



US009400101B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Strong et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,400,101 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jul. 26, 2016**

(54) **WEARABLE HEADLIGHT DEVICES AND RELATED METHODS**

A61B 1/0692; A61B 1/0684; A61B 5/6814;
A61B 2090/502; F21L 4/00; F21V 5/008;
F21V 21/084; F21V 23/003; F21V 29/70;
F21V 29/673; F21Y 2101/02; F21W 2131/20;
F21W 2131/205

(71) Applicant: **Integra LifeSciences Corporation**,
Plainsboro, NJ (US)

See application file for complete search history.

(72) Inventors: **James Strong**, Skaneateles, NY (US);
Richard A. Tamburrino, Auburn, NY (US);
John M. Ryan, Auburn, NY (US);
Roger W. A. Leseberg, Syracuse, NY (US);
Ervin Goldfain, Syracuse, NY (US);
David M. Babson, Warners, NY (US);
David Stephens, Geneva, NY (US);
Angelo Martellaro, Bloomfield, NY (US)

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,437,748 A 3/1948 Malcom
3,047,876 A 8/1962 Malcom
(Continued)

(73) Assignee: **Integra LifeSciences Corporation**,
Plainsboro, NJ (US)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 120 days.

AU 2011/329035 B2 5/2012
CA 2818152 10/2015
(Continued)

(21) Appl. No.: **14/553,512**

(22) Filed: **Nov. 25, 2014**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

Canadian Notice of Allowance for Application No. 2 818 152 dated
May 7, 2015.

US 2015/0153035 A1 Jun. 4, 2015

(Continued)

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 13/069,288, filed on
Mar. 22, 2011, now Pat. No. 8,899,774.

Primary Examiner — Stephen F Husar

(60) Provisional application No. 61/414,739, filed on Nov.
17, 2010.

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Jenkins, Wilson, Taylor &
Hunt, P.A.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
F21V 29/00 (2015.01)
F21L 4/00 (2006.01)
(Continued)

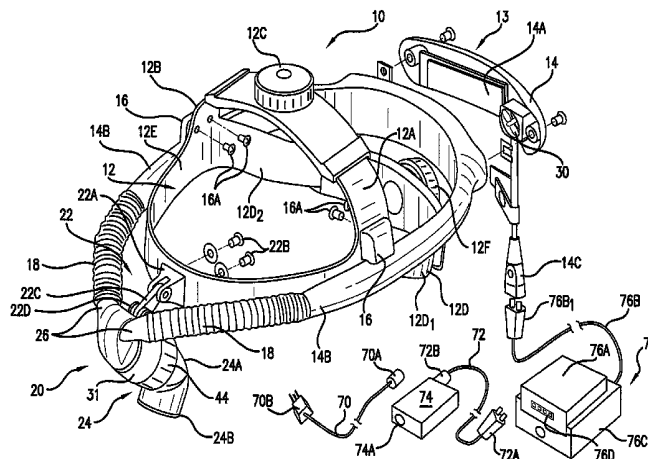
(57) **ABSTRACT**

Wearable headlight devices and related methods are provided
and can include a luminaire that can include a housing having
a luminaire vent therein for receiving cooling air and a light
source contained within the housing. An air moving device
can be located outside of the luminaire for facilitating cooling
air intake through the luminaire vent. An exhaust tube can be
connected to the luminaire and the air moving device to
facilitate air flow of the cooling air between the luminaire and
the air moving device.

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **F21V 29/673** (2015.01); **A42B 1/244**
(2013.01); **A61B 1/0684** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC A42B 1/244; A42B 3/044; A61B 1/128;

27 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



(51) Int. Cl.		8,075,154 B2 *	12/2011	Thomas	F21V 21/084 362/105
<i>F21V 29/67</i>	(2015.01)				
<i>A61B 5/00</i>	(2006.01)	8,899,774 B2	12/2014	Strong et al.	
<i>F21V 21/084</i>	(2006.01)	8,900,138 B2 *	12/2014	Horvath	A61B 19/5202 600/249
<i>A61B 1/06</i>	(2006.01)	2003/0042493 A1	3/2003	Kazakevich	
<i>A61B 1/12</i>	(2006.01)	2004/0149998 A1	8/2004	Henson et al.	
<i>F21V 29/70</i>	(2015.01)	2006/0245175 A1	11/2006	Heine et al.	
<i>A42B 1/24</i>	(2006.01)	2006/0285315 A1	12/2006	Tufenkjian et al.	
<i>F21V 5/00</i>	(2015.01)	2006/0285316 A1	12/2006	Tufenkjian et al.	
<i>F21V 23/00</i>	(2015.01)	2007/0220649 A1	9/2007	Huh	
<i>A42B 3/04</i>	(2006.01)	2009/0116252 A1	5/2009	Kille et al.	
<i>F21W 131/20</i>	(2006.01)	2009/0225534 A1	9/2009	Thomas et al.	
<i>F21W 131/205</i>	(2006.01)	2009/0229041 A1	9/2009	Tufenkjian	
<i>F21Y 101/02</i>	(2006.01)	2011/0160541 A1	6/2011	Koyama et al.	

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

(52) U.S. Cl.		DE	10/2009/020112 A1	7/2010
CPC	<i>A61B 1/0692</i> (2013.01); <i>A61B 1/128</i>	EP	2641018	9/2013
	(2013.01); <i>A61B 5/6814</i> (2013.01); <i>F21L 4/00</i>	JP	08/288205	11/1996
	(2013.01); <i>F21V 5/008</i> (2013.01); <i>F21V</i>	JP	2006/147373	6/2006
	<i>21/084</i> (2013.01); <i>F21V 23/003</i> (2013.01);	JP	2008/186694	8/2008
	<i>F21V 29/70</i> (2015.01); <i>A42B 3/044</i> (2013.01);	JP	2008/198468	8/2008
	<i>A61B 2090/502</i> (2016.02); <i>F21W 2131/20</i>	JP	2008/227127	9/2008
	(2013.01); <i>F21W 2131/205</i> (2013.01); <i>F21Y</i>	JP	2010/046566	3/2010
	<i>2101/02</i> (2013.01)	WO	WO-2007/051173 A2	5/2007
		WO	WO-2010/007785	1/2010
		WO	WO-2012/068116	5/2012

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,285,242 A	11/1966	Wallace
3,470,570 A	10/1969	Christiansen
3,555,560 A	1/1971	Rascke
3,745,993 A	7/1973	Feinbloom
3,763,495 A	10/1973	De Angelis
3,947,676 A	3/1976	Battilana et al.
3,992,722 A	11/1976	Rhee
4,130,902 A	12/1978	Mackenroth, III et al.
4,593,683 A	6/1986	Blaha
4,729,499 A	3/1988	Martin
4,942,628 A	7/1990	Freund
D337,838 S	7/1993	Van der Bel
5,608,917 A	3/1997	Landis et al.
D383,229 S	9/1997	Kiichiro
D406,371 S	3/1999	Van der Bel
6,341,382 B1	1/2002	Ryvin et al.
6,567,993 B2	5/2003	Robertson
D503,499 S	3/2005	Howard et al.
6,890,086 B2	5/2005	Shiu
6,955,444 B2	10/2005	Gupta
6,966,074 B2	11/2005	Huh
6,999,318 B2	2/2006	Newby
7,134,763 B2	11/2006	Klootz
D539,952 S	4/2007	Iranyi et al.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

European Office Action for Application No. 11 801 882.9 dated Sep. 23, 2015.

Petzl Elios Vision Helmet, Spring 2007 Moosejaw Website; [http://www.moosejawlowdown.com/moosejaw ...](http://www.moosejawlowdown.com/moosejaw...) (3 pages).

"LED Surgical Headlight Technical Review," Welch Allyn, Oct. 22, 2009.

International Search Report and Written Opinion for PCT/US2011/060799 dated Mar. 29, 2012.

Non-Final Office Action for U.S. Appl. No. 12/048,050 dated Mar. 28, 2011.

Australian Examination Report for Application No. 2011329035 dated Apr. 14, 2014.

Japanese Office Action for Application No. 2013/539950 dated Apr. 15, 2014.

Japanese Decision to Grant for Application No. 2013-539950 dated Sep. 2, 2014.

Australian Notice of Acceptance for Application No. 2011/329035 dated Jan. 15, 2015.

European Office Action for Application No. 11 801 882.9 dated Feb. 16, 2015.

International Search Report for Application No. PCT/US 06/60317 dated Jun. 15, 2007.

* cited by examiner

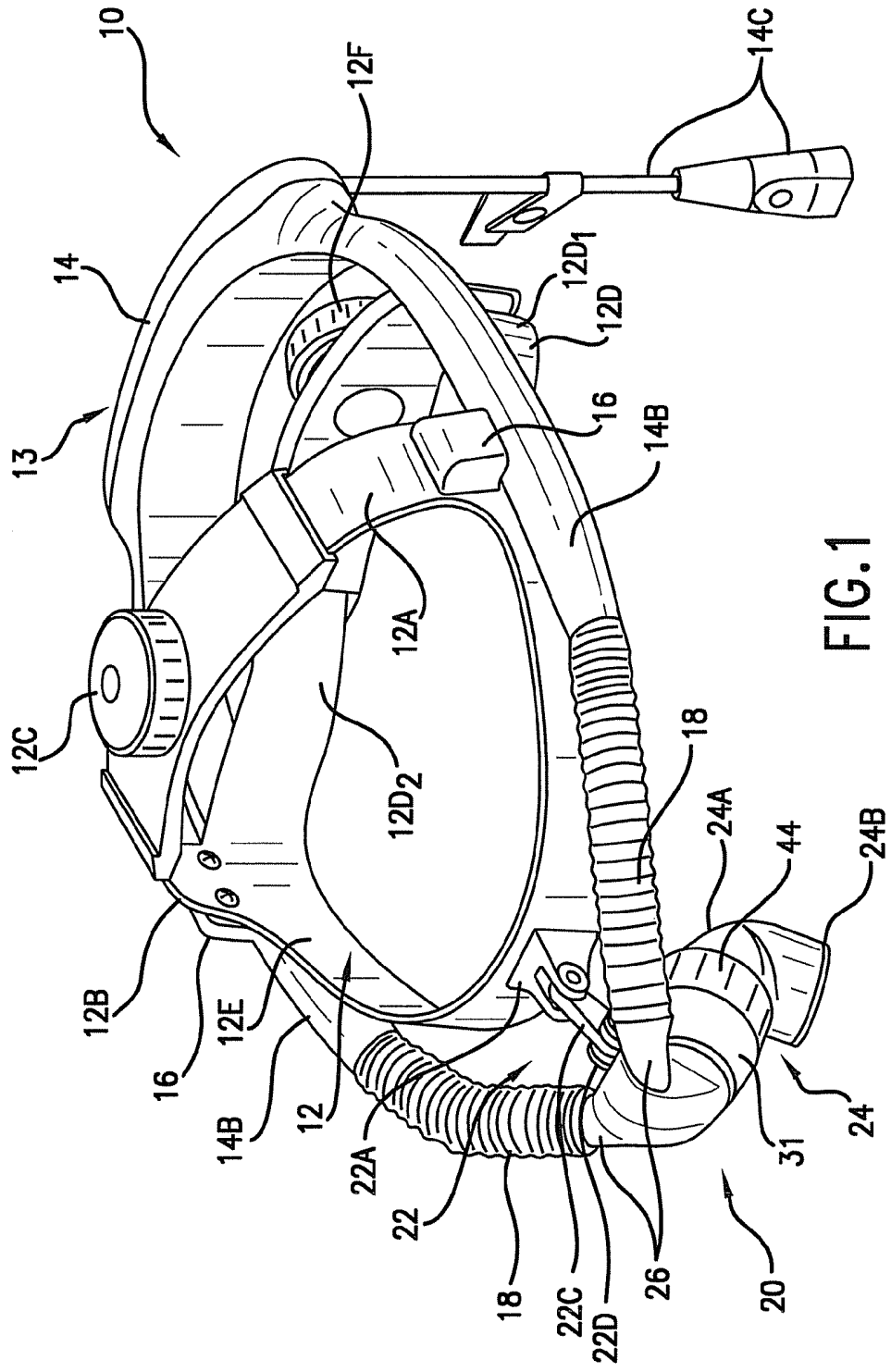
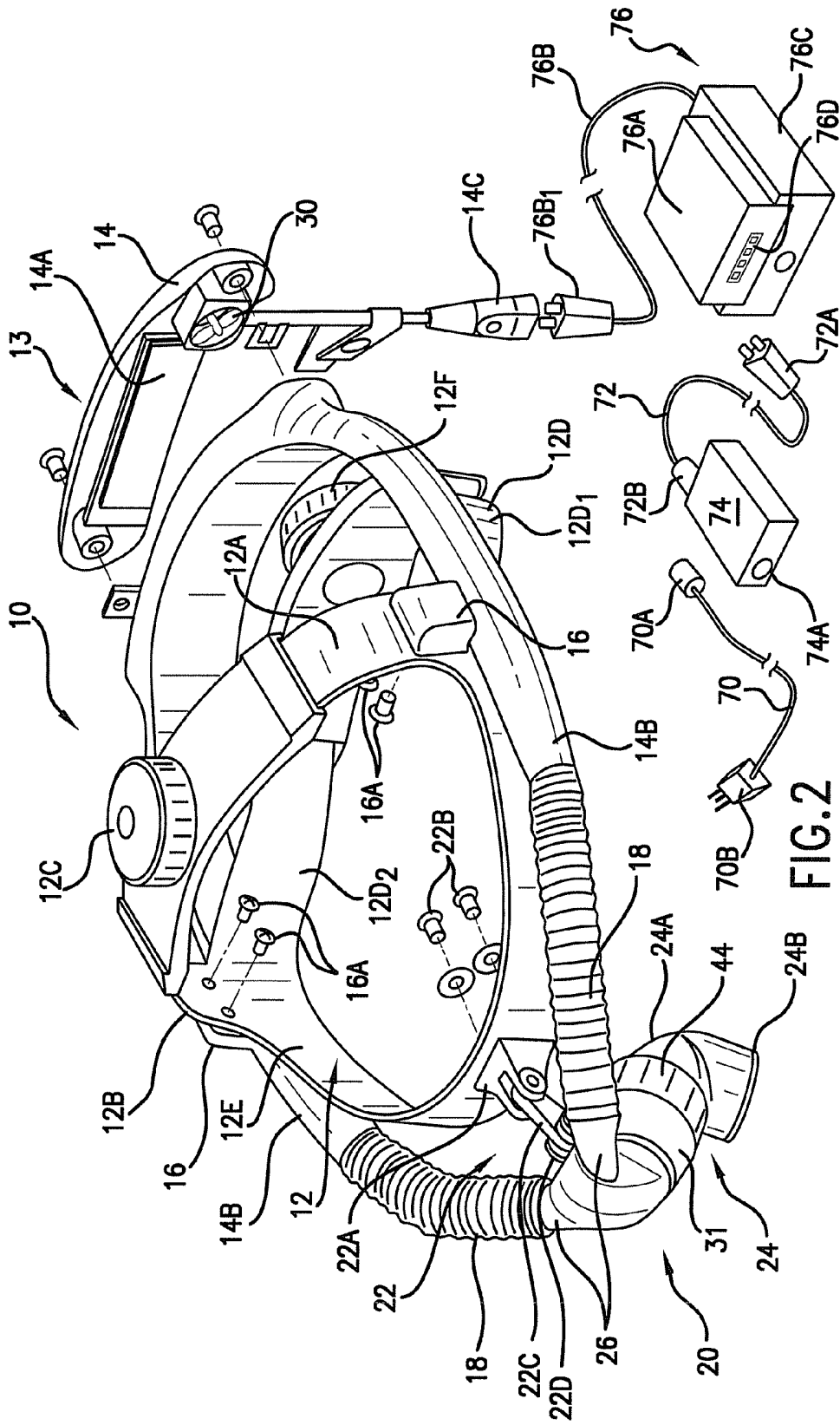


FIG. 1



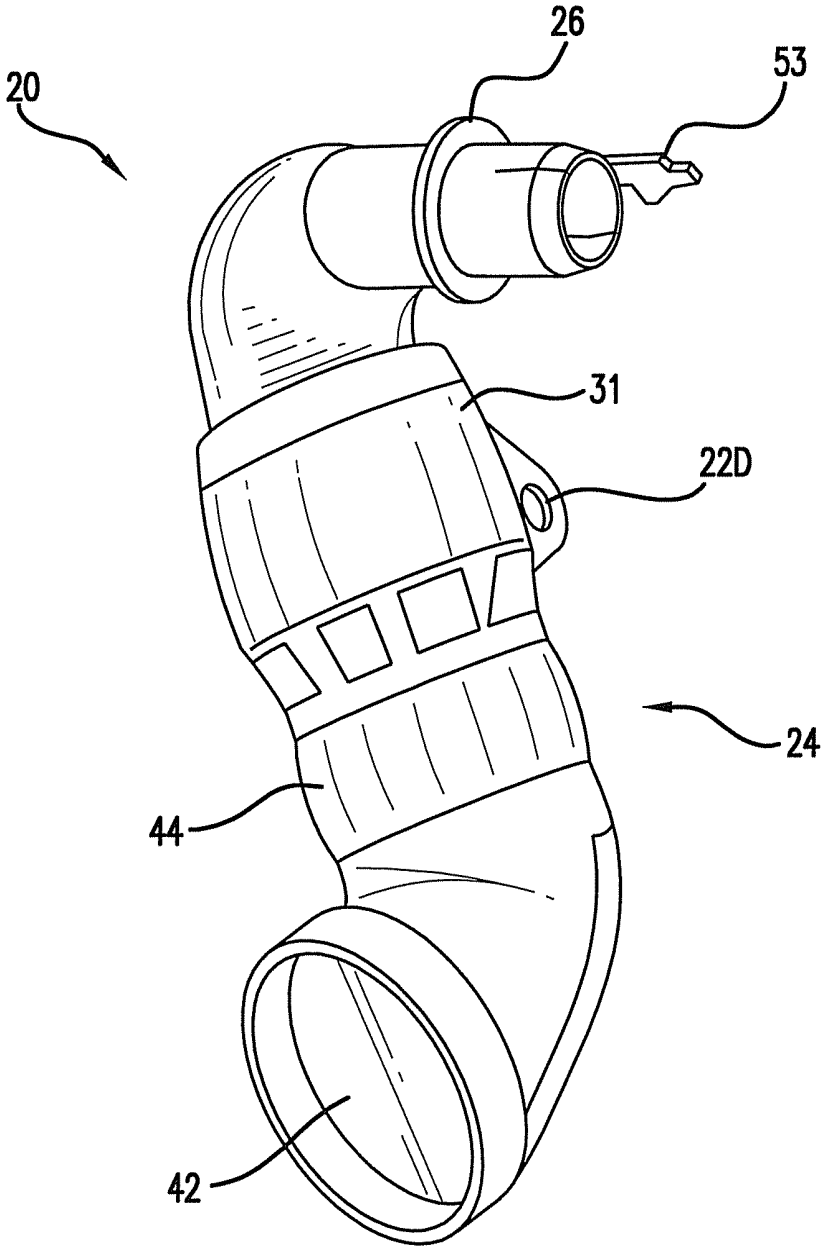
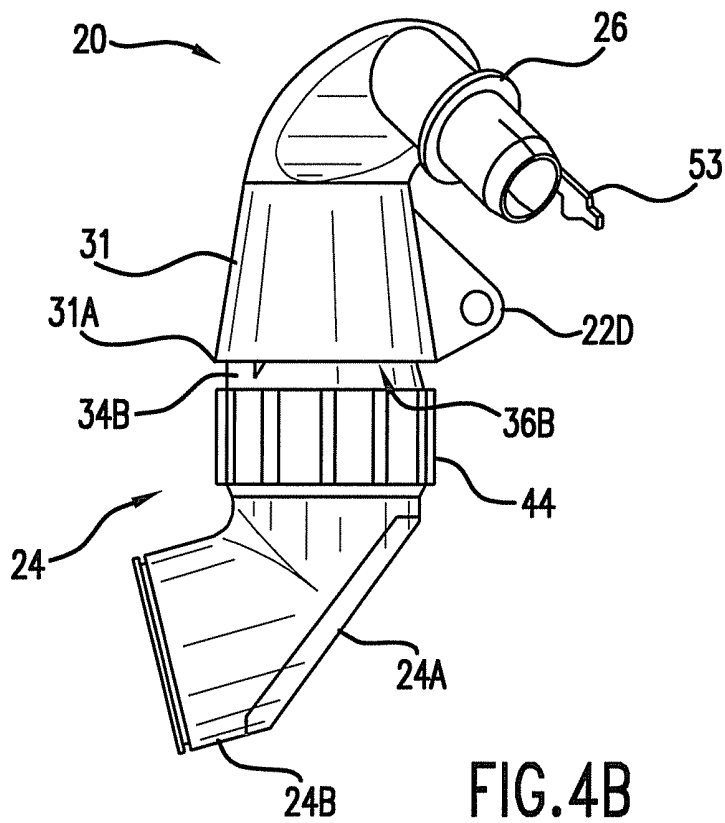
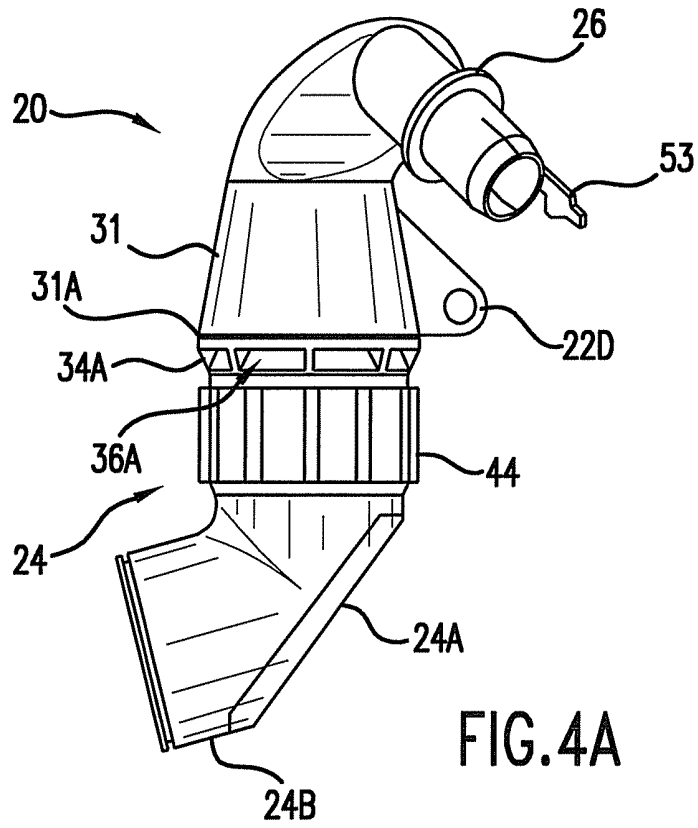


FIG.3



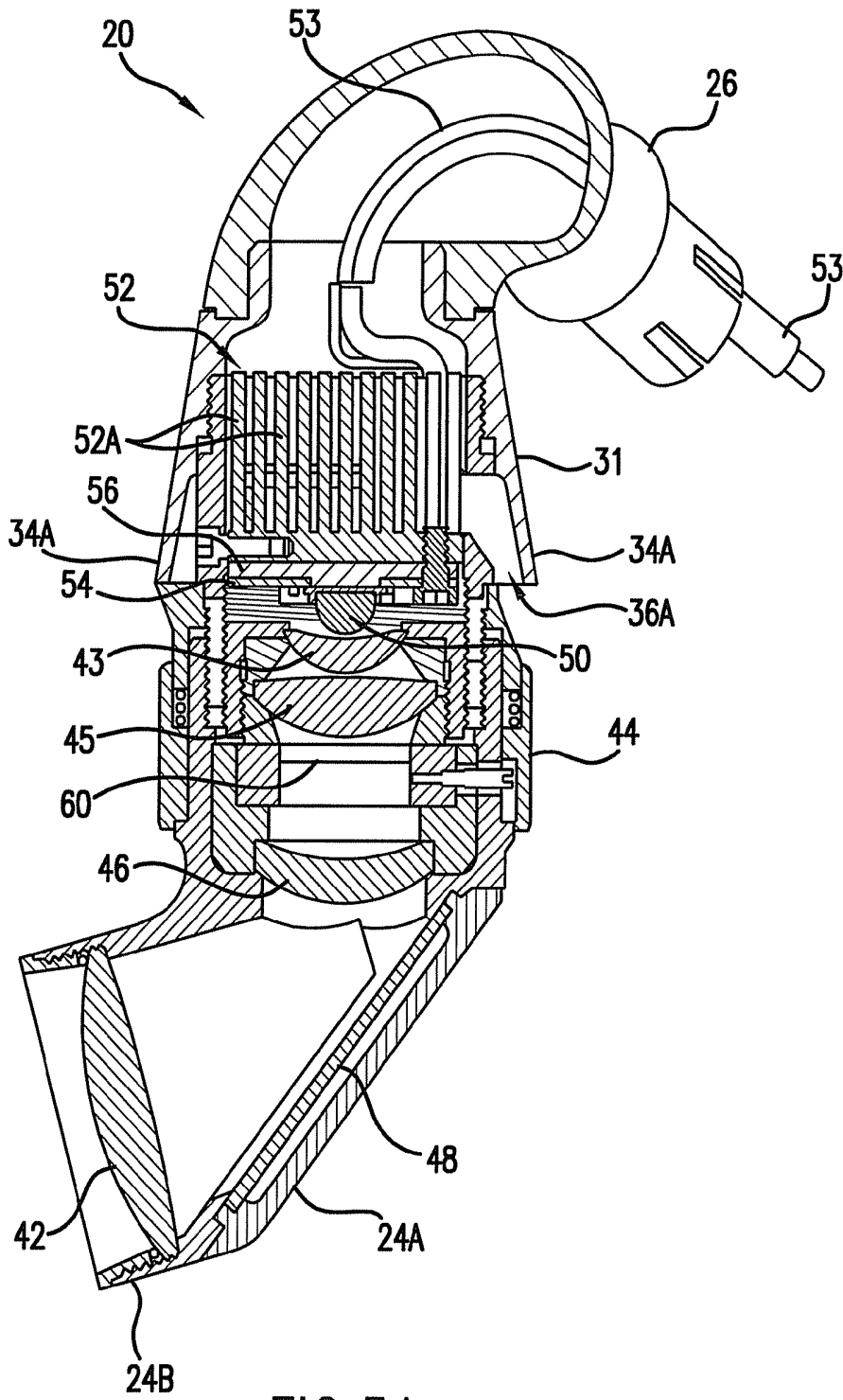


FIG. 5A

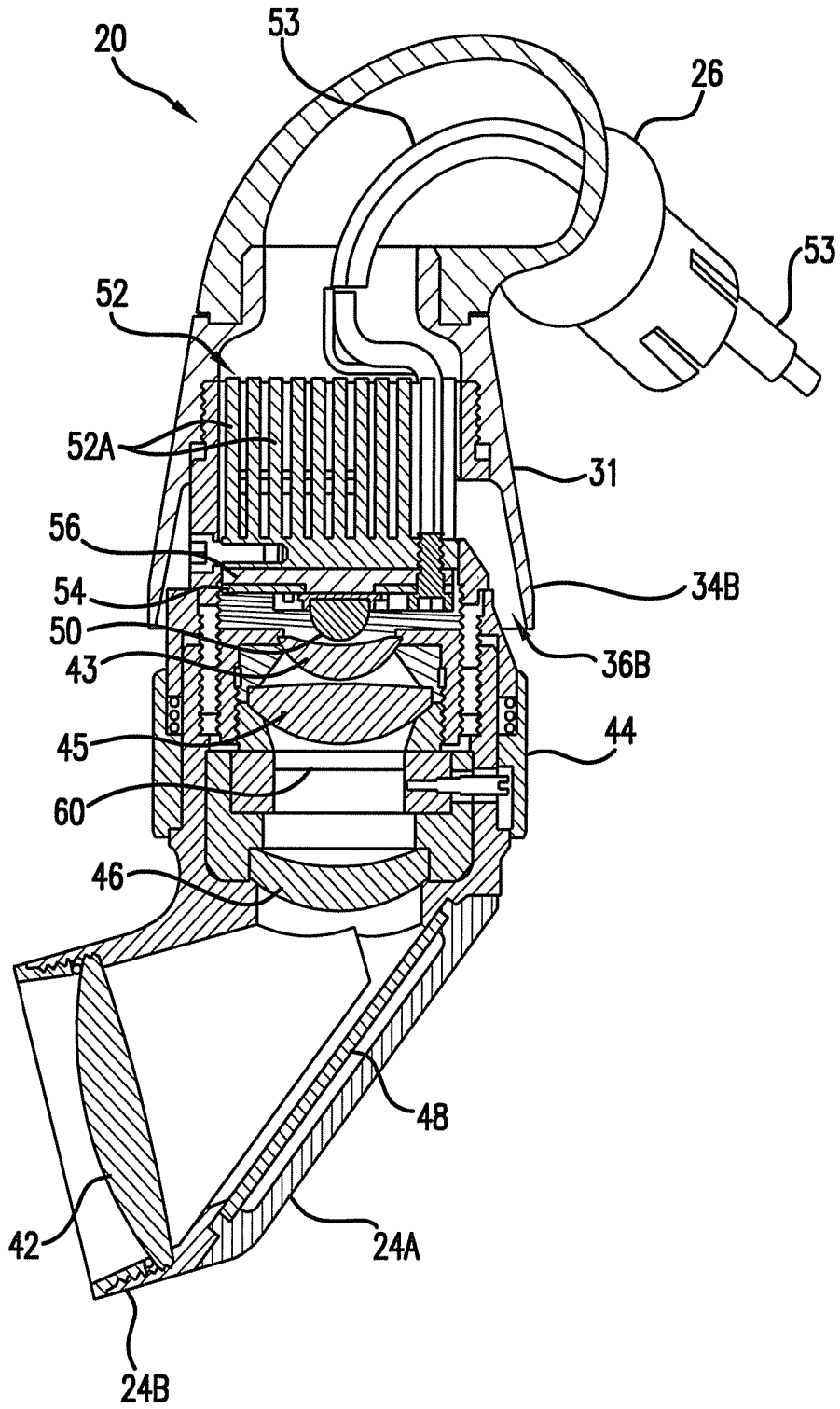


FIG.5B

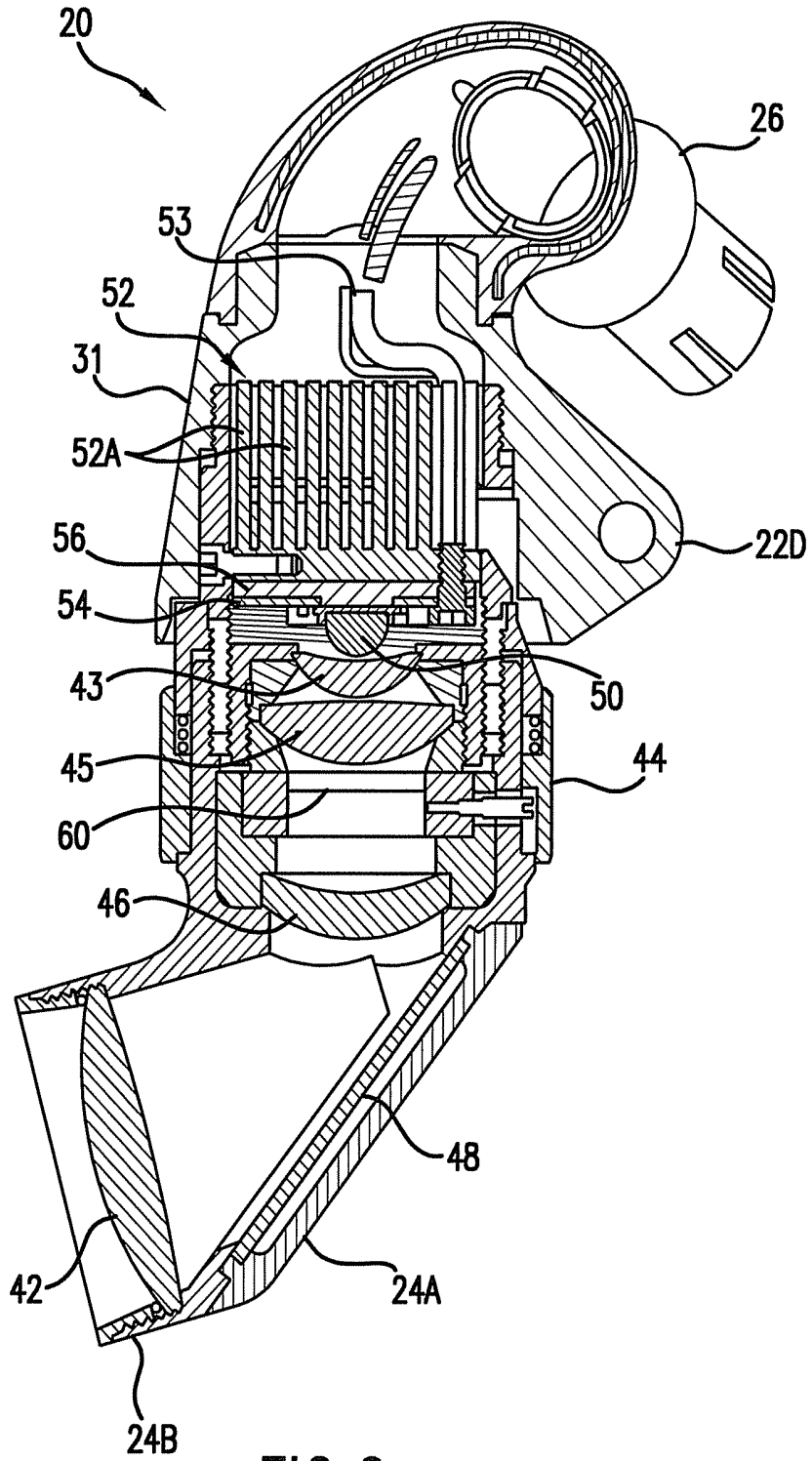
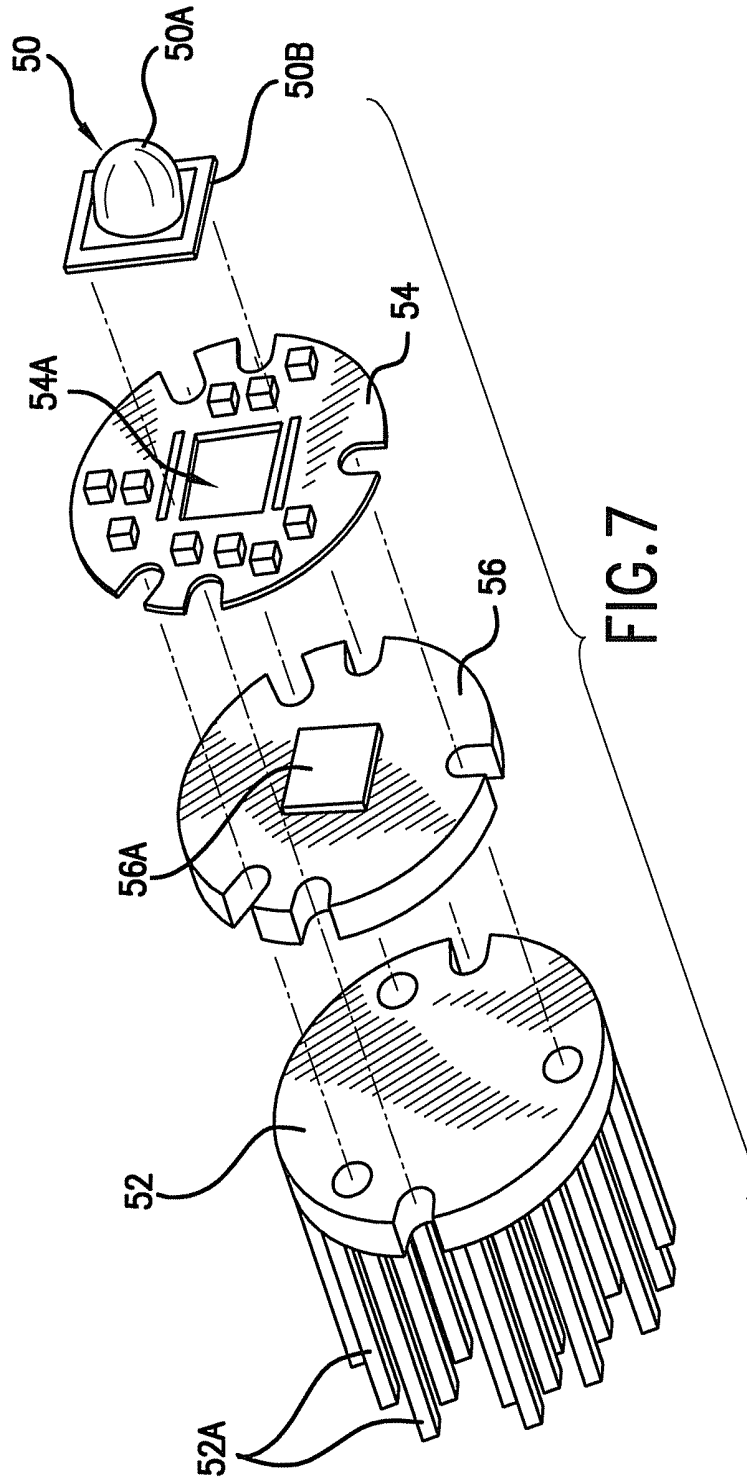


FIG. 6



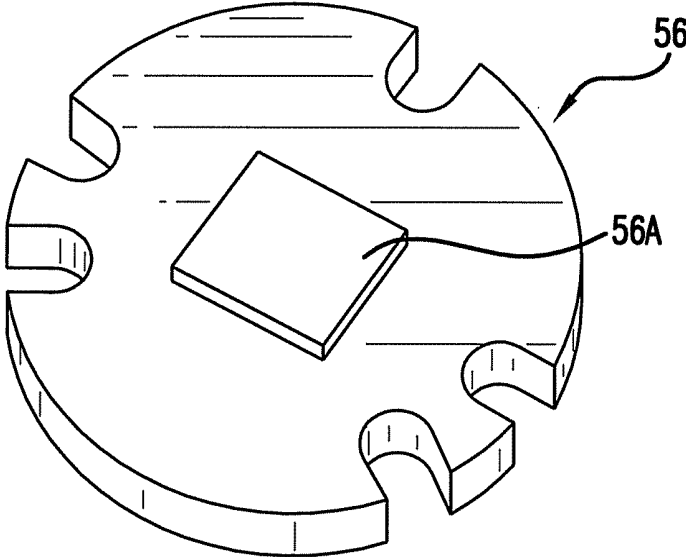


FIG. 8A

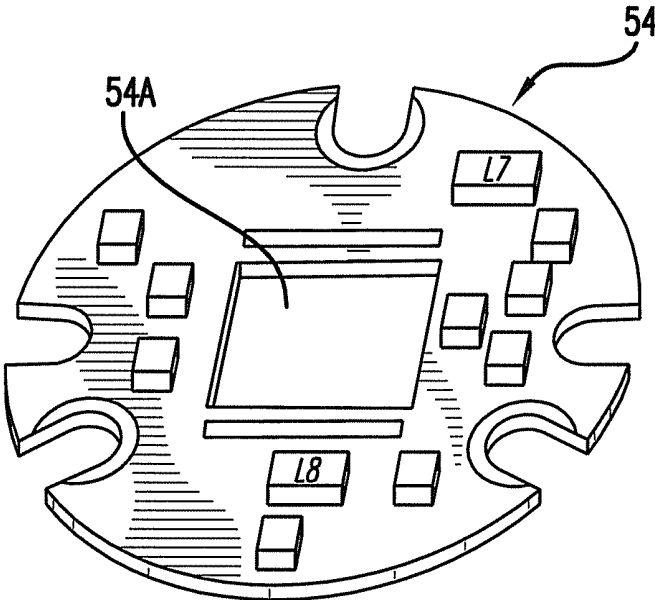


FIG. 8B

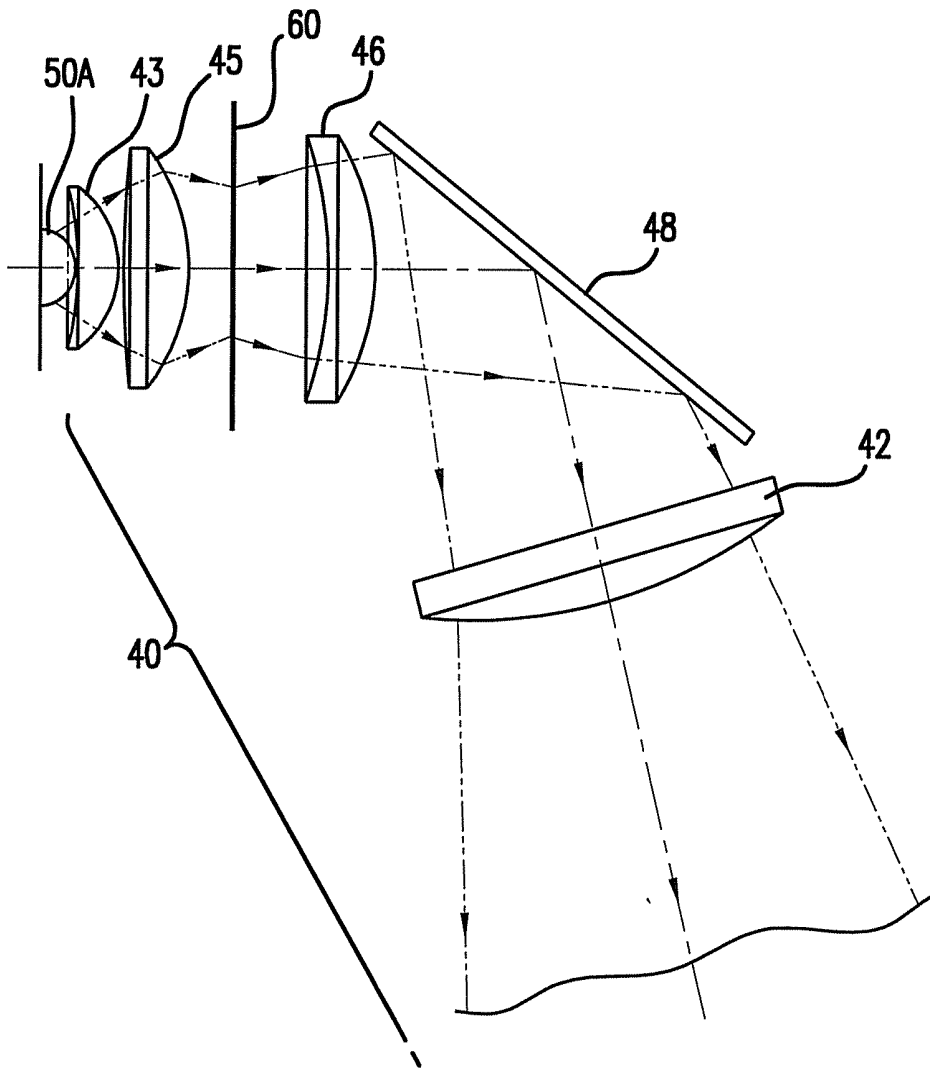


FIG. 9

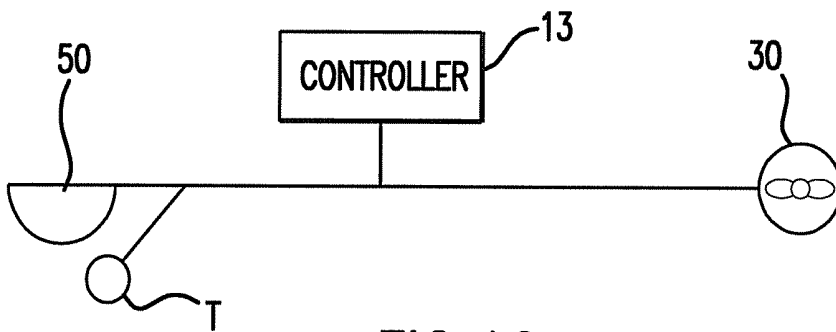


FIG. 10

WEARABLE HEADLIGHT DEVICES AND RELATED METHODS

TECHNICAL FIELD

The subject matter disclosed herein relates generally to headlights to be worn on a user's head to provide supplemental light. More specifically, the subject matter disclosed herein relates to wearable headlight devices and methods utilizing a light source such as a light emitting diode ("LED") devices.

BACKGROUND

Existing surgical headlights require a significant amount of light, approximately 400 lumens minimum for example, to provide sufficient illumination for a surgeon during a typical procedure. Surgical headlights must also be lightweight and typically weigh less than 400 grams for example, so that neck and head fatigue is minimized. To satisfy both conditions, the following architecture is utilized by most manufacturers: a remote Xenon light source is optically coupled to a fiber optic cable that transmits light energy to the luminaire which is mounted on a head wearable portion. The luminaire focuses the light and produces a spot of bright light typically 120 mm in diameter at 400 mm away from the luminaire. There are several disadvantages of this architecture. First, the surgeon is tethered to a large light source, which constrains his or her movement. Second, the light source takes up valuable room in the operating room. Third, the light source typically consumes about 380 W of power. Fourth, the Xenon lamps are expensive and must be replaced periodically. Typical life is about 650 hours. Fifth, fiber optic cables are expensive, fragile and must be replaced periodically. Sixth, additional optical components and assemblies may be required for filtering out UV and IR.

LEDs are semiconductor devices that emit light by application of electrical power (watts). White light LED technology has advanced to the point where one LED can produce as much as 1200 lumens. This makes it a feasible light source for a surgical headlight luminaire. An LED surgical headlight can achieve light output and weight requirements. A problem however with LEDs is that they generate heat that must be addressed, and one of the major challenges LEDs pose in many applications is dissipating and/or removing the heat generated by an LED. Excess heat must be removed so that the semiconductor junction temperature does not exceed recommended maximum temperature. In addition, as the junction temperature of the LED rises, the efficiency also drops. LED light output is limited by its maximum heat junction temperature, so to increase light output without damaging the LED or reducing its operating efficiency, heat must be transferred quickly and efficiently.

There remains a need for improved headlight devices and methods that satisfy weight and light output expectations.

SUMMARY

It is an object of the present disclosure to provide novel headlight devices and methods, such as for surgical procedures for example, where the devices are efficiently cooled to maintain light output, efficacy (efficiency), reliability and life. It is another object to provide compact LED luminaire optics with enhanced light output.

A few objects of the presently disclosed subject matter having been stated hereinabove, and which are achieved in whole or in part by the presently disclosed subject matter,

other objects will become evident as the description proceeds when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings as best described hereinbelow.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A full and enabling disclosure of the present subject matter including the best mode thereof to one of ordinary skill in the art is set forth more particularly in the remainder of the specification, including reference to the accompanying figures, in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates a perspective view of an embodiment of a headlight device in accordance according to an embodiment of the subject matter disclosed herein;

FIG. 2 illustrates an exploded view of the embodiment of the headlight device according to FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 illustrates a perspective view of an embodiment of an LED luminaire in accordance with the subject matter disclosed herein;

FIGS. 4A and 4B illustrate additional LED luminaire embodiments in accordance with the subject matter disclosed herein;

FIGS. 5A and 5B illustrate cross-sectional views along the length of the embodiments of the LED luminaire of FIGS. 4A and 4B to illustrate the internal configurations;

FIG. 6 is a schematic cross-sectional view of an internal configuration of the luminaire embodiment of FIG. 4B;

FIG. 7 illustrates an exploded view of an embodiment of a light-emitting diode package in accordance with the subject matter disclosed herein;

FIG. 8A illustrates a perspective view of an embodiment of a thermal conductive board that can be laminated to an embodiment of a printed circuit board ("PCB") used in the embodiment of the light-emitting diode package according to FIG. 7;

FIG. 8B illustrates a perspective view of an embodiment of the PCB used in the embodiment of the light-emitting diode package according to FIG. 7; and

FIG. 9 illustrates a perspective view of an embodiment of an optical construction or configuration that can be used in an embodiment of a luminaire in accordance with the subject matter disclosed herein; and

FIG. 10 illustrates a schematic diagram of an embodiment of components that can be used to control the temperature of a light source in accordance with the subject matter disclosed herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the description of the present subject matter, one or more examples of which are shown in the figures. Each example is provided to explain the subject matter and not as a limitation. In fact, features illustrated or described as part of one embodiment may be used in another embodiment to yield still a further embodiment. It is intended that the present subject matter cover such modifications and variations.

As noted above, improved headlights, such as wearable surgical headlights, and methods are disclosed herein that can utilize light emitting devices, such as for example light emitting diodes (LEDs). The use of LEDs in a wearable headlight device as disclosed herein has advantages over conventional Xenon based wearable headlights. For example and as disclosed in further detail herein, an LED headlight can be powered by a portable battery pack worn by the user, thus allowing freedom of movement. Also, an LED headlight does not require a remote light source since the LED can be inte-

grated into the luminaire. Additionally, an LED headlight can consume for example only about 5% (20 W) of power utilized by a Xenon light source. LED life can advantageously be for example up to 50,000 hours depending upon drive current and operating temperature. Finally, LED headlights do not require fiber optic cables, and white light LEDs advantageously do not generate significant amounts of UV or IR.

FIGS. 1 and 2 show a wearable headlight device generally designated 10 in accordance with some embodiments of the subject matter disclosed herein. Headlight device generally designated 10 can comprise a luminaire 20. Headlight device 10 can optionally comprise a head wearable portion generally designated 12 with luminaire 20 attached to head wearable portion 12 as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2. Headlight device 10 is thus a medical device that can for example and without limitation be worn on a surgeon's head to provide supplemental light for surgical and medical procedures, whenever supplemental illumination, especially shadow-free coaxial illumination, is desired or required to facilitate a surgical or medical procedure. The intended user for headlight device 10 can be, for example, physicians, surgeons and other trained, qualified medical professionals providing medical or surgical assistance. Intended patients can be any individuals undergoing surgical or medical procedures where additional illumination is deemed necessary by a practitioner performing a procedure.

Head wearable portion 12 can be plastic and can be configured to attach to and securely position one or more devices and can be adapted to be worn on a user's head. It is commonly configured and referred to as a headband. Head wearable portion 12 can comprise overhead straps 12A and 12B that can form an arch that can rest upon a top portion (or crown) of the head of the user. Head wearable portion 12 can be adjustable to fit the head of the user. For example, adjuster 12C, such as a ratchet knob, can be used to adjust the position of overhead straps 12A and 12B relative to one another. For instance, if adjuster 12C is rotated in a first direction, then overhead straps 12A and 12B can be pulled closer together to accommodate a smaller crown of the head. If the adjuster 12C is rotated in a second direction opposite the first direction, then overhead straps 12A and 12B can be pushed away from each other to accommodate a larger crown of the head.

Head wearable portion 12 can comprise a rear headband portion 12D and a front headband portion 12E. As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, rear headband portion 12D can comprise two straps 12D₁ and 12D₂ and rear headband portion 12D can also be adjustable. Rear headband portion 12D can comprise an adjuster 12F that can be used to adjust the position of straps 12D₁ and 12D₂ relative to one another to adjust to the head size of the user. For instance, if adjuster 12F is rotated in a first direction, then straps 12D₁ and 12D₂ can be pulled closer together to accommodate a smaller head. If the adjuster 12F is rotated in a second direction opposite the first direction, then straps 12D₁ and 12D₂ can be pushed away from each other to accommodate a larger head. Thus, with the adjustability for both the crown and the head size of the user, head wearable portion 12 can be comfortably conformed to the user's head. Head wearable portion 12 can utilize replaceable/disposable foam pad sets for front headband portion 12E, rear headband portion 12D, and overhead straps 12A and 12B for respectively padding the forehead, back and crown of the user. Headband pads can attach to the headband via a hook and loop system.

A luminaire generally designated 20 can be located along front headband portion 12E of head wearable portion 12. For example, a connector generally designated 22 can be used to hold luminaire 20 to front headband portion 12E so that

luminaire 20 can be positioned between the eyes of the head of the user. Connector 22 can include a connector base 22A that can be rigidly attached to front headband portion 12E by fasteners 22B shown for example in FIG. 2. A connector link 22C can be rotatably connected to connector base 22A on one end and rotatably connected to a connector receiver 22D on luminaire 20. Since connector receiver 22D can be moved relative to the connector base 22A through the rotatable connections with connection link 22C, luminaire 20 can be moved relative to head wearable portion 12 and when in use, relative to the head of the user. In some embodiments, one or more links can be used. For example, connector link 22C can be rotatably connected to connector base 22A on one end and rotatably connected to a second link (not shown) that is rotatably connected to connector receiver 22D on luminaire 20. In such embodiments, increased rotation of luminaire 20 may be achievable. The position and orientation of luminaire 20 can thus be adjustable with force by the user but remain fixed during intended use.

Luminaire 20 can also comprise a luminaire housing 24 to contain the components of luminaire 20. Luminaire housing 24 can comprise one or more venting tubes such as venting tubes 26 at a top end that can be distal from an outer lens 42 (FIG. 3) of luminaire 20. Venting tubes 26 can be used to vent or express hot air out of luminaire housing 24. For example, head wearable portion 12 as shown in FIG. 2 particularly can also comprise a controller 13 that can comprise a controller housing 14 that can hold a controller board 14A. Controller housing 14 can also house an air moving device 30, such as a fan, that can create an airflow. Thus, an active cooling system for headlight device 10 can include one or more exhaust tubes 18, which can be or can include some flexible portion or portions, and controller housing 14 with air moving device 30, such as an exhaust fan. Controller 13 can also be located in any other suitable location and even not attached to head wearable portion 12. In some embodiments, a single exhaust tube 18 can be provided to facilitate the airflow through and away from luminaire 20. For example, a single exhaust tube 18 can run along a side or over a top portion of head wearable portion 12.

While headlight device 10 is described with a head wearable portion that is separate from exhaust tubes 18, in some embodiments, the exhaust tubes, such as exhaust tubes 18, can comprise the head wearable portion. In such embodiments, exhaust tubes 18 can be rigid enough to hold luminaire 20 and control housing 14 on a head of a user. Luminaire 20 can be connected to exhaust tubes 18 to permit airflow to pass from luminaire 20 to exhaust tubes 18, while also allowing luminaire 20 to be adjustable relative to exhaust tubes 18.

Controller housing 14 can extend outward from head wearable portion 12 above rear headband portion 12D and can be constructed, for example, of Radel® high temperature, UL94 VO engineering resin. Controller housing 14 can be the just the back portion in which controller board 14A resides or both the front and back portions shown in FIG. 2. Controller housing 14 can include air flow tubes 14B that can be rigid and can be in fluid flow communication with air moving device 30. Control housing 14 can be secured to head wearable portion 12 in a variety of manners. In the embodiment shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 for example, connectors 16 that can include fasteners 16A can be used to secure controller housing 14 to overhead straps 12A and 12B. As shown, connectors 16 can be located respectively above a portion of air flow tubes 14B. The one or more venting tubes 26 can be connected to air flow tubes 14B by exhaust tubes 18. Exhaust tubes 18 can be flexible to permit movement of luminaire 20 relative to head wearable portion 12. Thus, through an airflow created by air moving

device 30, hot air can be pulled from luminaire housing 24 through the one or more venting tubes 26 and exhaust tubes 18 to air flow tubes 14B. From air flow tubes 14B, the air is pulled out and through air moving device 30.

Controller housing 14 can also include a power connector 14C that can be connected to a power supply to supply power to control board 14A and air moving device 30 in controller housing 14. Further, connector 14C can also supply power to luminaire 20. Both the cooling system and the power supply system are described further below.

As shown in FIG. 3, luminaire 20 can comprise outer lens 42. As shown in FIGS. 1, 2, 3, 4A and 4B, luminaire 20 can also comprise an iris controller 44 which can be rotatable relative to luminaire housing 24 for controlling the degree of dilation or constriction of an iris 60 (see FIGS. 5A, 5B, 6, and 9) within luminaire 20. Iris controller 44 can comprise an exterior wheel to control the opening of iris 60. Iris controller 44 can have an instrument feel provided by oring or wave spring, for example, to enhance the gripping of iris controller 44. Luminaire housing 24 can also comprise an angled back 24A that can reside below the portion of the housing in which LED light source 50 described further below resides. A mirror (FIG. 9) can reside on an interior portion of angled back portion 24A to angle the light generated by LED light source 50. Luminaire housing 24 can also comprise an outer lens housing 24B that extends outward from luminaire housing 24 and angled back portion 24A. Outer lens housing 24B can have outer lens 42 reside therein.

Luminaire housing 24 can comprise a suspension ring 31 that can include a luminaire skirt 31A. Connector receiver 22D can extend from suspension ring 31 to provide connection to head wearable portion 12 as described above. Luminaire housing 24 can also comprise luminaire vents. Luminaire vents can be constructed in many ways as apparent to a person skilled in the art. For example, luminaire housing 24 can include a vent ring 34A (see FIG. 4A) or 34B (see FIG. 4B). In FIG. 4A, vent ring 34A can have luminaire vents 36A that are visible. Alternatively, as illustrated in FIG. 4B, vent ring 34B can have luminaire vents generally designated 36B that can be constructed so luminaire skirt 31A covers the luminaire vents 36B so that an individual viewing the front of the luminaire cannot see vents 36B. Above the suspension ring 31, luminaire housing 24 can also comprise a vent tube portion that can include one or more venting tubes 26 as described previously.

As shown in FIGS. 5A, 5B and 6, luminaire 20 can comprise a light source 50, a heat sinking device, or heat sink 52, and optics 40 (see FIG. 9 including iris control 44 in FIGS. 5A, 5B and 6) within the luminaire housing. Light source 50 can comprise one or more different or identical light sources, such as light bulbs, light-emitting diodes (LEDs), lasers, and the like. In the embodiments shown for illustration purposes, light source 50 can comprise an LED light source, which can comprise one or more LEDs. Heat sink 52 can reside in a heat sinking chamber in suspension ring 31 and can be in thermal communication with LED light source 50. For example, heat sink 52 can be in direct contact with LED light source 50 or a thermal conductive material may reside between LED light source 50 and heat sink 52.

As discussed above, the cooling system for luminaire 20 can comprise luminaire vents 36A, 36B or intake vents located within luminaire housing 24. Luminaire vents 36A, 36B can receive cooling air that can pass over heat sink 52 and can be discharged from luminaire housing 24 through the one or more venting tubes 26 to a location outside of and away from luminaire 20 and heat sink 52. As described above, air can be pulled and flow through luminaire vents 36A, 36B,

over the heat sink to dissipate and remove heat through venting tubes 26 and exhaust tubes 18. From there, the air that has now been heated by the heat sink can be pulled and flow through air flow tubes 14B and through air moving device 30.

Air moving device 30 can generate the air flow that pulls air through the luminaire vents 36A, 36B and through air moving device 30, expelling the heated air away from the head of the user. In some embodiments of the present subject matter, LED cooling can be achieved by an air moving device 30 that comprises, for example, a Sunon® 1 Watt fan. Controller board 14A can provide a thermal cut out that can shut down LED light source 50 if it overheats as described further below. The brightness of LED light source 50 can be controlled by controller board 14A varying the current supplied to LED light source 50.

As described previously, controller housing 14 can also have controller board 14A residing therein which can control and/or adjust the operation of air moving device 30 and light source 50. For example, controller housing 14 can house a thermostat, a switch for a power supply, and switch for air moving device 30. In such an embodiment, where the thermostat is in the controller housing 14, a temperature sensor can be disposed in proximity to light source 50. In one aspect, a thermostat T can be in proximity of the light source 50 as shown schematically in FIG. 10. Wiring 53 can pass from controller board 14A and connector 14C through air flow tubes 14B, exhaust tubes 18, and venting tubes 26 to light source 50 to supply power to LED light source 50 and to provide communication to control and adjust the light output from light source 50.

As shown in FIGS. 7, 8A and 8B, LED light source 50 can comprise an LED lens 50A that can reside and be disposed over a mounting pad that can include electrical traces and the diodes (not shown) that will emit light when powered. The mounting pad and electrical traces can reside on a substrate that can form an LED base, or slug, 50B. A printed circuit board (PCB) 54 can be electrically connected to LED 50. PCB 54 can have an opening 54A there-through. A thermal conductive board, or heat sink pad, 56 can be laminated to PCB 54. Thermal conductive board 56 can comprise a protrusion 56A that can extend up through opening 54A in PCB 54 and can be soldered directly to LED base 50B. In some embodiments, thermal conductive board 56 and protrusion 56A can be a conductive metal such as copper for example. Thermal conductive board 56 can be secured to heat sink 52 in a manner that will facilitate thermal transfer from thermal conductive board 56 to heat sink 52.

A method of heat transfer from LED light source 50 that can be used in headlight device 10 to efficiently transfer heat energy from LED 50 can be conduction from LED base 50B. Light output from LED light source 50 can be limited by its maximum heat junction temperature. To increase light output without damaging LED light source 50 or reducing its operating efficiency, heat can be transferred quickly and efficiently by reducing the thermal resistance at LED base 50B so that the heat transfer rate can be increased. Copper protrusion 56A can extend up through opening 54A in PCB 54 and can be soldered directly to LED base 50B, thereby greatly reducing thermal resistance. By soldering LED base 50B directly to copper protrusion 56A that extends from copper thermal conductive board 56, the thermal resistance can be greatly reduced. In some embodiments, LED light source 50 and heat sink 52 located inside of the luminaire can be in direct thermal contact with each other. To provide more surface area to remove heat from heat sink 52, heat sink 52 can comprise a plurality of projections 52A that extend from a back surface of heat sink 52 away from LED light source 50.

PCB **54** is shown in FIGS. **7**, **8A** and **8B** as two pieces for clarity. Thermal conductive board **56** can be a copper piece and can be laminated to board **54**, which can be a polyamide or FR4 board using epoxy laminating process common in the PCB industry. Protrusion **56A** can extend up through opening **54A** in PCB **54** and soldered directly to LED base **50B** of LED light source **50**. Direct soldering of LED solder pad to copper core board may yield a low thermal resistance, and thus a low junction temperature. This thermal cooling design enables LED light source **50** to generate more lumens in response to receiving more cooling, as compared to an LED receiving cooling from a heat sink that is not in direct thermal contact with the LED.

Optics **40**, shown in FIG. **9**, can provide an arrangement of optical components within the luminaire designed to efficiently capture light from LED light source **50** and to project the light with high quality characteristics along an axis that is at least proximate to being parallel to the line of sight of the wearer. These high quality characteristics can include projection of a pre-determined and adjustable light spot size at a particular distance from the wearer that can be substantially free of cosmetic defects (artifacts) and that can be projected in a direction and with a well-defined edge to limit shadowing and collateral glare.

FIGS. **5A**, **5B**, **6** and **9** illustrate LED luminaire optics **40** and its components in accordance with an embodiment of the subject matter disclosed herein. Optics **40** can be based on the principle of Koehler illumination and can comprise one or more condensing lens **43**, **45** and one or more objective lens **42**, **46** with iris **60** and folding mirror **48** placed in between. In the embodiment shown in FIGS. **5A**, **5B**, **6** and **9**, a first condensing lens **43** is positioned proximate to lens **50A** of LED light source **50** to maintain a compact and cost effective format. First condensing lens **43** can be constructed from high index glass. A second condensing lens **45** can be placed below and proximate to first condensing lens **43** to provide a doublet of elements. Second condensing lens **45** can also comprise high index glass, for example, Schott LaSFN 31 or optical equivalent. To maximize collection efficiency, the first condensing lens **43** can be placed in close proximity to the LED dome or lens **50A** and can be shaped as a meniscus lens. The optical design can feature a high curvature meniscus lens located a distance, for example, of about 0.25 mm, from the LED dome for maximum light collection. The function of condensing lenses **43**, **45** can be to efficiently collect light (represented by the lines and arrows in FIG. **9**) from LED light source **50** and back-illuminate an iris **60** with a beam that has a uniform light distribution and can be properly sized to an opening in iris **60**.

To maintain a compact cost effective optics format, objective lenses can comprise first objective lens **46** and second (or outer) objective lens **42** to provide a split doublet. The light can pass through iris **60** toward first objective lens **46** which directs or focuses the light toward folding mirror **48**. First objective lens can comprise high index glass as well. The light can reflect off of folding mirror **48** at an angle toward outer objective lens **42** which can provide a light beam focused in the manner desired by the user. Second, or outer, objective lens **42** can also comprise high index glass. The function of first objective lens **46** and second (or outer) objective lens **42** can be to project the image of the iris opening at the prescribed spot diameter, with a high degree of light uniformity, no objectionable artifacts inside or outside the spot, and with good edge definition across the entire range of working distances and iris openings.

As shown in FIG. **9**, condensing lens **43** captures and focuses the light from LED light source **50** toward larger

condensing lens **45** which in turn focuses the light through iris **60**. Particular attention can be paid to the selection of glasses and lens curvatures that yield a minimal amount of lateral chromatic aberration at the edge of the spot. The luminaire can utilize a classic Koehler optical design (projector optics) with an optical efficiency of, for example, about 71%.

The compact LED luminaire optics **40** shown in FIG. **9** particularly can be optimized with respect to one or more of the following factors: (1) large LED die combined with wide beam angle; (2) high collection efficiency in a compact and lightweight luminaire system; (3) simplicity of the optics train (minimal number of optical components including an adjustable iris diaphragm and a folding mirror); (4) high spot quality (uniformity and light output) at the prescribed working distance, for example, about 16 inches and for the full range of prescribed working distances, for example, about 10 inches to about 25 inches; and (5) a projected spot that does not have a "memory" of the square shape of LED light source **50** or its surface structure.

Headlight device **10** can be configured for either battery powered or direct powered use. For example, headlight device **10** can be configured for direct power and battery power, respectively. Such a headlight device can be designed to provide illumination to aid visualization during minor surgical, diagnostic, or therapeutic procedures.

Headlight device **10** can be a self-contained headlight system that can be operated using either battery or direct power supply. Using a battery pack **76** (see FIG. **2**) can give a surgeon complete portability allowing unrestricted movement in and around the operating suite. Power can for example be supplied by a medical grade 12VDC, 3.0A power supply. The direct power supply option **72** and **74** (see FIG. **2**) can be used as a primary power source for unlimited operating time, or as a back-up to the battery system. A 15 VDC supply can power a linear power supply which can power LED light source **50** and air moving device **30**.

When headlight device **10** is powered by rechargeable battery packs, controller board **14A** can monitor the remaining battery power available and can provide both audible and visual feedback to the user. For example and without limitation, a five segment LCD bar display on the battery **76A** can provide visual feedback to the user representing its remaining charge status (0% to 100% in 20% increments). An audible notification can also be delivered to the user when a low battery condition is detected. A three-tone cycle can sound at approximately fifteen minutes of charge remaining and can be repeated every three minutes to notify the user that a new battery pack generally designated **76** can be inserted or that a direct power supply can be attached to headlight device **10**.

Regarding power supply as mentioned previously, headlight device **10** can support AC line input. In some embodiments, as explained below, AC power supply can be connected to a transformer that converts the power supply to a DC power supply with a power connector **14C** of headlight device **10** being connected to the transformer. AC (wall power) operation option can include 3 distinct components: AC Power Cord **70** (see FIG. **2**), Medical Grade Switching Power Supply, and a replaceable low voltage power cord (not shown). AC Power can be delivered through a detachable country specific AC power cord **70** as shown in FIG. **2** connecting to a medical grade power supply using standard IEC connector **70A** and a wall plug **70B**. AC power cords can include USA/JAPAN, UK, EU, AUSTRALIA, style connectors. AC Power cord length can be any desirable length, for example, about 8 feet +/- about 2 feet.

In some embodiments, connector **14C** can be a DC output side of a power supply and can have a 20 inch output cable

with a connector for mating to headlight device **10**. In this manner, a power supply can be connected to headlight device **10** via a robust low voltage DC power cord **72**. The length of power cord **72** can be any desirable length that will allow for desired movement of the user, for example, about 20 feet. Low voltage DC power cord **72** can terminate in connector end **72A** and connector end **72B**. Connector end **72B** can be plugged into a connector on a transformer **74** or an umbilical cord (not shown) in transformer **74**. The umbilical cord can also be any desirable length. Connector end **72A** can be electrically connected with connector **14C** extending from controller housing **14**. Low voltage DC power cord **72** can be capable of withstanding heavy abuse including frequent crushing forces caused by foot traffic and being rolled over by wheeled medical devices to maintain electrical safety and conductivity. Low Voltage DC power cord **72** from the power supply to headlight device **10** can be flexible enough to facilitate easy coiling into a coil. Electrical connections from DC power cord **72** to headlight device **10** and connector **14C** can be polarity non-specific. For example, controller **14A** can determine polarity and compensate for either condition. DC electrical connections can be robust, securely locking into place and capable of 3000 cycles without producing electrical intermittence and reduction in insertion/retention forces to less than about 3 lbs. Controller **14A** can have connector **14C** connected thereto. Connector **14C** can comprise have a low voltage DC cable terminating in a connector for connection to a battery and holster or DC power supply cable.

In addition to or alternatively, headlight device **10** as shown in FIG. **2** for example can include a battery system **76** that can comprise a battery **76A**, a connection cable **76B** and a battery holster **76C**, as well as battery charger (not shown). Connection cable **76B** can comprise a low voltage DC cable terminating in a connector **76B₁** for connection to connector **14C**. Cable **76B** and connector **76B₁** can be the same as is used on the switching power supply that switches AC current to DC current. The circuitry in battery holster **76C** can provide an Audible Low Battery Warning function. The targeted volume of the tone can be loud enough to be heard in a busy operating room without being a distraction and can operate at different hertz and for different amounts of time to help indicate the level of battery power still available. Tones measured by an external microphone can approximate a sine wave. Battery **76A** can have a charge state indicator **76D**, such as a Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) Fuel Gauge. The battery charger (not shown) can be, for example, an INSPIRED ENERGY® single bay charger.

The color temperature for LED light source **50** can be set for the luminaire **20** based on the LED package used. Color temperature variability can be defined by standard binning by LED manufacturer. IR content can be a low percentage of total light output as measured from the luminaire. In one aspect and for example, UV content can also be a low percentage of total light output as measured from the luminaire. The light output of LED light source **50** can vary based on use and the LED package used within Luminaire **20**. For example, the light output of LED light source **50** can be in one aspect no less than about 350 lumens at full power.

Iris **60** can have different numbers of leafs to provide adjustability for dilation or constriction of iris **60**. Iris **60** can be, for example, a 10 to 12 leaf iris that can provide a varying illumination spot diameter. The peak illuminance of the luminaire large spot can vary depending on the user's preference and the LED package used on luminaire **20**. The peak illuminance of the luminaire large spot can be bright enough to be used in surgery. The spot can advantageously have no perceptible dark center. The design of luminaire **20** can minimize

objectionable artifacts outside or inside the illumination spot. Headlight spot quality and spot definition at a normal working distance (about 16 inches) can be preserved through entire excursion of light source dimmer. Headlight device **10** can include different settings for the level of intensity of the light generated by light source **50**. Depending on the needs of a user, a wide range of settings for the level of light intensity can be employed. For example, in one aspect headlight device **10** can have a 4 position rotary switch (Off, Low, Med, and High) (not shown). Such a switch can be located on head wearable portion **12** and be easily accessible to the right hand of the user as well as to an attendant. Luminaire **20** and headlight device **10** can automatically switch to the low setting for the level of light intensity in the event of overheating. If overheating continues in a low setting, headlight device **10** can switch to a lower level default mode. Controller housing **14** can house a thermostatically controlled cooling fan that can be calibrated to maintain luminaire housing **24** that houses LED light source **50** at a predetermined temperature.

For example, as shown in FIG. **10**, a temperature sensor T, such as a thermostat for example, can be disposed at least proximate or in contact with LED light source **50** to measure or determine the temperature of LED light source **50**. Temperature sensor T can be electrically connected to, or at least in communication with, controller **13** and/or air moving device **30**, such as a cooling fan. Alternatively, temperature sensor T can be electrically connected to, or at least in communication with, controller **13** and controller **13** can be electrically connected to, or at least in communication with, air moving device **30**. As the temperature sensed by the temperature sensor T changes, controller **13** can automatically control temperature of LED light source **50**. For example, controller **13** can automatically control the speed of air moving device **30**, and thus the speed of airflow generated thereby. Further, controller **13** can automatically control an intensity of the light from LED light source **50**. These measures can facilitate control of the temperature of LED light source **50**, as described further below.

Headlight device **10** can in one aspect have a weight that can be less than or equal to about 400 grams with a target weight of about 330 grams. Headlight device **10** minus the padding can be cleaned with common cleaning and disinfection agents used in hospitals, e.g. 70% isopropyl alcohol and CAVICIDE® wipes. Sterilization may not be required. Headlight device **10** can be designed to hold up to normal every day handling in the operating room environment, including for example being dropped onto a tile floor from at least three feet. Gown clips can be supplied with each headlight device **10** to securely attach the electric cord to the surgical gown. All materials can be latex free.

LED headlight device **10** typical use can for example be four or more surgeries per day with about an hour per surgery average for about five days per week. For such average use, headlight device **10** can provide reliable service for at least three or more years. Headlight device **10** can comprise one luminaire and optionally head wearable portion, two battery packs, one battery holster, one battery charger with power supply, one AC power supply, one DC cable, and accessories and replacement parts.

Controller board **14A** in headlight device **10** can include software to control the intensity of light generated by LED light source **50** and air moving device **30**, such as a cooling fan, that draws air at a very low flow rate through vents **36A**, **36B** on the side and back of luminaire **20** thereby cooling LED light source **50** as necessary. The software can reside for example in controller board **14A**. There can also be software

located in battery pack **76** that can provide audible notification to the user when the battery charge remaining is nearing its end.

The software can be a computer readable medium and can provide certain functionalities to controller board **14A** of headlight device **10**. The software can allow controller board **14A** to be able to read the temperature of LED light source **50** to within a small temperature range. The software can allow controller board **14A** to detect an open circuited LED temperature sensor as indicated by a temperature reading of below a predetermined temperature, for example, below freezing. The software can allow controller board **14A** to be able to detect an over-temperature condition or a short circuited LED temperature sensor as indicated for example by a temperature reading above a predetermined temperature. The software can allow controller board **14A**, upon detection of an out of range temperature condition, for example, temperatures outside of a range between the temperature below the temperature indicating an open circuited temperature sensor and the temperature indicating an over-temperature condition to be able to put LED light source **50** into a fault condition that is below the lowest setting of the level of light intensity for headlight device **10**, set the fan to its lowest speed, and/or lock the system from use until the power is cycled.

The range operating temperatures of headlight device **10** can vary depending on the LED package used and the desired need for energy efficiency and light output. During a low normal operating LED temperature range, the software can allow controller board **14A** to automatically set air moving device **30** to a minimum speed. During a midrange normal operating LED temperature range, controller board **14A** can automatically vary the speed of air moving device **30** ranging from a low speed to a high speed and proportional to the temperature. Thus, at this midrange temperature range, the speed of air moving device **30** can be variable. During a high normal operating LED temperature range where overheating may become a concern, the software can allow controller board **14A** to automatically set air moving device **30** to a high speed, such as a maximum speed for air moving device **30**. During a high temperature condition above the normal operating temperature range, the software can allow controller board **14A** to automatically set air moving device **30** to operate at its maximum level of performance and the light source **50** can be reduced to its lowest setting for the level of light intensity. The software can allow controller board **14A** to be able to automatically switch to the lowest setting for the level of light intensity in the event of overheating. If overheating continues in this lowest setting, controller board **14A** can further reduce the level of light intensity below the lowest setting of the LED through the software.

The software can allow controller board **14A** to be capable of controlling the LED intensity as selected by the four-position rotary switch. The settings of control can, for example, be: Off, Low, Medium, and High. Software in either battery pack **76** or controller board **14A** or any other suitable location can provide an audible notification upon detection of a low battery condition. These audible notifications can vary in number and in timing. For example, a single audible notification can occur at a predetermined estimated time until the battery is expected to die with the audible notification occurring until the battery dies. Another example is provided below:

15 Minutes Remaining: 1 Audible Notification Cycle
 12 Minutes Remaining: 1 Audible Notification Cycle
 9 Minutes Remaining: 2 Audible Notification Cycle
 6 Minutes Remaining: 3 Audible Notification Cycle

3 Minutes Remaining: Audible Notification Cycle Repeats until the Battery is Fully Discharged

For example, when a low-battery condition is detected, the following notification sequences can occur. A tone sequence can be played when there is about 15 minutes of power remaining to indicate that there are about 15 minutes (+/- about 1 minute) remaining of power. A tone sequence can then be played one time at about 12 minutes of power remaining to indicate that there are about 12 minutes (+/- about 1 minute) remaining of power. At about 9 minutes of power remaining, a tone sequence can be played for a first time with a time interval followed by the tone sequence being played a second time to indicate that there are about 9 minutes (+/- about 1 minute) remaining of power. At about 6 minutes of power remaining, a tone sequence can then be played for a first time followed by a time interval followed by the tone sequence being played a second time that is then followed by another time interval and the tone sequence being played a third time to indicate that there are about 6 minutes (+/- about 1 minute) remaining of power. With about 3 minutes of power remaining, tone sequences can be repeated with time intervals in between the tones to indicate that the battery is about to die until the power is off and/or the battery dies or is recharged or replaced.

Headlight device **10** as described herein can utilize an LED light source with an active cooling system. A thermostatically-controlled cooling fan can draw air at a very low flow rate through vents on the side and back of the luminaire, quietly cooling the LED. The air can be drawn through a system of vents and tubes, or ducts, and can be gently exhausted behind the surgeon. The headlight device can be designed to provide illumination to aid visualization during minor surgical, diagnostic, or therapeutic procedures. For example, as mentioned above, the headlight device can be used in neonate trans-illumination, ophthalmic procedures, or with photosensitive patients who have received photosensitizing agents (hematoporphyrin derivatives) within three months prior to the operation.

Embodiments of the present disclosure shown in the drawings and described above are exemplary of numerous embodiments that can be made within the scope of the appending claims. It is contemplated that the devices and related methods can comprise numerous configurations other than those specifically disclosed.

What is claimed is:

1. A wearable headlight device comprising:
 - a front portion;
 - a rear portion opposing the front portion; and
 - a system of ducts connecting the front portion and the rear portion;
 - wherein the front portion comprises:
 - a housing;
 - a light source disposed in the housing; and
 - a plurality of intake vents disposed in the housing;
 - wherein the rear portion comprises:
 - an air-moving device; and
 - a controller configured to adjust a speed of the air-moving device, automatically, in response to changes in a temperature of the light source, and the controller being configured to control an intensity of light emitted by the light source;
 - wherein the system of ducts is configured to draw air into the front portion via the intake vents and exhaust the air from the rear portion.
2. The device of claim 1, wherein the light source comprises a light emitting diode (LED).

13

3. The device of claim 1, wherein the plurality of intake vents is disposed about a perimeter of the housing.

4. The device of claim 1, wherein the air-moving device comprises a fan.

5. The device of claim 1, wherein the housing is rotatable with respect to the front portion of the device.

6. The device according to claim 1, wherein the system of ducts comprises at least one venting tube extending from the housing, at least one exhaust tube connected to the venting tube, and at least one air flow tube connected to the exhaust tube for directing the air out of the rear portion.

7. The device of claim 1, wherein the light source is disposed over a heat sink.

8. The device of claim 1, wherein the controller is operable to set the air-moving device at a variable speed ranging from a low speed to a high speed in proportion to temperature of the light source.

9. The device of claim 1, wherein the controller is operable to control an intensity of the light source among settings of off, low, medium, and high.

10. The device of claim 1, further comprising a controller housing in which the controller and the air-moving device are disposed.

11. The device of claim 1, further comprising an optical assembly disposed in the housing.

12. The device of claim 11, wherein the optical assembly comprises a condensing lens, an objective lens, and an iris control placed between the condensing lens and the objective lens.

13. The device of claim 12, further comprising a folding mirror disposed between the condensing lens and objective lens.

14. The device of claim 1, wherein at least one duct of the system of ducts is a head wearable portion.

15. A method of providing a wearable headlight device, the method comprising:

providing a headband comprising a front portion and a rear portion opposing the front portion;

connecting a front housing located at the front portion to a rear housing located at the rear portion via a system of ducts, wherein:

a light source and a plurality of intake vents are disposed in the front housing;

14

a controller and an air-moving device are disposed in the rear housing;

adjusting a speed of the air-moving device, automatically, in response to changes in a temperature of the light source; and

drawing air into the front housing via the intake vents, passing the air from the front housing to the rear housing via the system of ducts, and exhausting the air from the rear housing.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the light source comprises a light emitting diode (LED).

17. The method of claim 15, wherein the plurality of intake vents is disposed about a perimeter of the front housing.

18. The method of claim 15, wherein the air-moving device comprises a fan.

19. The method of claim 15, further comprising rotatably adjusting the front housing with respect to the front portion of the headband.

20. The method according to claim 15, wherein connecting the front housing to the rear housing comprises connecting at least one venting tube to the front housing, connecting at least one exhaust tube to the venting tube, and connecting at least one air flow tube to the exhaust tube for directing the air out of the rear housing.

21. The method of claim 15, further comprising providing the light source over a heat sink.

22. The method of claim 15, wherein adjusting a speed of the air-moving device comprises setting the air-moving device at a variable speed ranging from a low speed to a high speed in proportion to the temperature of the light source.

23. The method of claim 15, further comprising controlling, via the controller, an intensity of the light source among settings of off, low, medium, and high.

24. The method of claim 15, further comprising providing an optical assembly in the front housing.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the optical assembly comprises a condensing lens, an objective lens, and an iris control between the condensing lens and the objective lens.

26. The method of claim 25, further comprising providing a folding mirror between the condensing lens and objective lens.

27. The method of claim 15, wherein at least one duct of the system of ducts is a flexible, head wearable portion.

* * * * *

专利名称(译)	可穿戴式头灯装置及相关方法		
公开(公告)号	US9400101	公开(公告)日	2016-07-26
申请号	US14/553512	申请日	2014-11-25
申请(专利权)人(译)	INTEGRA生命科学公司		
当前申请(专利权)人(译)	INTEGRA生命科学公司		
[标]发明人	STRONG JAMES TAMBURRINO RICHARD A RYAN JOHN M LESEBERG ROGER W A GOLDFAIN ERVIN BABSON DAVID M STEPHENS DAVID MARTELLARO ANGELO		
发明人	STRONG, JAMES TAMBURRINO, RICHARD A. RYAN, JOHN M. LESEBERG, ROGER W. A. GOLDFAIN, ERVIN BABSON, DAVID M. STEPHENS, DAVID MARTELLARO, ANGELO		
IPC分类号	F21V29/00 F21V21/084 A61B1/06 A61B1/12 F21V29/67 F21L4/00 F21V29/70 F21V23/00 F21V5/00 A42B1/24 A61B5/00 A42B3/04 F21W131/20 F21W131/205		
CPC分类号	F21V29/673 A42B1/244 A61B1/0684 A61B1/0692 A61B1/128 A61B5/6814 F21L4/00 F21V5/008 F21V21/084 F21V23/003 F21V29/70 A42B3/044 A61B2090/502 F21W2131/20 F21W2131/205 F21Y2101/02 A61B90/30 A61B90/35 A61B90/53 A61B2090/309 F21V13/12 F21Y2115/10 F21V11/10 F21V29/61 F21V31/03		
优先权	61/414739 2010-11-17 US		
其他公开文献	US20150153035A1		
外部链接	Espacenet USPTO		

摘要(译)

提供了可佩戴的头灯装置和相关方法，并且可以包括照明器，该照明器可以包括其中具有用于接收冷却空气的照明器通风口的壳体和包含在壳体内部的光源。空气移动装置可以位于照明器的外部，以便于冷却空气通过照明器通风口的空气进入。排气管可以连接到照明器和空气移动装置，以便于冷却空气在照明器和空气移动装置之间的空气流动。

