, das Starten eines zweiten Zeitgebers und
das Deaktivieren des Lichtsteuermerkmals des Luftmatratzensystems auf das Feststellen, dass der Benutzer nicht auf der Matratze (301) anwesend ist, hin nach dem Ablaufen des zweiten Zeitgebers.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, das ferner Folgendes umfasst:

das Erfassen eines Lichtpegels und
das Einstellen einer Helligkeit des wenigstens einen Lichts (322) des Luftmatratzensystems als Reaktion auf den erfassten Lichtpegel.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Feststellen, an einer zentralen Steuerung (302) eines Luftmatratzensystems, ob ein Benutzer auf einer Matratze (301) des Luftmatratzensystems anwesend ist, ferner Folgendes umfasst:

das Feststellen, an einer zentralen Steuerung (302) eines Luftmatratzensystems, welche Seite des Systems der Benutzer verlassen hat, und das Übermitteln, von der zentralen Steuerung (302), wenigstens einer Anweisung, zum Beispiel wenigstens ein mit der festgestellten Seite des Systems verknüpftes Licht (322) des Luftmatratzensystems einzuschalten, wobei das Feststellen, welche Seite des Systems der Benutzer verlassen hat, das Erfassen einer Gesamtdruckveränderung über einen Drucksensor umfasst.

6. Luftmatratzen-Bettsystem, das Folgendes umfasst:

eine aufblasbare Luftmatratze (301),
eine Pumpe (20) und
eine zentrale Steuerung (302), die einen Prozessor umfasst, der zu Folgendem ausgelegt ist:

festzustellen, ob ein Benutzer auf der aufblasbaren Luftmatratze (301) des Luftmatratzen-Bettsystems anwesend ist,
als Reaktion auf das Feststellen, dass der Benutzer auf der Matratze anwesend ist, einen Zeitgeber (324) zu starten und
auf das Feststellen, dass der Benutzer auf der Matratze (301) anwesend ist, hin nach dem Ablaufen des Zeitgebers (324) ein Lichtsteuermerkmal des Luftmatratzen-Bettsystems zu aktivieren und
nach dem Aktivieren des Lichtsteuermerkmals, von der zentralen Steuerung (302) wenigstens eine Anweisung zu übermitteln, als Reaktion auf das Feststellen, dass der Benutzer nicht mehr auf der Matratze (301) anwesend ist, wenigstens ein Licht des Luftmatratzen-Bettsystems einzuschalten.

7. System nach Anspruch 6, wobei der Prozessor, der dazu ausgelegt ist, festzustellen, ob ein Benutzer auf einer Matratze (301) des Luftmatratzen-Bettsystems anwesend ist, zu Folgendem ausgelegt ist:

eine Gesamtdruckveränderung über einen Drucksensor zu erfassen.

8. System nach Anspruch 6, wobei der Zeitgeber ein erster Zeitgeber ist, wobei der Prozessor ferner zu Folgendem ausgelegt ist:

als Reaktion auf das Feststellen, dass der Benutzer nicht mehr auf der Matratze (301) anwesend ist, einen zweiten Zeitgeber zu starten und auf das Feststellen, dass der Benutzer nicht auf der Matratze (301) anwesend ist, hin nach dem Ablaufen des zweiten Zeitgebers das Lichtsteuermerkmal des Luftmatratzen-Bettsystems zu deaktivieren.

9. System nach Anspruch 6, das ferner Folgendes umfasst:

wenigstens einen Lichtsensor,
wobei der Prozessor ferner zu Folgendem ausgelegt ist:

einen Lichtpegel, der durch den wenigstens einen Lichtsensor empfangen wird, zu erfassen und
eine Helligkeit des wenigstens einen Lichts (322) des Luftmatratzen-Bettsystems als Reaktion auf den erfassten Lichtpegel einzustellen.

10. System nach Anspruch 6, wobei der Prozessor, der dazu ausgelegt ist, festzustellen, ob ein Benutzer auf einer Matratze (301) des Luftmatratzen-Bettsystems anwesend ist, ferner zu Folgendem ausgelegt ist:

festzustellen, welche Seite des Systems der Benutzer verlassen hat, und
wenigstens eine Anweisung zu übermitteln, zum Beispiel wenigstens ein mit der festgestellten Seite des Systems verknüpftes Licht des Luftmatratzen-Bettsystems einzuschalten, wobei der Prozessor, der dazu ausgelegt ist, festzustellen, welche Seite des Systems der Benutzer verlassen hat, ferner zu Folgendem ausgelegt ist:

eine Gesamtdruckveränderung über einen Drucksensor zu erfassen.

11. System nach einem der Ansprüche 6 bis 10, wobei das Luftmatratzen-Bettsystem ferner einen einstellbaren Unterbau (307) umfasst.

12. System nach Anspruch 11, das ferner ein oder mehrere Lichter (322) umfasst, die unterhalb des Unterbaus angeordnet sind, um Licht von dem Unterbau nach außen abzustrahlen.

13. System nach einem der Ansprüche 11 bis 12, wobei

das eine oder die mehreren Lichter als Reaktion auf die wenigstens eine Anweisung automatisch beleuchten.

14. System nach einem der Ansprüche 11 bis 13, wobei das eine oder die mehreren Lichter dazu dienen, als Reaktion auf die wenigstens eine Anweisung wenigstens einen Abschnitt eines Raumes zu beleuchten.

15. System nach einem der Ansprüche 11 bis 14, wobei mehrere Lichter um den Unterbau angebracht sind, die um dessen Umfang an dem Unterbau befestigt sind.

16. System nach einem der Ansprüche 11 bis 15, wobei sich mehrere Lichter um zwei oder mehr Seiten des Unterbaus erstrecken.

Revendications

1. Procédé, comprenant :

la détermination, dans une unité de commande centrale (302) d'un système à matelas pneumatique, qu'un utilisateur est présent ou non sur un matelas (301) du système à matelas pneumatique ;
le démarrage d'une minuterie (324) en réponse à la détermination que l'utilisateur est présent sur le matelas (301) ;
l'activation d'un dispositif de commande d'éclairage du système à matelas pneumatique lors de la détermination que l'utilisateur est présent sur le matelas (301) après l'arrivée à échéance de la minuterie (324) ; et
après l'activation du dispositif de commande d'éclairage, la transmission, à partir de l'unité de commande centrale (302), d'au moins une instruction pour allumer au moins une lumière (322) du système à matelas pneumatique en réponse à la détermination que l'utilisateur n'est plus présent sur le matelas (301).

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la détermination, dans une unité de commande centrale (302) d'un système à matelas pneumatique, qu'un utilisateur est présent ou non sur un matelas (301) du système à matelas pneumatique comprend :

la détection d'un changement de pression brute par l'intermédiaire d'un capteur de pression.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la minuterie est une première minuterie, le procédé comprenant en outre :

en réponse à la détermination que l'utilisateur n'est plus présent sur le matelas (301), le démarrage d'une seconde minuterie ; et
la désactivation du dispositif de commande d'éclairage du système à matelas pneumatique lors de la détermination que l'utilisateur n'est pas présent sur le matelas (301) après l'arrivée à échéance de la seconde minuterie.

4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :

la détection d'un niveau d'éclairage ; et
l'ajustement d'une luminosité de l'au moins une lumière (322) du système à matelas pneumatique en réponse au niveau détecté d'éclairage.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la détermination, dans une unité de commande centrale (302) d'un système à matelas pneumatique, qu'un utilisateur est présent ou non sur un matelas (301) du système à matelas pneumatique comprend en outre :

la détermination, dans une unité de commande centrale (302) d'un système à matelas pneumatique, du côté du système d'où l'utilisateur est sorti ; et
la transmission, à partir de l'unité de commande centrale (302), d'au moins une instruction pour allumer au moins une lumière (322), du système à matelas pneumatique, associée au côté déterminé du système, par exemple,
dans lequel la détermination du côté du système d'où l'utilisateur est sorti comprend la détection d'un changement de pression brute par l'intermédiaire d'un capteur de pression.

6. Système de lit à matelas pneumatique, comprenant :

un matelas pneumatique gonflable (301) ;
une pompe (20) ; et
une unité de commande centrale (302) comprenant un processeur configuré pour :

déterminer qu'un utilisateur est présent ou non sur le matelas pneumatique gonflable (301) du système de lit à matelas pneumatique ;
démarrer une minuterie (324) en réponse à la détermination que l'utilisateur est présent sur le matelas ;
activer un dispositif de commande d'éclairage du système de lit à matelas pneumatique lors de la détermination que l'utilisateur est présent sur le matelas (301) après l'arrivée à échéance de la minuterie (324) ; et

après l'activation du dispositif de commande d'éclairage, transmettre, à partir de l'unité de commande centrale (302), au moins une instruction pour allumer au moins une lumière du système de lit à matelas pneumatique en réponse à la détermination que l'utilisateur n'est plus présent sur le matelas (301).

7. Système selon la revendication 6, dans lequel le processeur configuré pour déterminer qu'un utilisateur est présent ou non sur un matelas (301) du système de lit à matelas pneumatique est configuré pour :

détecter un changement de pression brute par l'intermédiaire d'un capteur de pression.

8. Système selon la revendication 6, dans lequel la minuterie est une première minuterie, le processeur en outre configuré pour :

en réponse à la détermination que l'utilisateur n'est plus présent sur le matelas (301), démarrer une seconde minuterie ; et
désactiver le dispositif de commande d'éclairage du système de lit à matelas pneumatique lors de la détermination que l'utilisateur n'est pas présent sur le matelas (301) après l'arrivée à échéance de la seconde minuterie.

9. Système selon la revendication 6, comprenant en outre :

au moins un capteur de lumière,
dans lequel le processeur est en outre configuré pour :

détecter un niveau d'éclairage reçu par l'au moins un capteur de lumière ; et
ajuster une luminosité de l'au moins une lumière (322) du système de lit à matelas pneumatique en réponse au niveau détecté d'éclairage.

10. Système selon la revendication 6, dans lequel le processeur configuré pour déterminer qu'un utilisateur est présent ou non sur un matelas (301) du système de lit à matelas pneumatique est en outre configuré pour :

déterminer le côté du système d'où l'utilisateur est sorti ; et
transmettre au moins une instruction pour allumer au moins une lumière, du système de lit à matelas pneumatique, associée au côté déterminé du système, par exemple,
dans lequel le processeur configuré pour déterminer le côté du système d'où l'utilisateur est sorti est configuré pour :

détecter un changement de pression brute par l'intermédiaire d'un capteur de pression.

11. Système selon l'une quelconque des revendications 6 à 10, dans lequel le système de lit à matelas pneumatique comprend en outre une fondation ajustable (307).

12. Système selon la revendication 11, comprenant en outre une ou plusieurs lumières (322) positionnées en dessous de la fondation pour projeter de la lumière vers l'extérieur de la fondation.

13. Système selon l'une quelconque des revendications 11 à 12, dans lequel la ou les lumières éclairent automatiquement, en réponse à l'au moins une instruction.

14. Système selon l'une quelconque des revendications 11 à 13, dans lequel la ou les lumières sont destinées à éclairer une portion d'une pièce en réponse à l'au moins une instruction.

15. Système selon l'une quelconque des revendications 11 à 14, dans lequel une pluralité de lumières est fixée autour de la fondation, fixée à la fondation autour de son périmètre.

16. Système selon l'une quelconque des revendications 11 à 15, dans lequel une pluralité de lumières s'étend autour de deux, ou plus, côtés de la fondation.

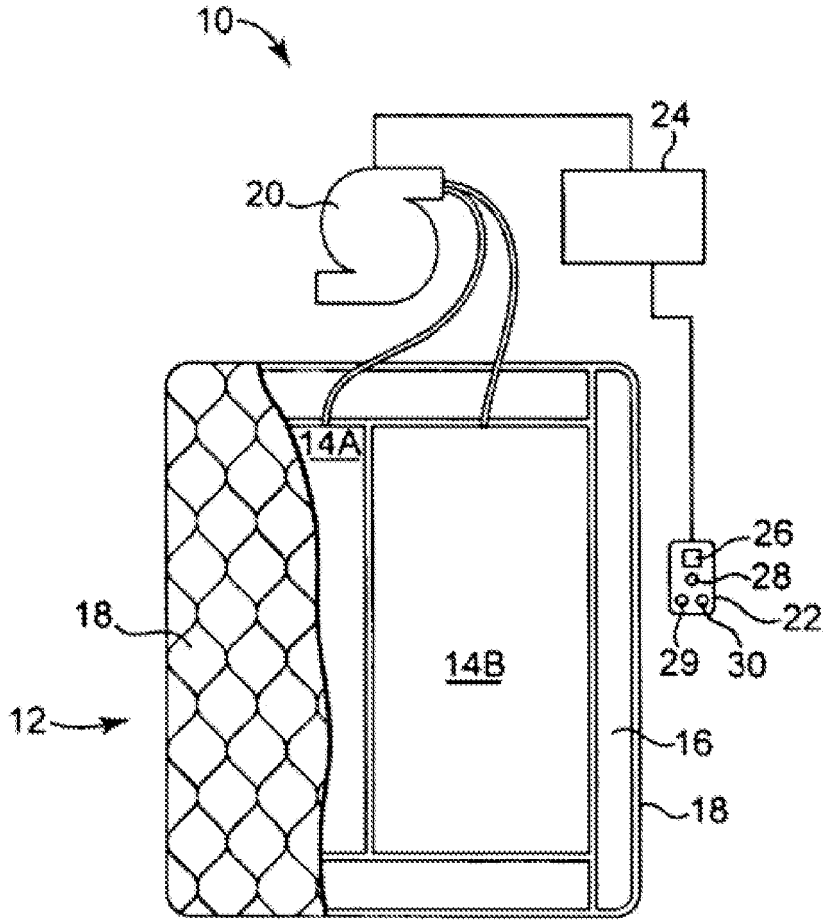


Fig. 1

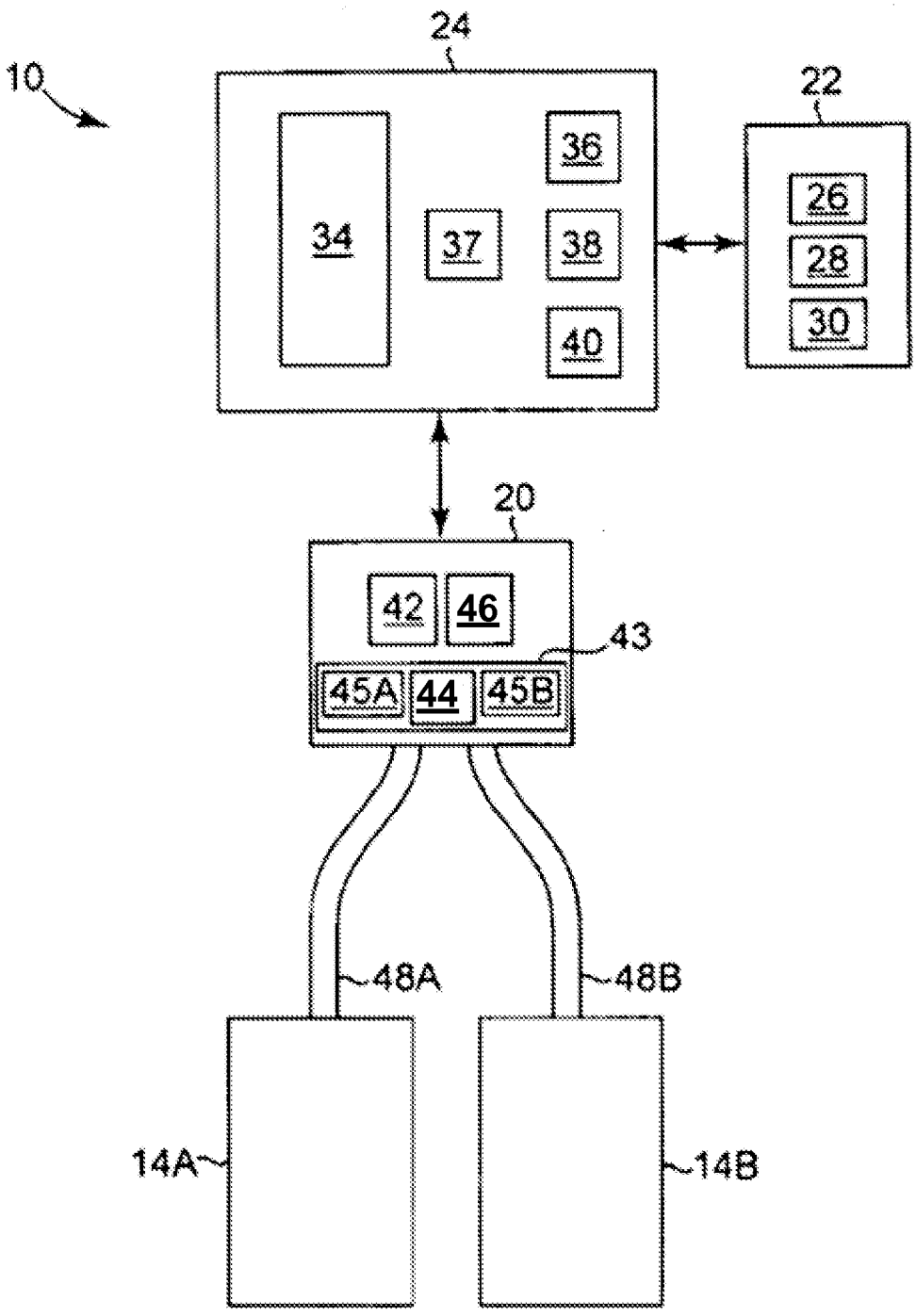
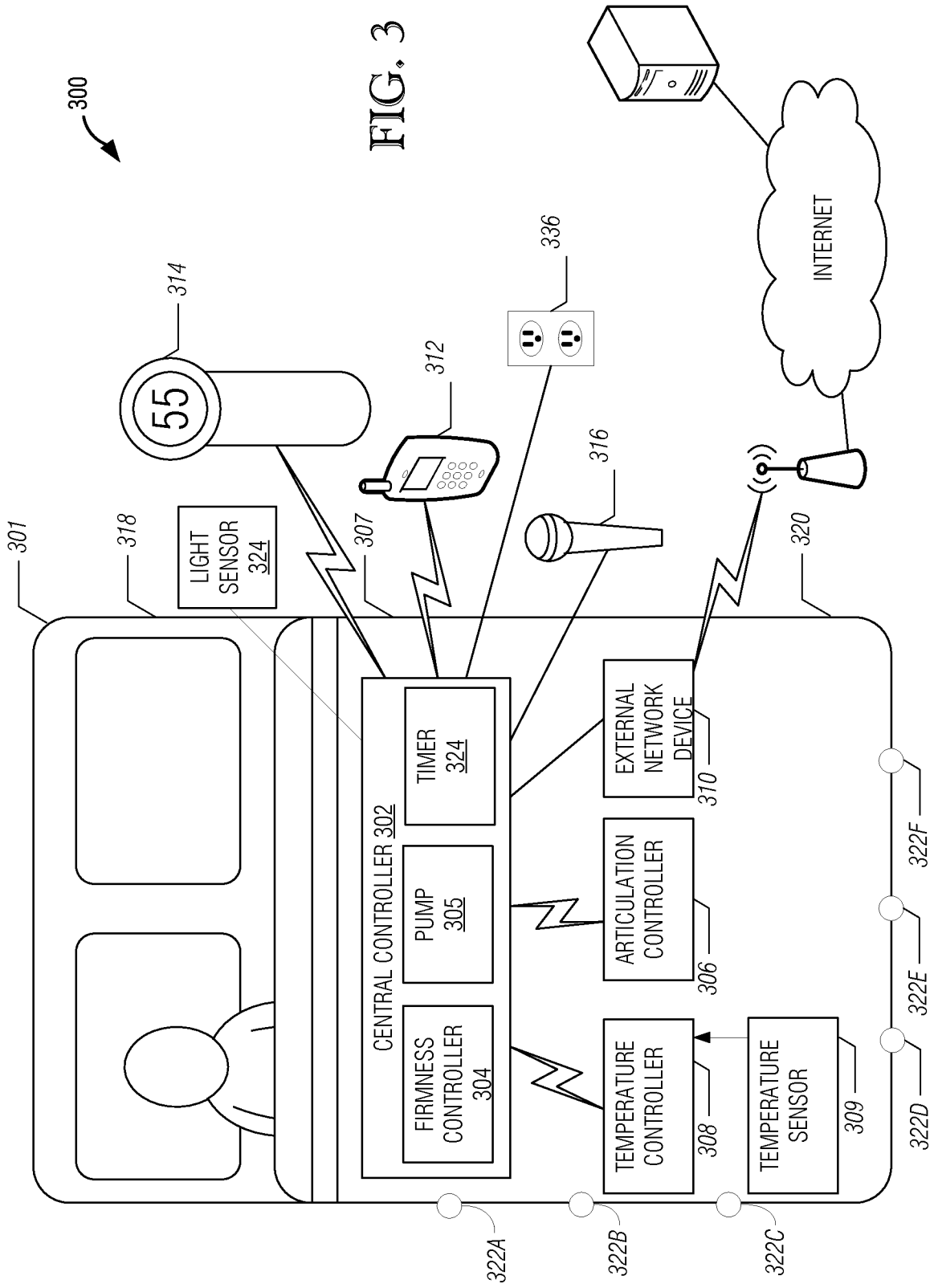

10
24
22
34
37
36
38
40
26
28
30
20
42
46
43
45A
44
45B
48A
48B
14A
14B

Fig. 2

FIG. 3


300
301
318
LIGHT SENSOR 324
307
320
314
55
312
336
316
INTERNET
CENTRAL CONTROLLER 302
TIMER 324
PUMP 305
FIRMNESS CONTROLLER 304
EXTERNAL NETWORK DEVICE
310
ARTICULATION CONTROLLER
306
TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER
308
TEMPERATURE SENSOR
309
322A
322B
322C
322D
322E
322F

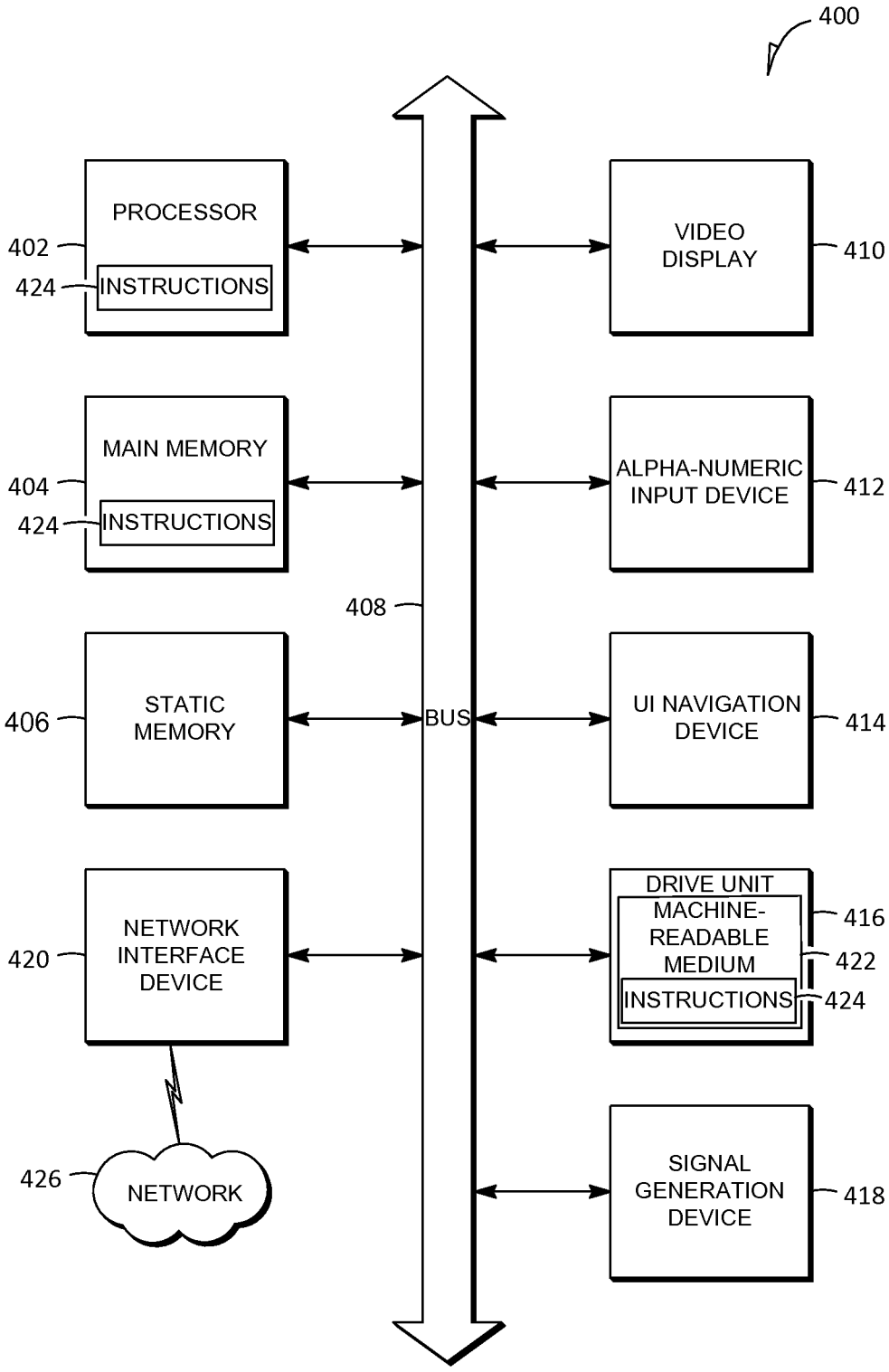

400
PROCESSOR
402
INSTRUCTIONS
424
MAIN MEMORY
404
INSTRUCTIONS
424
STATIC MEMORY
406
NETWORK INTERFACE DEVICE
420
426
NETWORK
408
BUS
VIDEO DISPLAY
410
ALPHA-NUMERIC INPUT DEVICE
412
UI NAVIGATION DEVICE
414
DRIVE UNIT
MACHINE-READABLE MEDIUM
INSTRUCTIONS
416
422
424
SIGNAL GENERATION DEVICE
418

FIG. 4

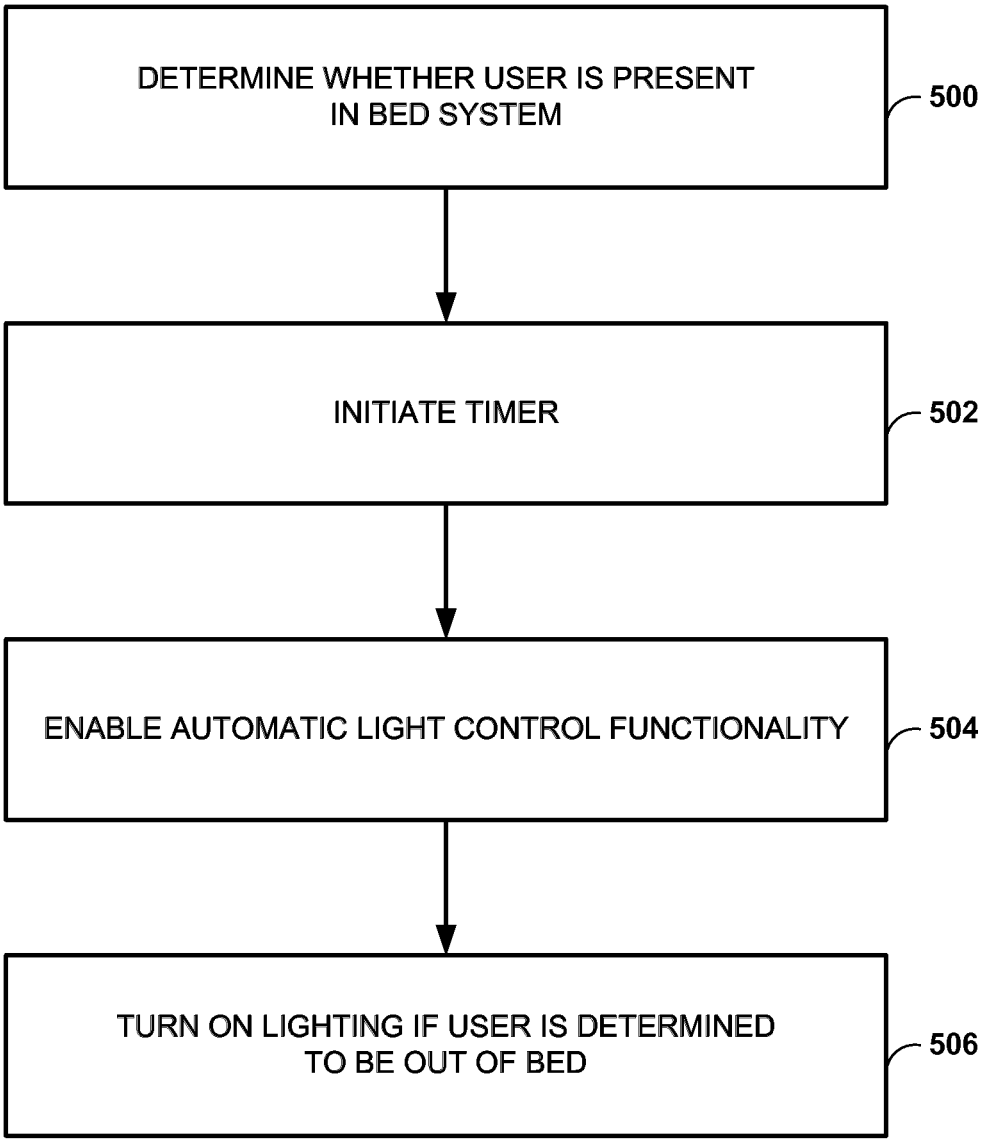

DETERMINE WHETHER USER IS PRESENT IN BED SYSTEM
500
INITIATE TIMER
502
ENABLE AUTOMATIC LIGHT CONTROL FUNCTIONALITY
504
TURN ON LIGHTING IF USER IS DETERMINED TO BE OUT OF BED
506

FIG. 5

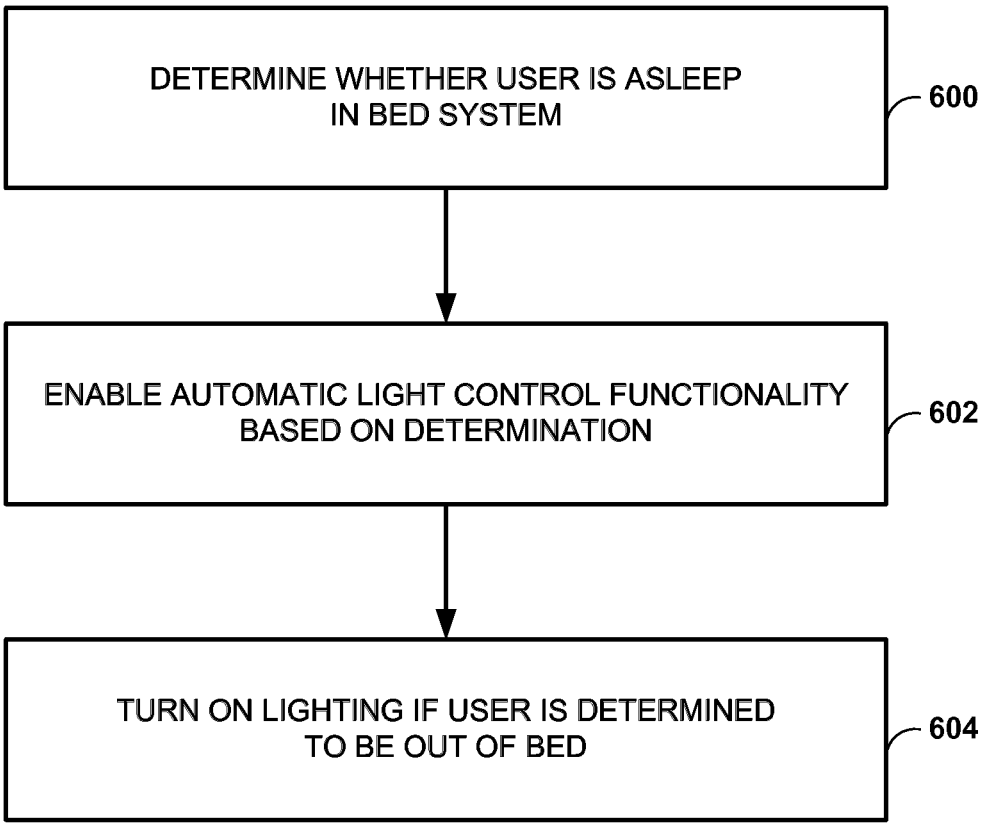

DETERMINE WHETHER USER IS ASLEEP IN BED SYSTEM
600
ENABLE AUTOMATIC LIGHT CONTROL FUNCTIONALITY BASED ON DETERMINATION
602
TURN ON LIGHTING IF USER IS DETERMINED TO BE OUT OF BED
604

FIG. 6

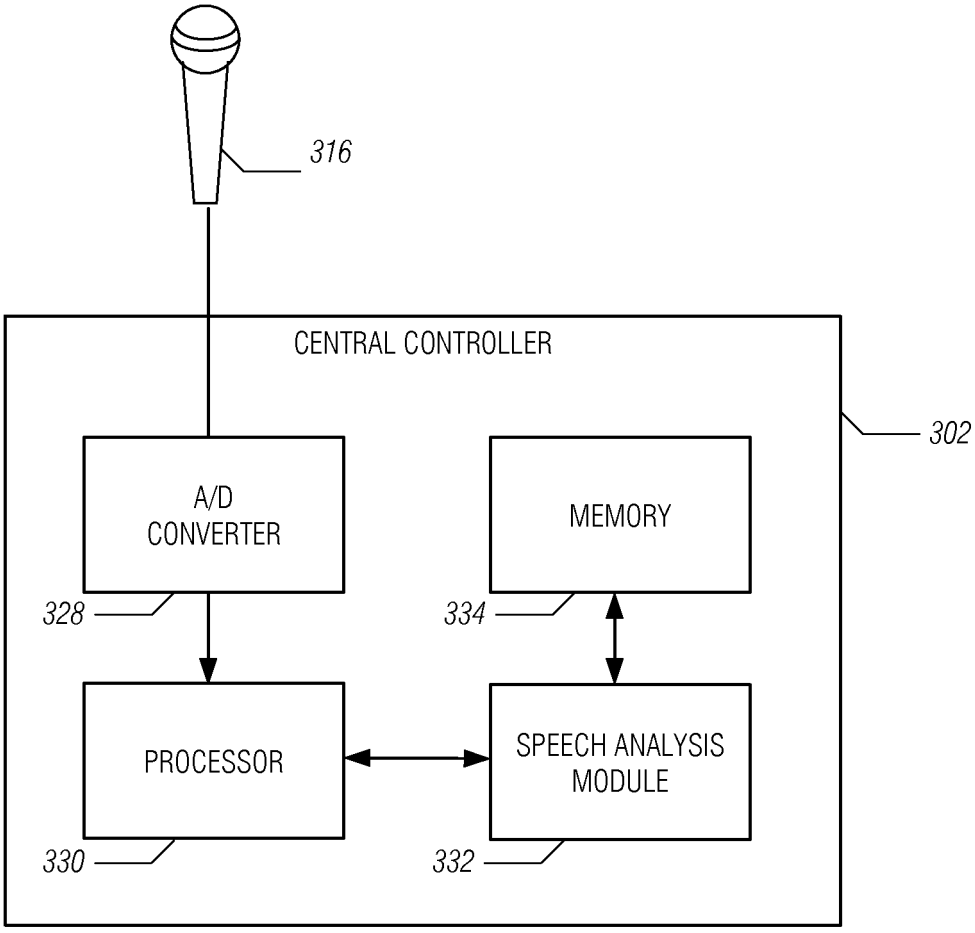

316
CENTRAL CONTROLLER
302
A/D
CONVERTER
328
MEMORY
334
PROCESSOR
330
SPEECH ANALYSIS
MODULE
332

FIG. 7

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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专利名称(译)	充气床垫，配有灯光和语音控制		
公开(公告)号	EP2967223A1	公开(公告)日	2016-01-20
申请号	EP2014716709	申请日	2014-03-13
[标]申请(专利权)人(译)	BAM LABS Select Comfort的		
申请(专利权)人(译)	BAM实验室，Inc. Select Comfort的CORPORATION		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	SLEEPIQ LABS公司. Select Comfort的CORPORATION		
[标]发明人	NUNN BOB PALASHEWSKI WADE DANIEL CHEN YI CHING YOUNG STEVEN HEWITT CARL		
发明人	NUNN, BOB PALASHEWSKI, WADE DANIEL CHEN, YI-CHING YOUNG, STEVEN HEWITT, CARL		
IPC分类号	A47C27/08 A47C31/12 A61B5/11 A61B5/00 A47C31/00 A61B5/08 A47C21/00		
CPC分类号	A47C21/003 A47C21/04 A47C27/081 A61G7/015		
代理机构(译)	康罗伊，JOHN		
优先权	61/781296 2013-03-14 US		
其他公开文献	EP2967223B1		
外部链接	Espacenet		

摘要(译)

在一个示例中，本公开描述了一种方法，包括在充气床垫系统的中央控制器处确定用户是否在充气床垫系统的床垫上，响应于确定用户出现在充气床垫系统的床垫上而启动计时器。床垫，在计时器到期后确定用户在床垫上时启用空气床垫系统的灯控制功能，并且在启用灯控制功能之后，从中央控制器发送至少一个指示以打开响应于确定用户不再出现在床垫上，至少一个充气床垫系统的灯。