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(54) **Method for energizing energization-operated toy element and energization-operated toy**

Verfahren zur Energieversorgung eines Spielzeugelements und Spielzeugs

Méthode d'alimentation énergétique d'un jouet et jouet

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EP 0 792 669 B1

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to an energization-operated toy. More particularly, the energizing method employs an electric double layer capacitor as energization means for electrically energizing a toy element which is operated upon application of low voltage.

Related Background Art

[0002] Hitherto, application of voltage directly from a battery or an AC adapter was mainly employed for electrically energizing an energization toy load. Therefore, in an energization heat generation color changing toy, for example, a resistant heating member such as Ni-chrome wire or a conductive circuit was apt to be overheated. Thus, a sensor, a switch or the like for preventing this was inevitable. As a result, electrically energization means which can be employed easily without troubles including the above-mentioned overheating was required.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0003] An object of the present invention is to provide an energization-operated toy, which utilizes a discharge current of an electric double layer capacitor as energization means for electrically energizing a toy element which is operated upon application of low voltage, and in particular, as energization means for electrically energizing a resistant heating member in an energization heat generation color changing toy element, so as to supply a required electric current smoothly, and which can be operated safely without troubles due to an overheating or a short circuit.

[0004] According to the present invention there is provided an energization-operated toy comprising: an energization heating color changing element provided with an energization resistant heating member for generating heat upon application of a DC voltage and a thermal color changing layer disposed in contact with or close to said heating member; characterised by energization means consisting of an electric double layer capacitor for generating heat by supplying the discharge current to said energization resistant heating member; and a power source for supplying the DC voltage to said capacitor to charge the capacitor.

[0005] In an embodiment, there is further provided a method for electrically energizing an energization-operated toy element which is characterized in that the electric double layer capacitor is interposed in the route to the power source as the energization means for electrically energizing the toy load which is operated upon application of low voltage and said electric double layer

capacitor is charged upon reception of a DC current from the power source to send a discharge current to energize and operate the toy load. Further there is provided an energization-operated toy which comprises the toy load to be operated upon application of DC low voltage, the power source, the electric double layer capacitor to be charged upon reception of a direct current from said power source for supplying a discharge current to said toy load, and switch 5, and which is arranged such that said charging and discharging operations are effected, linking with a switching on/off operation of said energization switch so as to make said toy load operable at the time of discharging operation.

[0006] As the above-mentioned electric double layer capacitor, a known capacitor can be used. Such capacitor is arranged to comprise a mixed system of activated charcoal and electrolyte (solution of dilute sulfuric acid) in a basic cell thereof, and insulating porous separator is interposed for preventing a short circuit which may be caused by contact between the activated charcoals. When the above-mentioned two different phases of solid and liquid are brought into contact, positive and negative electric charges are distributed with very short distances therebetween at an interface of said two phases. When voltage is applied to said capacitor from an external unit, the capacitor operates to store a further larger charge in a short time. As a result, such capacitor functions effectively as means for energizing a toy element which is operated upon application of low voltage according to the present invention. As such capacitor, Gold Capacitor AL series (trade name) made by Matsushita Electric Parts Co., Ltd., (having a cylindrical form, voltage-proof against 2.5 V per cell, capacity of 0.22 F (outer diameter: $\phi 6.8 \times L21$ mm) to 100 F (outer diameter: $\phi 18 \times L35$ mm) are available on the market.

[0007] The above-mentioned electric double layer capacitor performs a function of a storage battery, has a larger electric capacity than a normal capacitor, and is capable of instant discharge of a large current. Since the capacitor divides the electric power of the power source battery into small amounts, an amount of discharge electric power is limited. Thus, troubles which may be caused by overheating can be prevented, and a temperature sensor or a control circuit is unnecessary. Also, even if the capacity of the power battery is decreased, it only takes a longer charge time and a discharge output at one time is substantially constant so that the battery can be used economically. Moreover, the discharge characteristics of the capacitor are superior than those of a battery so that a required current can be discharged instantly.

[0008] The toy element causes, for example, drive, light emission, heat generation upon application of DC low voltage (0.5 V to 9.0 V) or thermal color change following said heat generation, and the like.

[0009] As the above-mentioned DC power source, a battery such as a dry battery, a solar battery, or the like, or a converted DC current by an AC adapter can be em-

ployed. The electric double layer capacitor is charged upon reception of a current from said DC power source, discharges a large current instantaneously, and functions effectively to operate the toy element 2 repeatedly without deteriorated even if the charging and discharging operations are repeated.

[0010] The energization-operated toy according to the present invention is mainly broken down into a system in which the electric double layer capacitor is applied in an isolated state as a simple substance and another system in which the electric double layer capacitor is interposed between the load and the power source.

[0011] In the system in which said electric double layer capacitor is applied in an isolated state, a protective member which consists of a plastic cylinder or the like houses the main portion of the capacitor in order to render handiness, safety and durability, and terminal portions 33 are provided to be connectable to electrodes of the load. There is further provided a short circuit preventing mechanism or the like for avoiding a short circuit caused by the terminal portions 33 contacting to a conductive material other than said electrodes 23. A plastic mold or the like which is made in the form of a toy in order to improve toy characteristics can be employed for the protective member 32 mentioned above. Further, the power source body 4 is arranged such that a battery 41 is set in a case 42. A mechanism 35 for preventing erroneous connection may be provided between said power source 41 and the electric double layer capacitor 31, or a light emission member 37 may be connected to the electric double layer capacitor 31 to be lighted up in its charged state or in the usable state.

[0012] On the other hand, in the system in which the electric double layer capacitor 31 is interposed on the route to the power source 41 in an assembled state, a switch 5 is interposed on the route to the load 21. It is arranged such that energization to the electric double layer capacitor 31 is kept in a turned-on state and the capacitor 31 is in a charged state, and energization to the load 21 is in a turned-off state in the normal mode, while the energization to said load 21 is in a turned-off state and the energization to said capacitor 31 is in a turned-off state in the operating mode, can be switched over reversely interlockingly with turned-on state, and these modes can be switched over reversibly. In this case, it may be arranged such that a plurality of loads 21 can be operated by a single electric double layer capacitor 31.

[0013] For the energization heat generation color changing toy 1, the thermal color changing material for forming the thermal color changing layer 22 which is disposed in contact with or close to the energization heating load 21 may be, for example, a thermal color changing material containing a conventionally known thermal color changing pigment, that is, a thermal color changing material containing three components including, for example, an electron donating coloring organic compound, an electron accepting compound and an organic

compound medium for reversibly causing a color reaction of the above two compounds, or a thermal color changing material showing thermal color changing characteristics of said components in a form of fine particles of a resin solid solution (disclosed, for example, in the Japanese Patent Publication No. 51-35414, No. 51-44706, No. 1-29398, etc.). The above-mentioned compounds are color-changed at a temperature just above or below a predetermined temperature (color changing point), and exist only in specific one state out of the two states above and below the color changing point in a normal temperature range. That is, the other state is maintained only while the heat or cool heat required for appearance of said state is applied, but returns to the state appearing in the normal temperature range when said heat or cool heat is stopped to be applied (that is, the compounds change color by indicating a small width of hysteresis concerning a temperature - color density depending on change in temperature).

[0014] There is also disclosed the thermal color changing layer 22 in the Japanese Patent Publication No. 4-17154, colored by a thermal color changing material which contains a color storing temperature sensitive color changing pigment color-changing with indicating a large hysteresis characteristics (that is, said material color-changes in largely different routes when the form of a curve plotted along changes in coloring density due to charges in the temperature shows that the temperature increases from a low temperature side from the color changing temperature range and when, reversely, it decreases from a high temperature side from the color changing temperature: the phase changed at a temperature not higher than the color changing point on said low temperature side or a temperature not lower than the color changing point on said high temperature side can be stored and maintained).

[0015] A non-thermal color changing layer 25 (a solid print, illustration, or the like by ordinary non-color-changing ink) may be properly disposed on a lower layer or an upper layer of said thermal color changing layer 22 so that a change in the phase caused by color change of the thermal color changing layer 22 can be visually recognized in more versatile forms.

[0016] A load for color-changing said thermal color changing layer 22, that is, the conductive resistant heating member 21, may be a heating circuit and the like made of a thin plate or a metallic thin wire made of iron, copper, copper alloy, brass, stainless steel, nichrome, nickel, titanium, tungsten, nickel-chromium alloy or other metallic material, or rope made of metallic thin wires twined together, conductive plastic material, copper foil, nickel-chromium alloy foil, aluminum foil or other metallic evaporated film, or a heating circuit and the like printed with various kinds of conductive ink. It is noted that as said metallic thin wire, one with the plated surface may be also effectively used.

[0017] A heating circuit made of said metallic foil, metallic thin film such as a metallic evaporated film is a con-

ductive heating circuit provided on the surface of non-conductive support member 24. Said metallic thin film is made of a thin film having the thickness of 400 Å to 100 μm and an amount of heat generation per unit area in a normal temperature range in a range from 10×10^{-3} W/cm² to 3 W/cm², which is selected from metals having a volume resistivity at a normal temperature in a range from 1.4×10^{-6} Ω cm to 2.5×10^{-5} Ω cm, and is arranged to be capable of thermally color changing the thermal color changing layer 22 upon application of voltage from 0.8 V to 15 V. A metal for forming the metallic thin film layer includes excellently conductive metallic materials such as copper, copper alloy, aluminum, nickel, zinc, tin, titanium, gold, silver, etc., which has a volume resistivity in a range from 1.4×10^{-6} Ω cm to 2.5×10^{-5} Ω cm. These metallic materials are of comparatively low cost, and a system employing a thin film made of copper having a low resistivity is the most effective. More specifically, a system in which a desired heating circuit is disposed by etching a copper foil layer (normally having the thickness of 2 μm to 50 μm or around, and more preferably from 3 μm to 15 μm) formed on a substrate surface such as a plastic film, or the like satisfies practical requirements in terms of feasibility, conductivity, durability, heating performance, or the like, of said circuit.

[0018] The thickness range may be from 400 Å or around by metal evaporation to 100 μm or around by other metallic foil, depending on each purpose.

[0019] An amount of heat generation per unit area is from 10×10^{-3} W/cm² to 3 W/cm², preferably from 50×10^{-3} W/cm² to 2 W/cm², and more preferably from 200×10^{-3} W/cm² to 1 W/cm². By setting an amount of heat generation in the preferable range mentioned above, the heating temperature is promptly increased to a desired one, and is maintained to be safe without any danger which may be caused by overheating, or the like.

[0020] In a system having an amount of heat generation of less than 10×10^{-3} W/cm², the heat is not generated in a short period of time if the applied voltage is low. On the other hand, if an amount of heat generation exceeds 3 W/cm², the heat is generated to a high temperature instantaneously to be dangerous.

[0021] The applied voltage, if being less than 0.5 V, can hardly increase the temperature to change the color of the thermal color changing layer 22 to be visualized in the normal temperature range in a short period of time. On the other hand, if the applied voltage is not less than 15 V, it is not suited to be used in toys and the like. Normally, a voltage from a DC power source in a range from 1.0 V to 9 V, more preferably from 1.5 V to 6.0 V is applied.

[0022] On the upper layer of the above-mentioned conductive heating circuit, except in a special system, normally dispersed ink of non-color-changeable pigment or the like is printed with masking to form a non-color-changeable base layer for preventing visual recognition of said circuit. Then, a non-color-changeable image 25 is formed on said non-color-changeable base

layer with non-thermal color changeable ink and the thermal color changing layer 22 is formed for preventing visual recognition of said non-color-changeable image at a normal temperature on the upper layer of said non-color-changeable layer 25. In this case, the conductive heating circuit is designed to form a pattern corresponding to the non-color-changeable image 25 so that the thermal color changing layer 22 is color-changed by heat generation to visualize the non-color-changeable image 25.

[0023] For the above-mentioned metallic wire, one which has the diameter of 0.015 mm to 1.5 mm can satisfy the required flexing performance, and is preferably used in terms of a temperature raising and a time therefore due to application of desired DC voltage. Also, as the above-mentioned metallic rope, at least two of metallic wires having the diameter of 0.015 mm to 0.5 mm are twisted together to form the rope having the outer diameter 0.03 mm to 1.5 mm.

[0024] The toy element 2 can be constituted by forming the thermal color changing layer 22 on the surface of the above-mentioned metallic wire or metallic rope. However, the toy element is normally formed by attaching to the wire or rope plastic sheet material or cloth formed with the thermal color changing layer 22 by the use of an adhesive or other attaching means. Specifically, dresses or decorations for dolls can be made by this method. In this case, if the surface of said wire material was coated with a hot-melt resin in advance and this processed member is employed, the above-mentioned attachment can be effected more satisfactorily.

[0025] The conductive resistant heating member made of said metallic wire or metallic rope is not only used for attachment to said sheet material, but can constitute the thermal color changing toy element 2 by being inserted into a central hole in the case of an imitation pearl or the like which is covered with the thermal color changing layer 22 on its spherical plastic surface.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0026]

Fig. 1 is a view for explaining the external appearance of an energization heating color changing toy according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a view for explaining a relationship between a reception of a charge current from the power source by an energization means according to the present invention and a supply of a discharge current to energization heating load;

Fig. 3 is a view for explaining the external appearance of an essential portion of the energization means according to the embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a view showing a longitudinal cross-section of a terminal portion of the energization means in an enlarged manner according to the embodiment;

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view showing the essential portion of an electrode portion of the power source body in an enlarged manner according to the embodiment;

Fig. 6 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view for explaining the essential portion of the energization heating color changing element in an enlarged manner according to the embodiment;

Fig. 7 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view for explaining the essential portion of the terminal portion of the energization means in an enlarged manner according to another embodiment;

Fig. 8 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view for explaining the essential portion of the energization heating color changing element in an enlarged manner according to still another embodiment;

Fig. 9 is a view for showing another embodiment of the energization heating color changing element of the present invention and explaining a plane state in which the thermal color changing layer is color-changed by the heat generation upon energization to visualize a non-color-changing image;

Fig. 10 is a view for explaining a plane state of the energization heating color changing element of Fig. 9 in a non-energized mode;

Fig. 11 is a view for explaining a conductive heating circuit of the energization heating color changing element of Fig. 9;

Fig. 12 is a diagram for explaining a circuit of a energization-operated toy according to the present invention;

Fig. 13 is a diagram for explaining another circuit of the energization-operated toy according to the present invention;

Fig. 14 is a diagram for explaining a thermal color changing element to which the circuit of Fig. 12 is applied;

Fig. 15 is a view for longitudinally explaining the essential structure of a driving toy provided with the circuit of Fig. 14;

Fig. 16 is a perspective view for showing a state before the thermal color changing of the driving toy of Fig. 15;

Fig. 17 is a perspective view for showing a thermally color-changed state of the car toy of Fig. 15;

Fig. 18 is a diagram for explaining another circuit of the energization-operated toy according to the present invention;

Fig. 19 is a perspective view for showing a light-emitted state of the car toy provided with the circuit of Fig. 18; and

Fig. 20 is a perspective view for showing a thermally discolored state of the car toy provided with the circuit of Fig. 18.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Embodiment 1 (with reference to Fig. 1 to Fig. 8)

[0027] As the electric double layer capacitor 31, one of Gold Capacitor AL series (made by Matsushita Electric Parts Co., Ltd., having cylindrical external appearance and having voltage proof against 2.5 V of a single cell, the electrostatic capacity of 3.3 F, the internal resistance 0.3 (Ω) at 1 KHz, the outer diameter of $\phi 12.5 \times L 23.0$ mm, and the diameter of the terminal of 0.8 mm ϕ) is used. Said capacitor 31 is housed in the protective member 32 made of plastic material, the both terminals 33 thereof are connected to a brass eyelet 331 to constitute the terminal portion 33. Said terminal portion 33 is positioned at the front opening end of said protective member 32 and is contained in the annular projection 34 for preventing a short circuit. In the axial direction in the vicinity of said opening end, there is provided a projecting streak 35 for preventing an erroneous connection with a power source body 4. At the rear end of said protective member 32, a part of a light emission diode 37 connected to said capacitor 31 is assembled in a projecting manner. Thus, the electrical energization means 3 is constituted. The above-mentioned light emission diode 37 is lighted up when being charged in order to visually confirm a state of the energization means 3.

[0028] The power source body 4 for supplying a charge power to said energization means accommodates two dry batteries of 1.5 V in a plastic case 42 thereof. Electrodes 43 (brass eyelets) of said dry batteries are positioned at an opening portion on the upper surface of the case 42. A cut-away portion 44 is provided on at said opening portion to be engaged with said projecting streak 35 so as to be detachably attached to said terminal portion 33 without erroneous connection.

[0029] The energization heating color changing element 2 is provided with a pattern which consists of heating tracks formed by copper foil on the surface of a sheet-shaped non-conductive support member 24 and the thermal color changing layer 22 which is formed on the upper layer of said heating track pattern with non-thermal color changeable masking and coating layer therebetween. (Said thermal color changing layer 22 develops its color at a temperature less than 35°C, and loses the color at a temperature not less than 35°C). An electrode 23 (formed by connecting the brass eyelets) is provided at the end portion of said heating track.

[0030] When the terminal portion 33 of said energization means 3 is connected to the electrodes 43 of the power source body 4 and is charged for 10 seconds, and then said energization means 3 is isolated, and if the terminal portion 33 is connected to the electrode 23 of said energization heating color changing element 2 and energizes said element 2, the thermal color changing layer 22 which is in a colored state at a room tem-

perature of 27°C can be maintained in a colorless state and the temperature of the heating track is not raised more than 48°C.

[0031] For reference, if a current is applied to said heating track directly from a power source battery (3 V), a current of 1.07 A is measured, while in the energization means 1 by said electric double layer capacitor, an initial current of 1.37 A is measured, thus it being understood that a current required for the thermal color changing can be supplied instantaneously.

[0032] Since the current continues to flow for a long time in said direct application from the battery, the temperature of the heating track is raised to 80°C or higher.

[0033] At the central portion of the annular projection 34, a bar-shaped guide projection 36 can be formed integrally, as shown in Fig. 7.

[0034] The projection 36 is brought into engagement with an electrode 43 of the power source body 4 or hollow portion of an electrode 23 of the energization resistant heating member 21 and serves to guide connecting with the terminal portion 33 constituted by the brass eyelet 331.

[0035] A spring 332 may be provided about the brass eyelet 331 of the terminal 33 provided axially movably in the annular projection 34, as shown in Fig. 8, so that the terminal 33 may be connected resiliently with the electrode 43 of the dry battery or an electrode 23 of the color changing element.

Embodiment 2 (With reference to Fig. 9 to Fig. 11)

[0036] Fig. 9 shows a state in which the thermal color changing layer 22 loses its color by heating upon energization and a non-color-changing image 25 (a constellation pattern) appears, while Fig. 10 shows a non-energized state in which said non-color-changeable image 25 is masked by the thermal color changing layer 22.

[0037] Fig. 11 shows a conductive heating circuit for bringing said constellation pattern into view in which the portion A is corresponding to a star and the portion B to a line for connecting stars.

[0038] The conductive heating circuit in the above description is a heating circuit having the width of 2 mm which is formed by etching a process film base member with copper-evaporated thin film having the thickness of 0.3 μm thereon formed on a PET film (polyethylene terephthalate film), and constitutes the electrode 23 with the both ends thereof having the width of 5 mm. (Normally, an annular conductive member is attached to said circuit in order to connect to the terminal portion 33 of the energization means 3 more easily.) Said energization heating circuit has the full length of 45 cm and an amount of heat generation per unit area of approximately 1.23 W/cm².

[0039] After a print layer with non-color-changeable white pigment ink is formed on the upper layer of said conductive heating circuit to mask said circuit, the non-color-changing image 25 (constellation pattern) is print-

ed with non-color-changeable ink and said constellation pattern is subjected to a masking printing with reversible thermal color changeable ink (which is colorless at 30°C or higher temperature, and black at a temperature less than 30°C) so as to form the thermal color changing layer 22.

[0040] When DC voltage of 12 V is applied onto the energization heating color changing element 2 thus obtained, the thermal color changing layer 22 which is formed on the constellation pattern 25 becomes colorless so that the constellation pattern becomes visualized. When the above energization is released, the thermal color changing layer 22 becomes black again and the constellation pattern returns to be invisible.

[0041] In this case, depending on the characteristics that the electric double layer capacitor 31 is of low voltage and has a comparatively large capacity, rapid charging/discharging operations are performed and the electric double layer capacitor 31 functions as an energization heating means upon application of low voltage effectively.

[0042] Further, since the electric double layer capacitor 31 divides an amount of electricity of the power source battery into small units and stores them depending on the characteristics thereof, an over-current is not continuously discharged so that a trouble which may be caused by overheating can be avoided.

Embodiment 3 (not illustrated)

[0043] Three piano wires each having the diameter of 0.16 mm, and the full length of 20 cm were prepared. Metallic eyelet members were attached to the both ends of each piano wire to form the electrode 23, thereby constituting the energization resistant heating member 21.

[0044] Non-thermal color changing layers of a striped pattern having red, blue and yellow stripes were disposed at respective positions with spaces therebetween on the surface of a doll dress which was made of white cloth, and further on the upper surface thereof, the thermal color changing layer 22 which was colored to become black at a temperature less than 33°C and became colorless at 33°C or higher temperature was further provided. The above-mentioned energization resistant heating member 21 was bonded to the back of the cloth on which each non-thermal color changing layer was positioned to constitute a thermal discolorable doll dress 2.

[0045] When the energization means 3 of the embodiment 1 was applied, in the doll dress which was black at a room temperature of 25°C, the thermal color changing layer 22 became colorless so as to visualize the striped pattern of red, blue and yellow stripes of the lower layer. Upon termination of the energization, the entire original surface returned to make the black dress.

Embodiment 4 (not illustrated)

[0046] A piano wire which had the wire diameter of 0.22 mm and the full length of 90 cm and was plated with copper was positioned at the central portion in the axial direction of a belt-like vinyl chloride sheet (coated with a pressure sensitive adhesive) having the width of 5 mm and the full length of 88 cm so that a belt-like vinyl chloride sheet having the same structure as that mentioned above was bonded in a face-to-face manner to cover said piano wire. Thus, the belt-like energization heating color changing element 2 was obtained.

[0047] A red non-thermal color changing layer is formed on said belt-like vinyl chloride sheet. And on the upper layer thereof, a thermal color changing layer 22 having the same configuration as that in the embodiment 3 is printed and formed.

[0048] When said energization heating color changing element 2 is flexed into the form of a petal of a tulip so as to constitute an artificial flower, and if this artificial flower is energized in the same manner, the petal can be changed from black into a petal of a red-striped pattern.

Embodiment 5 (With reference to Fig. 12 to Fig. 19)

[0049] Fig. 12 is a diagram for explaining a circuit structure according to the present invention. This circuit is comprised of a toy load 21 which is operated upon application of DC low voltage, a power source 41, an electric double layer capacitor 31 and a switch 5. Said capacitor 31 is charged upon reception of DC voltage from the power source 41 to supply a discharge current to the load 21. In this connection, said switch 5 is arranged such that a contact piece having the point B as its cardinal point can be switched to be contacted to a contact C on the power source side or a contact A on the load side so that its charging/discharging function mentioned above can be displayed effectively. The contact piece is held to be in a turned-on condition on the power source side (contacting to the contact C) in the normal mode, while it is set to be switchable to be in a turned-on condition on the load side (contact A) in the operating mode so that the load 21 can be smoothly operated upon discharging operation following the charging operation, and re-charge can be immediately allowed by switching after the discharge power is used up.

[0050] Fig. 13 is a diagram for explaining a circuit in which a plurality of toy loads can be operated by a single electric double layer capacitor.

[0051] Switches (SW.1, SW.2, SW.3) are respectively connected to said three kinds of loads. These switches are of a type that switching to the contact a and that to the contact b are interlinked, whereby a charge from the power source 41 formed by the electric double layer capacitor 31 is interlinked with a discharge to the toy loads 21 to control the switching operation.

[0052] Fig. 14 is a diagram for explaining a circuit in

an embodiment to which the basic circuit structure in Fig. 12 is applied.

[0053] This diagram shows a specific example in which the thermal color changing layer 22 is color-changed by heat generated by the energization resistant heating member 21. In this example, a thermal color changing element 2 which consists of a reversible thermal color changing layer 22 (its point of color changing is 35 °C) disposed on the upper layer of said energization resistant heating member 21 (which is a heating circuit made of metallic foil, having a resistivity of 0.8 Ω, and the heating area of 1.5 cm²) is attached to the circuit with an electric double layer capacitor 31 interposed between the thermal color charging element 2 and the power source 41 (which uses two dry batteries of 3.0 V and 1.5 V). This circuit is arranged to be charged or discharged freely by a switch 5. In this case, one of Gold Capacitor AL series (made by Matsushita Electric Parts Co., Ltd., having cylindrical external appearance, having voltage proof against 2.5 V of a single cell, the electrostatic capacity of 3.3 F, the internal resistance of 0.3 (Ω) at 1 KHz, the outer diameter of φ12.5 × L23.0 mm, and the diameter of the terminal thereof of 0.8 mmφ) is used as the electric double capacitor 31. (Same electric double layer capacitor and power source are also employed in the subsequent embodiments).

[0054] Fig. 15 is a view for longitudinally explaining an essential portion of a toy car 1 provided with the circuit in Fig. 14. In this car toy 1, there is provided a thermal color changing layer 22 which changes its color following heating upon energization on the surface of a plastic bonnet. An operator 6 of a bumper type which is projected from the front part of the body operates forward and backward to control a discharging/charging operations so as to cause said energization resistant heating member 21 to generate heat and to change color of the thermal color changing layer 22.

[0055] Said operator 6 is provided with a switching function, and is mounted on the body via a spring to be movable forward and backward in the axial direction. The operator 6 is arranged to be switchable in an interlinking manner to be in a turned-on state on the power source side in the normal mode, and to be in a turned-on state on the load side in the operating mode.

[0056] Fig. 16 is a perspective view showing the car toy 1 in a condition before the thermal color changing is performed. The operator 6 is held in a turned-on state on the power source side and the electric double layer capacitor 31 is in a charged state.

[0057] Fig. 17 is a perspective view showing the car toy 1 of Fig. 16 in a state in which thermal color changing is being operated. In this state, the operator 6 is displaced backward by the pressure (e.g. impact) from the front part, the energization resistant heating member 21 is heated upon reception of the discharge power from the electric double layer capacitor 31, and the thermal color changing layer 22 changes its color.

[0058] Fig. 18 shows a specific example of the circuit

which operates the plurality of loads (1), (2) and (3), as shown in Fig. 13. In this example, as the loads 21, there are provided members both for light emission and for energization heating color change. The switch SW.1 is connected to the light emission member 37 and the switch SW.2 is to the energization resistant heating member 21, respectively. Said switches are arranged such that the energization is freely switchable by connection with the contact a and the contact b so that the supply of a charge power from the power source 41 to the electric double layer capacitor 31 is alternately switched to the light emission member 37 or the energization resistant heating member 21 in an interlinking manner with the supply of a discharge power from said capacitor 31 to the light emission member 37 or the energization resistant heating member 21.

[0059] Fig. 19 illustrates the car toy 1 which is comprised of a plastic body provided with the circuit of Fig. 18. In this figure, the operator 6 (having a switching function with a similar arrangement described with reference to Fig. 15, by which charging and discharging operations by the electric double layer capacitor 31 are reversibly switched over upon forward or backward driving of the toy 1) is provided in front or in the rear of the body so that the switch SW.1 is displaced to be in a turned-on state on the light emission member 37 side upon a forward movement of the operator 6 in the rear of the body so as to light the light emission member 37.

[0060] Fig. 20 is a perspective view of the car toy for illustrating a state in which the switch SW.2 is switched into a turn-on state on the energization resistant heating member 21 side and the thermal color changing layer 22 is color changed by the heating upon energization.

[0061] By employing the electric double layer capacitor as the energization means for energizing the energization-operated toy element which is operated upon application of low voltage, it is possible to effectively display the characteristics of rapid charging/discharging operations.

[0062] In the system in which the above-mentioned electric double layer capacitor is isolated, after being connected to the power source and charged upon reception of a required current, and is employed as a simple substance, said electric double layer capacitor discharges the power to the operating element and, after the electric power was used up, the above-mentioned charge operation is repeated and the electric double layer capacitor can be used for the energizing operation by the repeated discharge operations, thereby improving convenience.

[0063] In the system in which the thermal color changing layer is color-changed upon heat generation of the resistant heating member, a proper electric current is instantaneously supplied to the resistant heating member to effectively change the color of the thermal color changing layer.

[0064] In this case, the electric double layer capacitor divides electric power of the power battery into small

units to store, depending on the characteristics thereof so that an over-current is not continuously discharged to the energization heating member. As a result, any trouble due to an overheating is avoided.

[0065] Further, since there are provided a short-circuit preventing mechanism, an erroneous connection preventing mechanism, a guide mechanism, a light emitting mechanism at the charging/discharging time and the like, even a child can handle the toy without any erroneous operation and can use it properly. The toy satisfies safety and practical requirements as well as its operating effects due to a low voltage. Thus, the present invention is effective for an energization operation toy, more specifically, an energization heating color changing toy.

[0066] Also, in the system in which the electric double layer capacitor is interposed between the power source and the load in an assembled manner, since the energization switch is also interposed, the energization to the electric double layer capacitor is kept in a turned-on state to be in a charged state and the energization to the toy loads is in a turned-off state in the normal mode, while the energization to said toy load is in a turned-on state and the energization to said capacitor is in a turned-off state in the operation mode. Said states are reversibly switchable in an interlinking manner so as to satisfy the toy characteristics.

Claims

1. An energization-operated toy comprising:

an energization heating color changing element (2) provided with an energization resistant heating member (21) for generating heat upon application of a DC voltage and a thermal color changing layer (22) disposed in contact with or close to said heating member (21); **characterised by** energization means (3) consisting of an electric double layer capacitor (31) for generating heat by supplying the discharge current to said energization resistant heating member (21); and a power source (4) for supplying the DC voltage to said capacitor (31) to charge the capacitor (31).

2. A toy according to claim 1, wherein the DC voltage is from 0.5V to 9.0V.

3. An energization-operated toy according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said energization resistant heating member (21) is selected out of a group comprising metallic foil, metallic wire, metallic rope and a printed image using conductive ink.

4. An energization-operated toy according to any pre-

ceding claim wherein the electric double layer capacitor (31) is selected from capacitors having voltage-proof capability against at least 2 V and an electrostatic capacity from 0.22 F to 100 F and the DC power source (4) for supplying the charge power to said capacitor (31) is a battery (41) having a voltage from 0.5V to 9.0 V or an AC adapter.

5. An energization-operated toy according to any preceding claim wherein the energization means is arranged such that a main portion of the electric double layer capacitor (31) is accommodated in a protective member (32), a terminal (33) is detachably connected to an electrode (23) of the energization resistant heating member (21), and a short-circuit prevention mechanism (34) is provided for avoiding a short circuit due to contact of the terminal (33) to a conductive material other than said electrode (23).
6. An energization-operated toy according to claim 5, wherein the terminal (33) of said electric double layer capacitor is connected to an annular conductive member (331) to constitute a terminal portion and said terminal portion is housed in an annular projection (34) opening at one end of the protective member (32) to constitute the short-circuit prevention mechanism.
7. An energization-operated toy according to claim 6, wherein the power source (4) is arranged such that an electrode portion (23) is accommodated in a case (42) at a position in an opening portion of the case (42) and the annular projection (34) is detachably engaged with said opening portion.
8. An energization-operated toy according to any preceding claim, wherein a light emission member (37) is connected to the electric double layer capacitor (31) so as to light up when the capacitor (31) is charged or in a usable condition.

Patentansprüche

1. Energiebetriebenes Spielzeug, umfassend:

ein Energieaufheizungs-Farbwechselelement (2), ausgestattet mit einem Widerstandsaufheizelement (21) zum Erzeugen von Wärme bei Anlegen einer Gleichspannung, und einer Wärme-Farbwechselschicht (22) in Berührung mit oder nahe bei dem Aufheizelement (21),

gekennzeichnet durch

eine Energieversorgungseinrichtung (3), bestehend aus einem elektrischen Doppel-

schichtkondensator (31) zum Erzeugen von Wärme **durch** Zuführen des Entladestroms zu dem Widerstandsaufheizelement (21); und eine Energiequelle (4) zum Zuführen der Gleichspannung zu dem Kondensator (31), um den Kondensator (31) aufzuladen.

2. Spielzeug nach Anspruch 1, bei dem die Gleichspannung zwischen 0,5 V und 0,9 V liegt.
3. Spielzeug nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei dem das Widerstandsaufheizelement (21) ausgewählt ist aus einer Gruppe, welche Metallfolie, Metalldraht, Metallseil und ein leitende Tinte verwendendes Druckbild umfaßt.
4. Spielzeug nach einem vorhergehenden Anspruch, bei dem der elektrische Doppelschicht-Kondensator (31) ausgewählt ist aus Kondensatoren mit einer Spannungsfestigkeit von mindestens 2 V und einer elektrostatischen Kapazität von 0,22 F bis 100 F und die Gleichspannungsquelle (4) zum Einspeisen der Ladeenergie in den Kondensator (31) eine Batterie (41) mit einer Spannung von 0,5 V bis 9,0 V oder ein Wechselstrom-Adapter ist.
5. Spielzeug nach einem vorhergehenden Anspruch, bei dem die Energieversorgungseinrichtung derart ausgebildet ist, daß ein Hauptteil des elektrischen Doppelschichtkondensators (31) in einem Schutzelement (32) aufgenommen ist, an einer Elektrode (33) des Widerstandsaufheizelements (21) lösbar ein Anschluß (33) angeschlossen ist, und ein Kurzschluß-Verhinderungsmechanismus (34) vorgesehen ist, um einen Kurzschluß aufgrund des Kontakts des Anschlusses (33) mit einem anderen leitenden Material als der Elektrode (23) zu vermeiden.
6. Spielzeug nach Anspruch 5, bei dem der Anschluß (33) des elektrischen Doppelschichtkondensators an ein ringförmiges leitendes Element (331) angeschlossen ist, welches einen Anschlußteil bildet, und das Anschlußteil in einem ringförmigen Vorsprung (36) aufgenommen ist, welches sich an einem Ende des Schutzelements (32) öffnet, um den Kurzschluß-Verhinderungsmechanismus zu bilden.
7. Spielzeug nach Anspruch 6, bei dem die Energiequelle (4) derart ausgebildet ist, daß ein Elektroden-teil (23) in einem Gehäuse (42) an einer Stelle in einem Öffnungsbereich des Gehäuses (42) aufgenommen ist und der ringförmige Vorsprung (34) lösbar mit dem Öffnungsbereich in Eingriff steht.
8. Spielzeug nach einem vorhergehenden Anspruch, bei dem ein Lichtemissionselement (37) an den elektrischen Doppelschichtkondensator (31) ange-

geschlossen ist und aufleuchtet, wenn der Kondensator (31) aufgeladen ist oder sich in einem betriebsfähigen Zustand befindet.

Revendications

1. Jouet alimenté par excitation comprenant :

un élément (2) de changement de couleur et de chauffage par excitation pourvu d'un élément de chauffage (21) résistant à l'excitation pour générer de la chaleur par application d'une tension continue, et une couche thermique de changement de couleur (22) disposée en contact avec ledit élément de chauffage (21) ou tout près de celui-ci; **caractérisé par**

un moyen d'excitation (3) constitué d'un condensateur électrique à double couche (31) pour générer de la chaleur en acheminant le courant de décharge audit élément de chauffage (21) résistant à l'excitation; et

une source d'énergie (4) pour acheminer la tension continue audit condensateur (31) afin de charger le condensateur (31).

2. Jouet selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la tension continue est de 0,5 V à 9,0 V.

3. Jouet alimenté par excitation selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel ledit élément de chauffage (21) résistant à l'excitation est choisi dans un groupe comprenant une feuille métallique, un fil métallique, un câble métallique et une image imprimée en utilisant une encre conductrice.

4. Jouet alimenté par excitation selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le condensateur électrique (31) à double couche est choisi parmi des condensateurs ayant une capacité anti-tension d'au moins 2 V et une capacité électrostatique de 0,22 F à 100 F et la source d'énergie continue (4) pour délivrer l'énergie de charge audit condensateur (31) est une batterie (41) ayant une tension de 0,5 V à 9,0 V ou un adaptateur alternatif.

5. Jouet alimenté par excitation selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le moyen d'excitation est agencé de sorte qu'une partie principale du condensateur électrique à double couche (31) soit reçue dans un élément protecteur (32), une borne (33) est connectée de façon détachable à une électrode (23) de l'élément de chauffage (21) résistant à l'excitation, et un mécanisme de prévention de court-circuits (34) est prévu pour éviter un court-circuit en raison d'un contact de la borne (33) avec un matériau conducteur autre que ladite électrode (23).

6. Jouet alimenté par excitation selon la revendication 5, dans lequel la borne (33) dudit condensateur électrique à double couche est connectée à un élément conducteur annulaire (331) pour constituer une partie terminale et ladite partie terminale est logée dans une saillie annulaire (34) s'ouvrant à une extrémité de l'élément protecteur (32) pour constituer le mécanisme de prévention de court-circuits.

7. Jouet alimenté par excitation selon la revendication 6, dans lequel la source d'énergie (4) est aménagée de sorte qu'une partie d'électrode (23) soit reçue dans un boîtier (42) dans une position d'une partie d'ouverture du boîtier (42) et la saillie annulaire (34) est engagée dans ladite partie d'ouverture de façon détachable.

8. Jouet alimenté par excitation selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel un élément photo-émetteur (37) est connecté au condensateur électrique à double couche (31) de manière à s'allumer lorsque le condensateur (31) est chargé ou en état utilisable.

FIG. 1

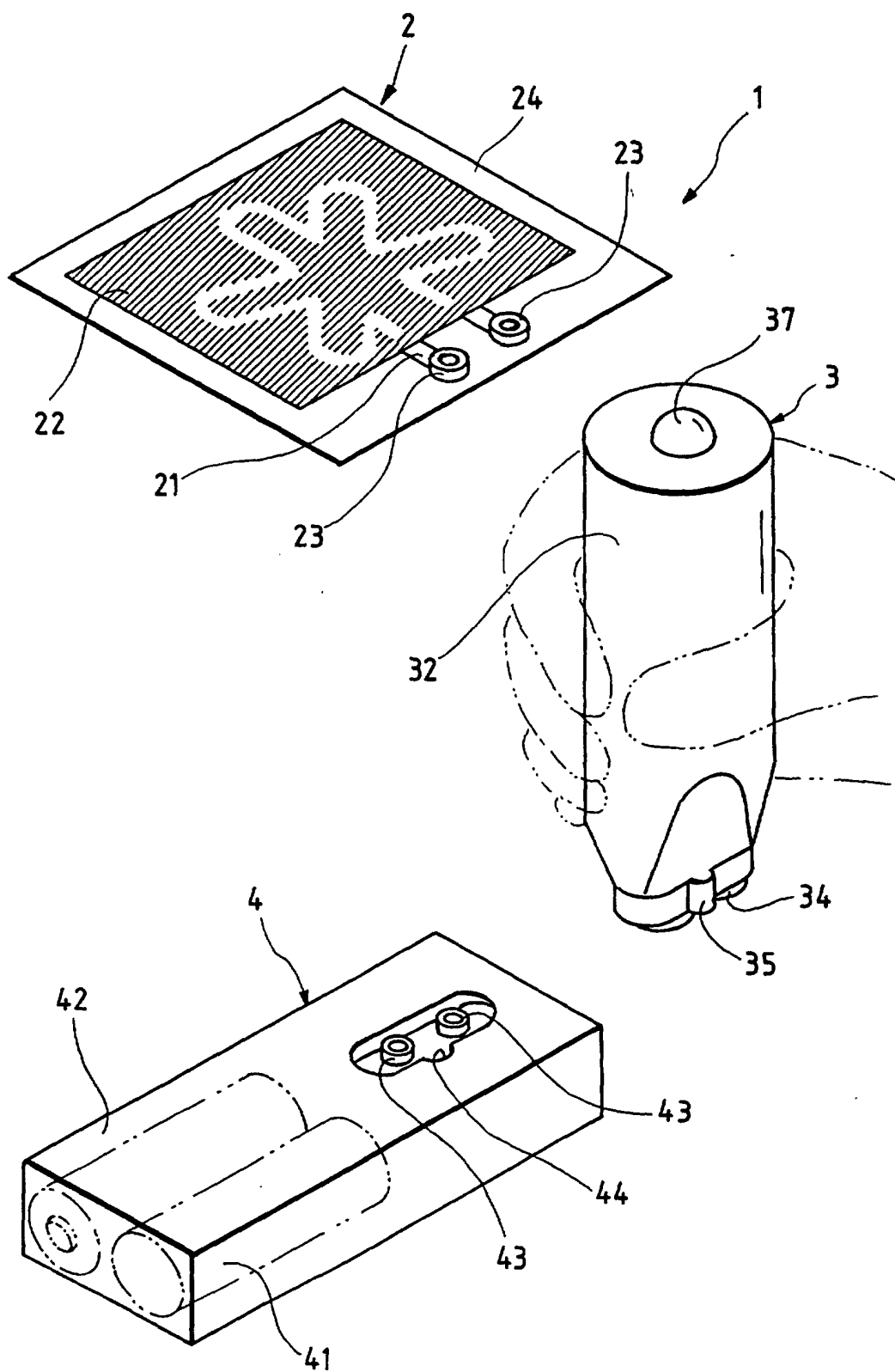


FIG. 2

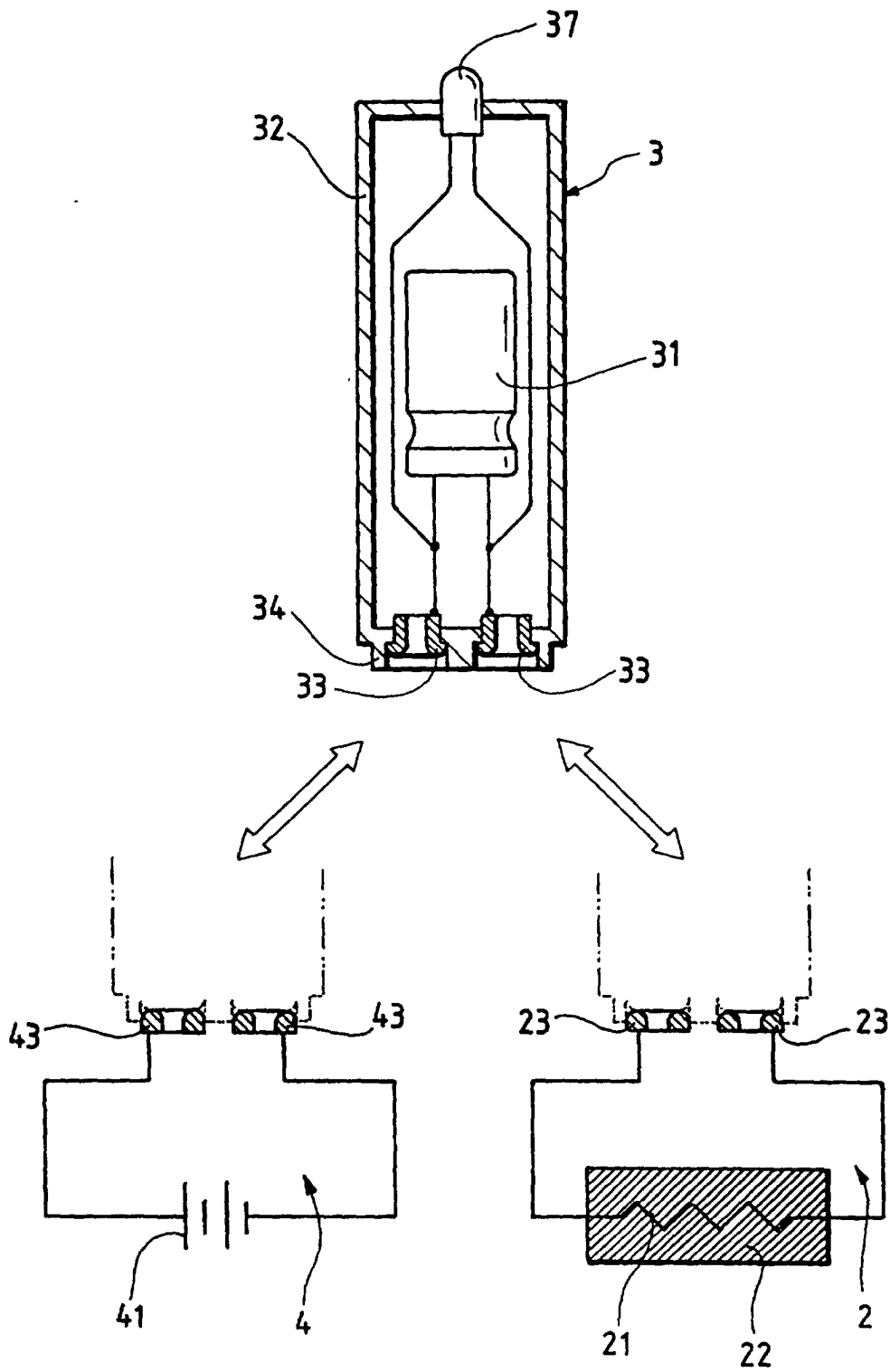


FIG. 3

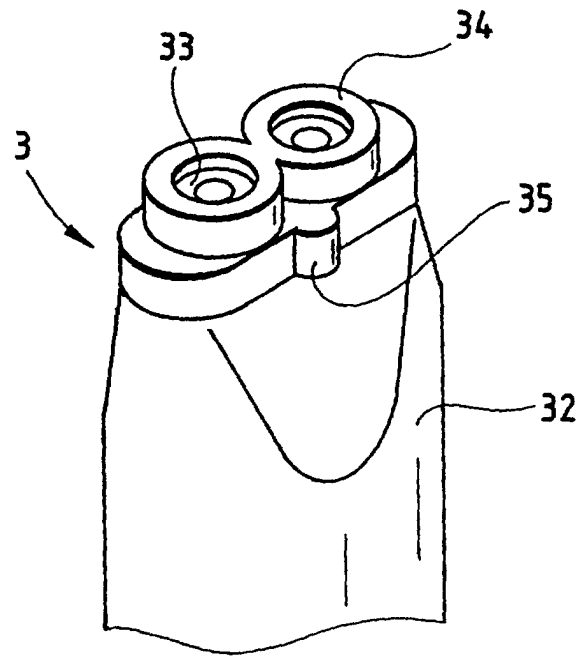


FIG. 4

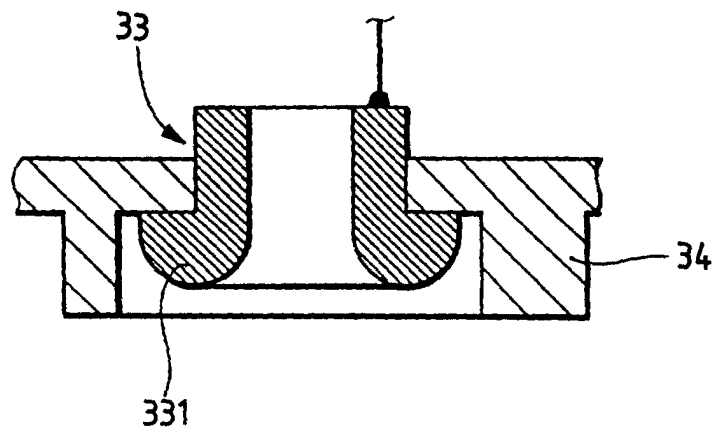


FIG. 5

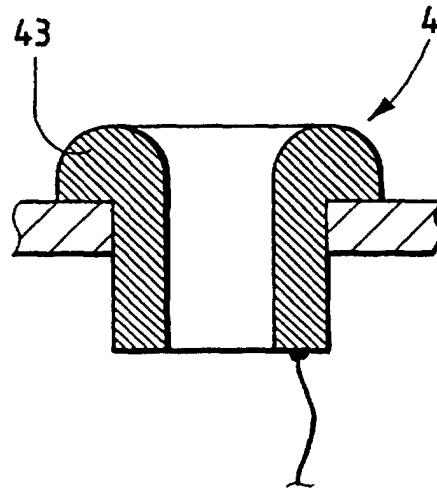


FIG. 6

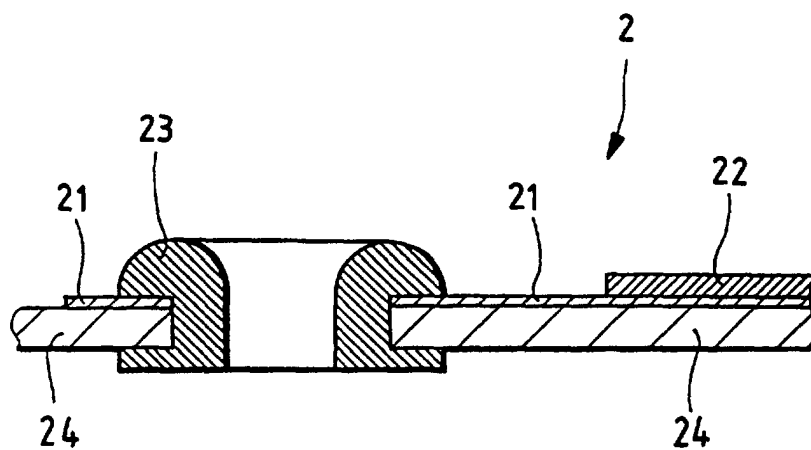


FIG. 7

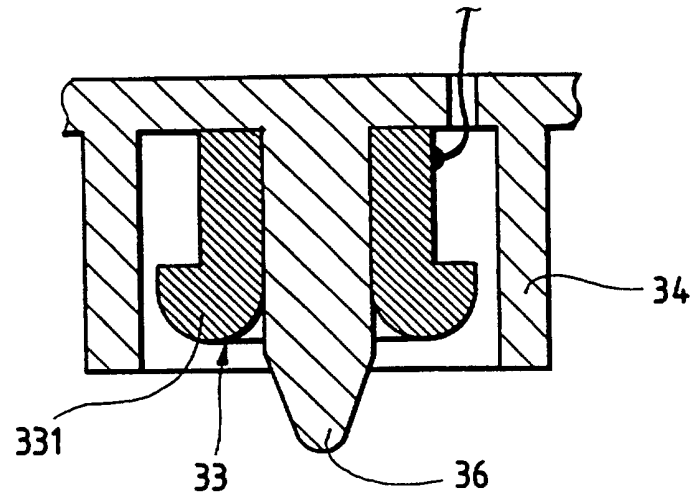


FIG. 8

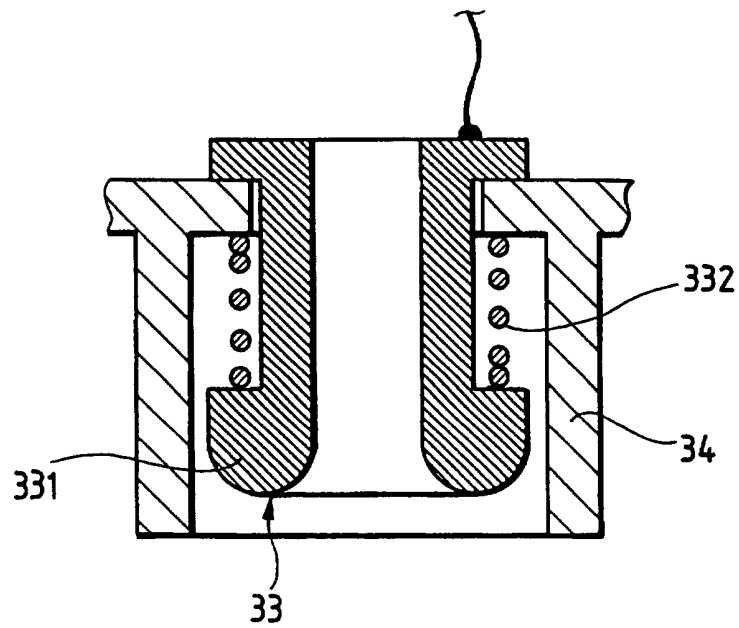


FIG. 9

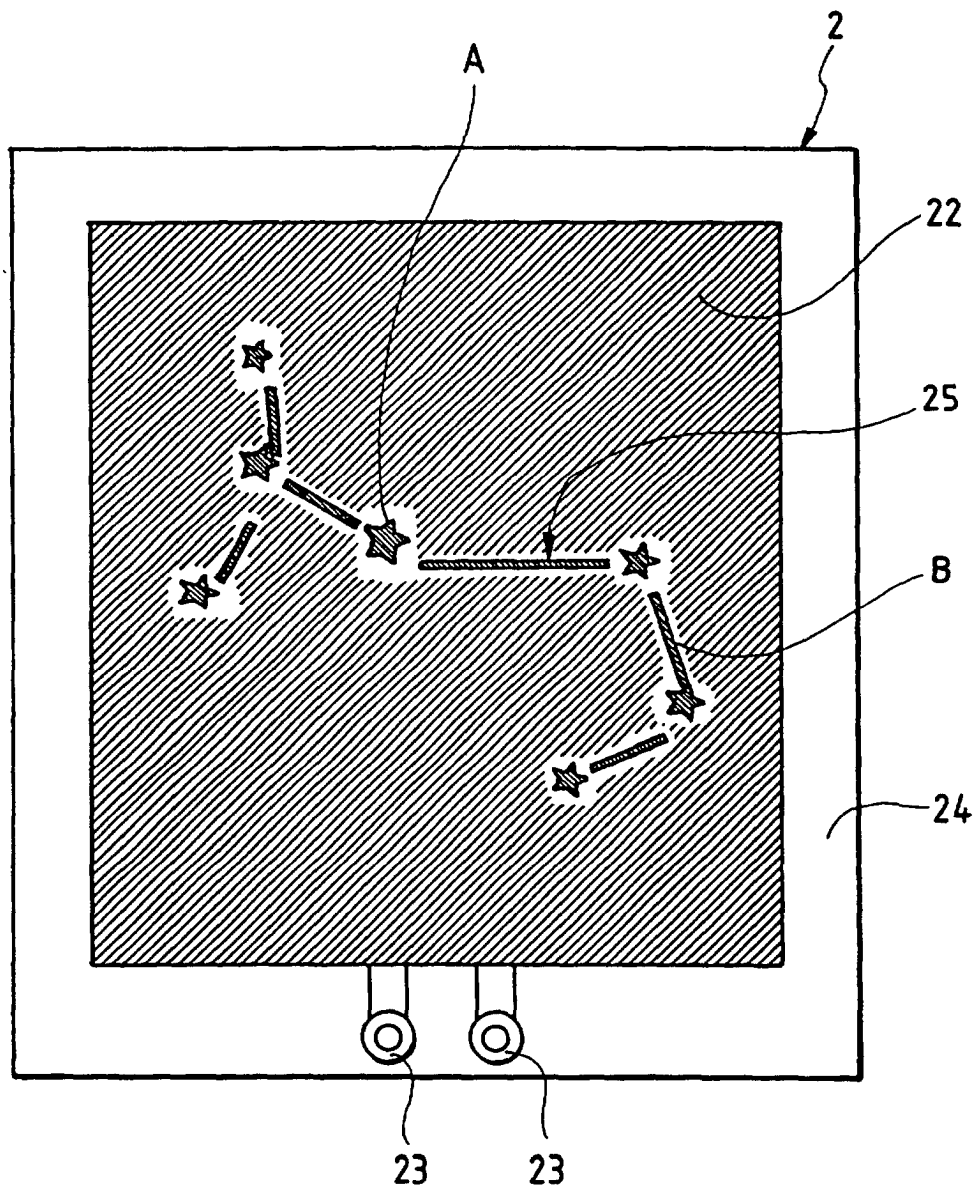


FIG. 10

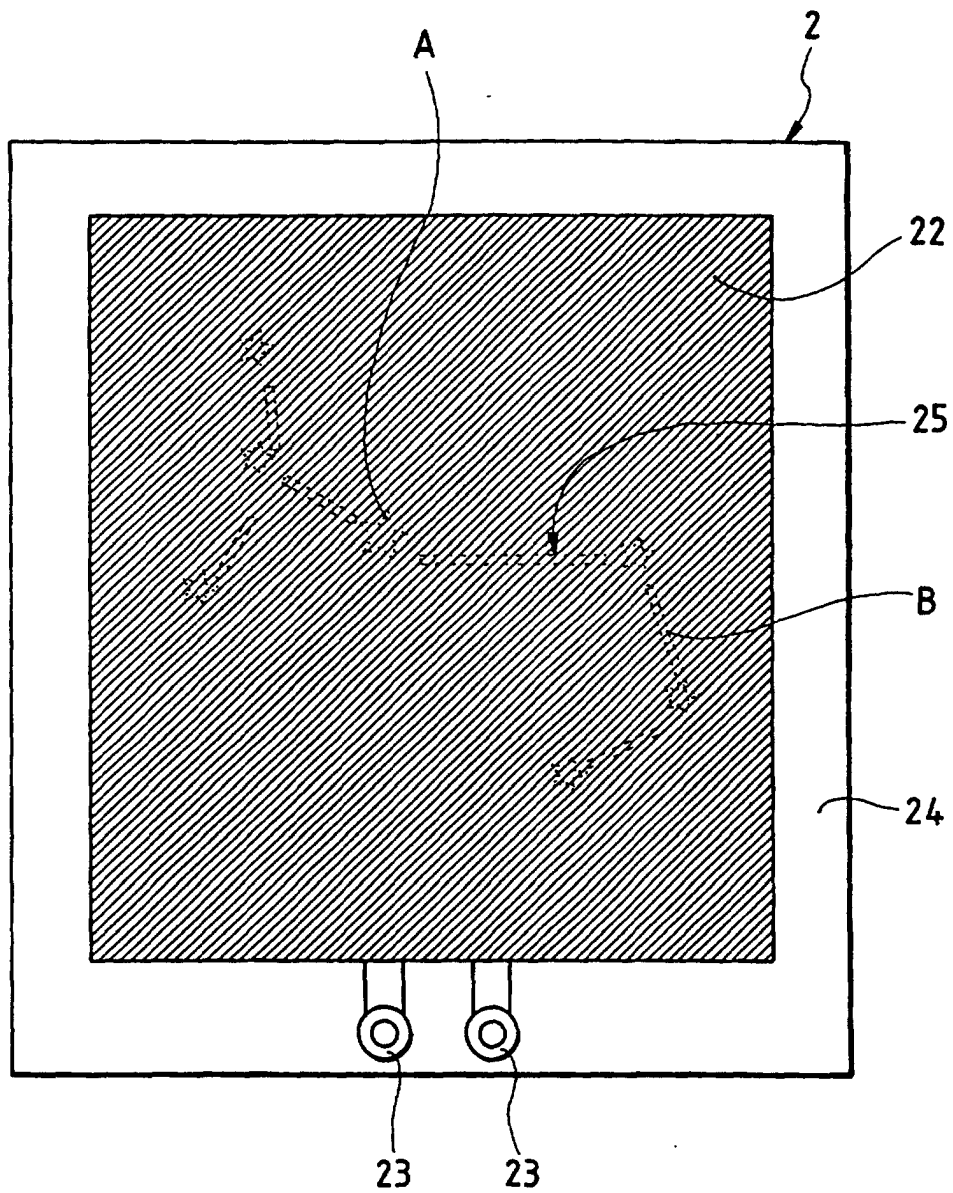


FIG. 11

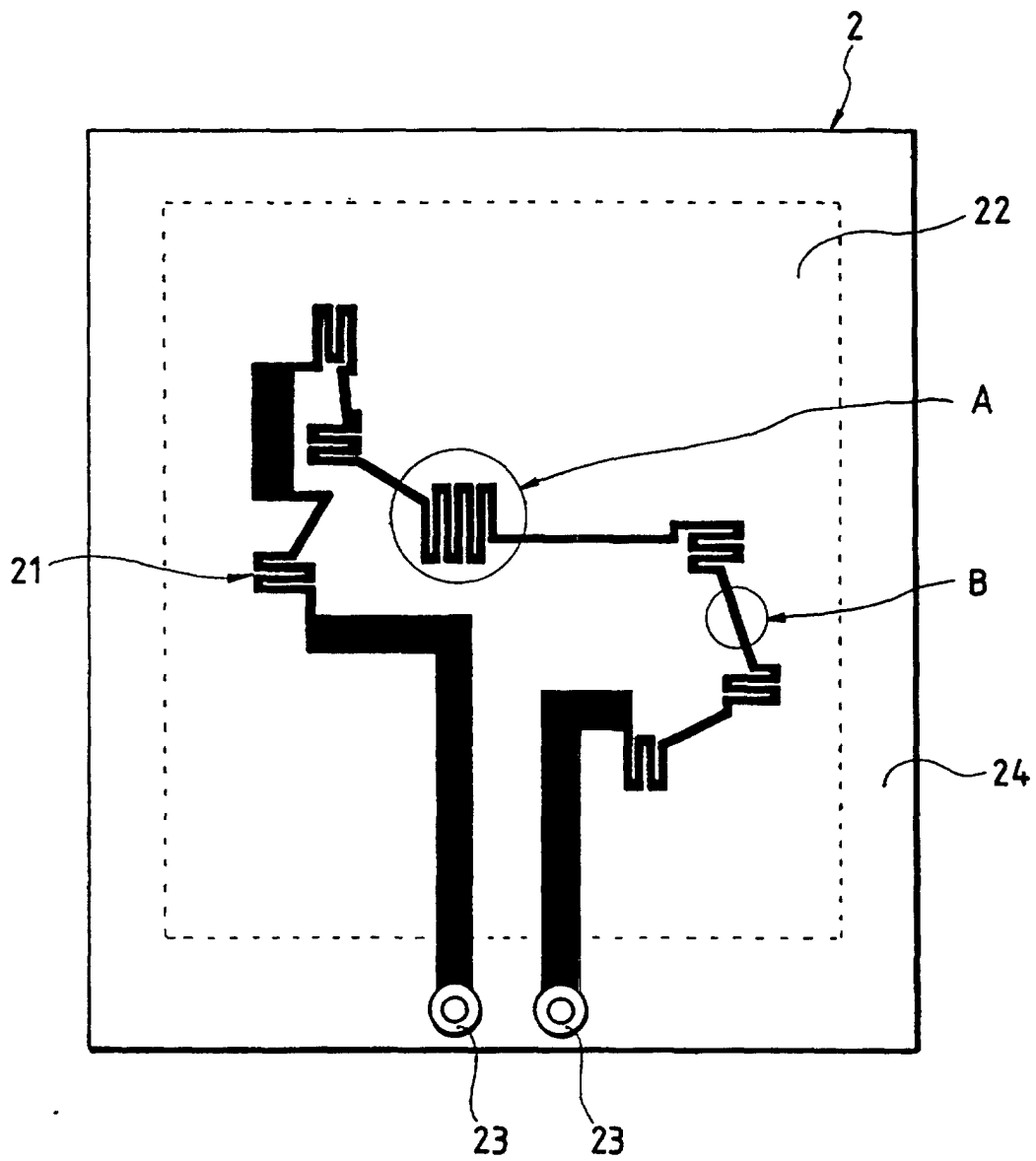


FIG. 12

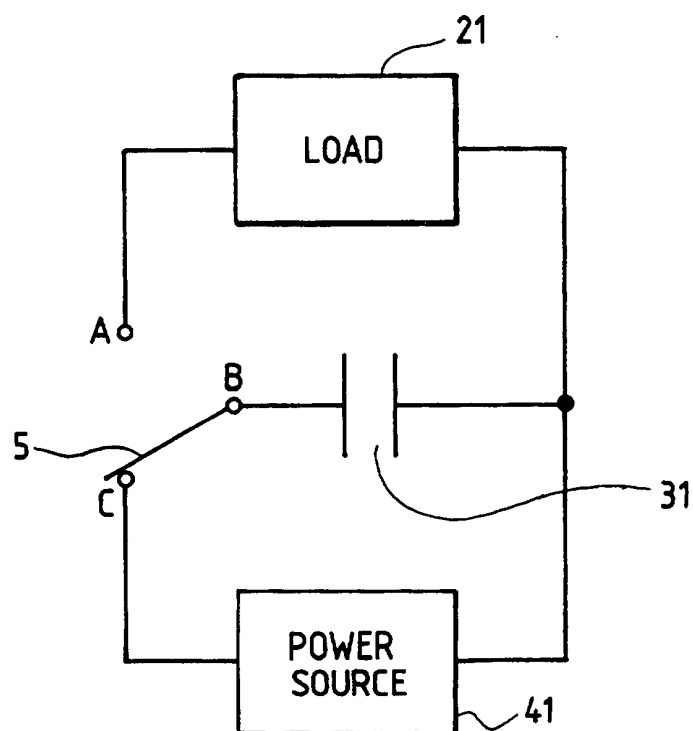


FIG. 13

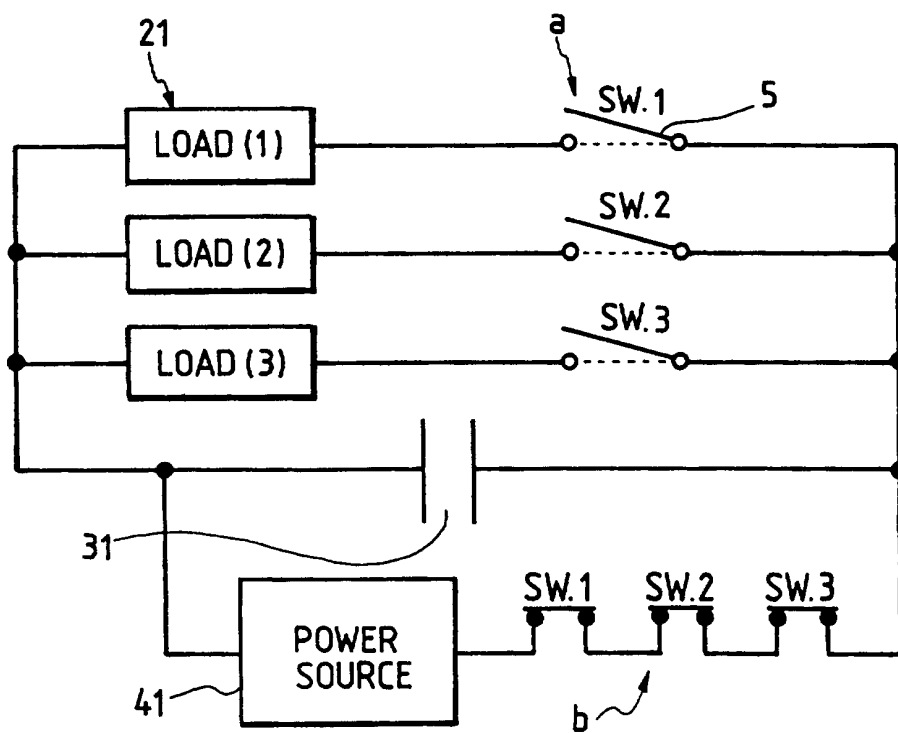


FIG. 14

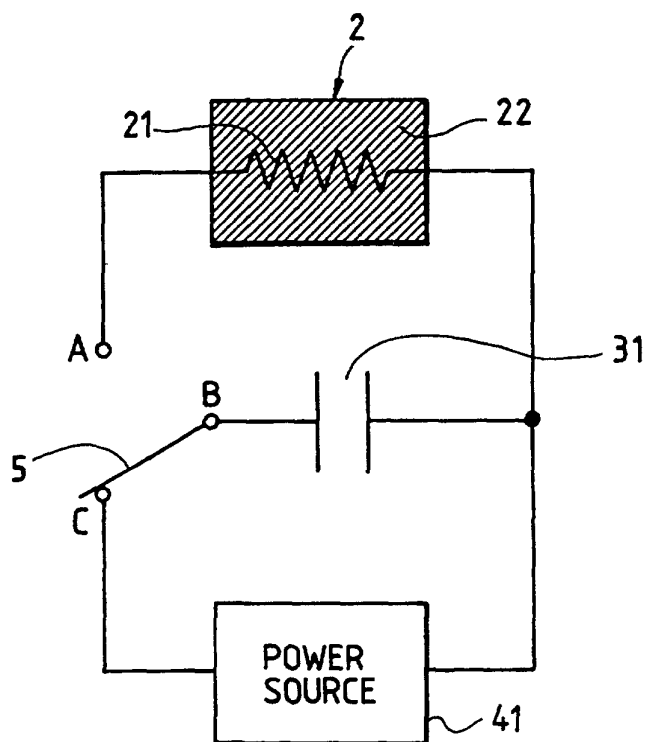


FIG. 15

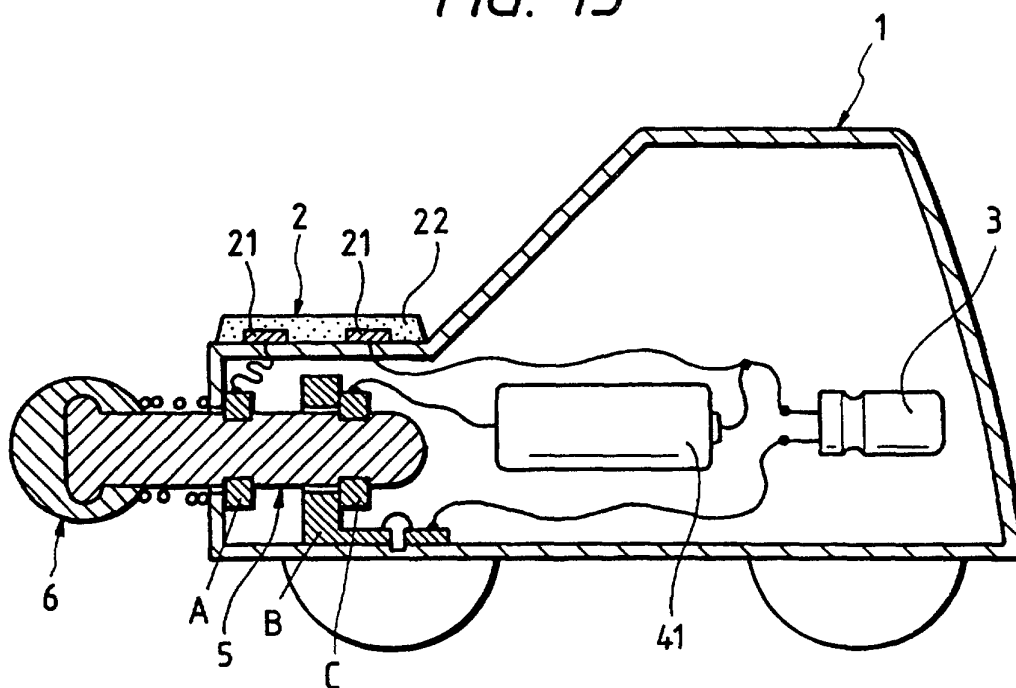


FIG. 16

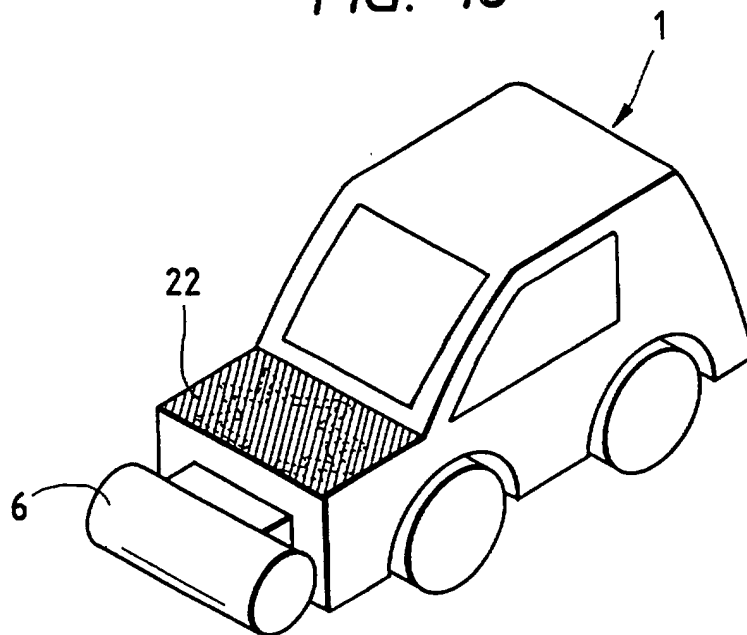


FIG. 17

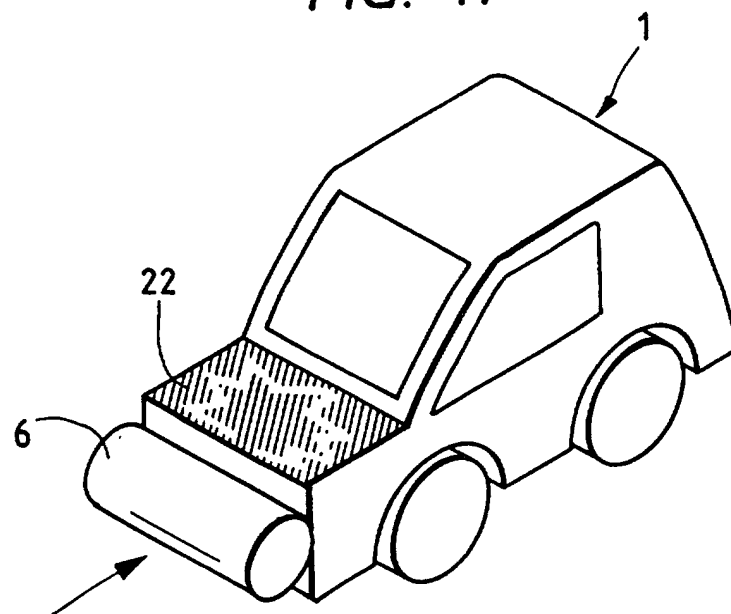


FIG. 18

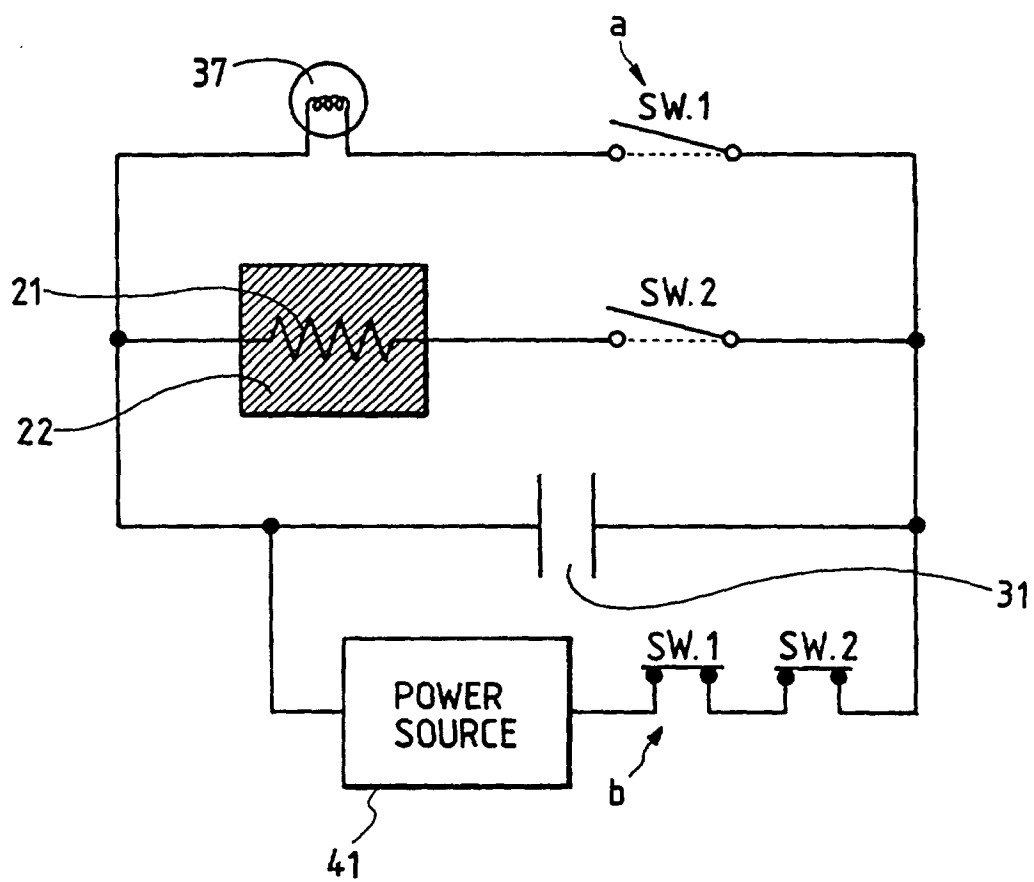


FIG. 19

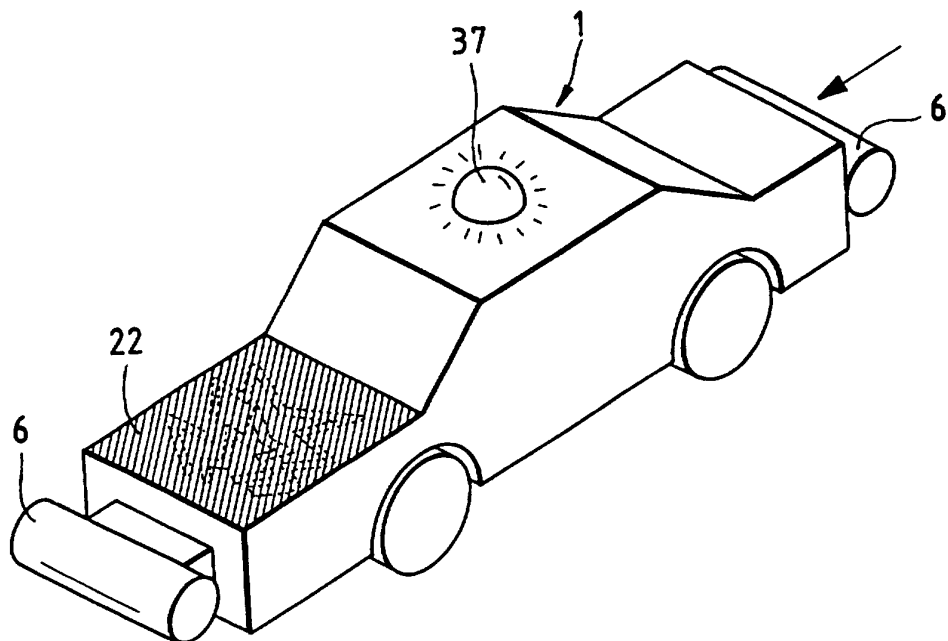


FIG. 20

