

(19)



(11)

EP 3 301 354 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
19.02.2020 Bulletin 2020/08

(51) Int Cl.:
F21V 3/02 ^(2006.01) **F21K 9/232** ^(2016.01)
F21Y 103/10 ^(2016.01) **F21Y 115/10** ^(2016.01)

(21) Application number: **18150711.2**

(22) Date of filing: **09.01.2018**

(54) **LED LAMP**

LED LEUCHTE

LAMPE À DEL

(84) Designated Contracting States:
**AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB
GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO
PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**

(30) Priority: **31.03.2017 US 201762479327 P**
23.10.2017 TW 106136278

(43) Date of publication of application:
04.04.2018 Bulletin 2018/14

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Description

1. Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to lighting fixtures, and more particularly to an LED lamp.

2. Description of the Prior Arts

[0002] Referring to FIG. 16, a conventional LED bulb lamp 80 comprises an LED light bar 81, a supporting base 82, a lamp base 85, and a lamp housing 86. The LED light bar 81 is mounted on the supporting base 82 and is fixed to the supporting base 82 by a plurality of fixed blocks 83. The supporting base 82 is held in the lamp base 85. The lamp housing 86 is connected to the supporting base 82, so that the LED light bar 81 and the supporting base 82 are covered in the lamp housing 86.

[0003] In general, the lamp housing 86 is made of glass so the lamp housing 86 easily cracks or is even broken under collision or pressure. Further, there is a distance between the LED light bar 81 and the lamp housing 86, so the heat generated by the LED light bar 81 easily accumulates in the lamp housing 86 and is difficult to dissipate.

[0004] FIG. 17 shows a conventional LED light bar 90 which comprises a substrate 91, multiple LED chips 92 and multiple resistors 93. These resistors 93 are current limiting resistors, used to reduce the current flowing through the LED chips 92 and to avoid the large load current causing high temperature, even burning of the LED chips 92. These LED chips 92 and resistors 93 are mounted on one surface of the substrate 91 and are staggered with each other, wherein the LED chips 92 and the resistors 93 are electrically connected.

[0005] Since each of the LED chips 92 belongs to the point light source and the resistors 93 are interposed between the LED chips 92, the distance between the respective LED chips 92 is too long. The illumination ranges of the two adjacent LED chips 92 are adjacent but not intersecting, and the LED light bar 90 presents an illumination effect of multiple point light sources, causing a problem of light discontinuity.

[0006] Further representative prior art LED lamps are disclosed in patent documents TW 201 705 557 A and US 2011/050073 A1.

[0007] To overcome the shortcomings, the present invention provides an LED lamp to mitigate or obviate the aforementioned problems.

[0008] To overcome the problems of poor heat dissipation and discontinuous illumination of the conventional LED bulbs, the present invention provides an LED lamp that uses a protective cover as the lamp housing so that the heat generated by the light bar can be effectively dissipated, thereby improving heat dissipation. By using a packaging layer and arranging the LED chips in a specific way, the LED lamp is beneficial to heat dissipation and energy saving, while achieving a continuous and uni-

form light illumination effect.

[0009] To achieve the foregoing objective, the LED lamp comprises:

an LED device having

multiple LED chips;
multiple conductive substrates, wherein each of the multiple conductive substrates is a metal foil, the multiple conductive substrates are arranged at intervals, and each of the LED chips is supported by and electrically connected between two adjacent conductive substrates, wherein a length of each LED chip is $W1$, a distance between two adjacent LED chips is $W2$, and $W2 < 2W1$;

a packaging layer including an upper packaging layer, wherein the upper packaging layer is pervious to light and covers the LED chips and top surfaces of the conductive substrates, wherein the packaging layer, the LED chips and the conductive substrates form a light bar; and a protective cover being a curved tube mounted around the light bar, wherein the protective cover is pervious to light and is insulative;

a fixing block having at least one hole for allowing at least one end of the light bar to pass through so as to mount the LED device to the fixing block;

a circuit board electrically connected to at least one end of the light bar for controlling the LED device; and a lamp base for holding and mounting the fixing block and the circuit board therein;

wherein a width of the conductive substrates is $D1$, an inner diameter of the protective cover is $D3$, and $0.3 < (D1/D3) < 1$.

[0010] Since the LED chips belong to the point light source, the distance between two adjacent LED chips is controlled to be less than twice the length of each LED chip to ensure that the light bar shows continuous light. As the light bar, which is formed by connecting a plurality of the LED chips to a plurality of the conductive substrates in sequence, has flexibility, the LED device can be manufactured in any specific shape, thereby providing a variety of options. The upper packaging layer is in the shape of a semi-elliptical arc, so the light is emitted from the upper package uniformly, thereby achieving a continuous uniform lighting effect. Furthermore, as the protective cover covers the light bar, the distance between the light bar and the protective cover is so close that the heat generated by the light bar can be dissipated into the air quickly and is not accumulated in the protective cover easily, thereby improving a heat-dissipating effect.

[0011] Other objectives, advantages and novel features of the invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings:

[0012]

FIG. 1 is an exploded view of the LED lamp in accordance with the present invention;
 FIG. 2 is a schematic view of the light bar in accordance with the present invention;
 FIG. 3 is a side view of the light bar in accordance with the present invention;
 FIG. 4 is a perspective schematic view of the light bar in accordance with the present invention;
 FIG. 5A is a sectional view of the light bar in accordance with the present invention;
 FIG. 5B is a sectional view of the LED device in accordance with the present invention;
 FIG. 6 is a schematic view of the present invention;
 FIG. 7 is an exploded view of the LED lamp of another embodiment in accordance with the present invention;
 FIG. 8 is a schematic view of the LED lamp of another embodiment in accordance with the present invention;
 FIG. 9 is a schematic view of the light bar applied to the embodiment of FIG. 7 and FIG. 8 in accordance with the present invention;
 FIG. 10 is an exploded view of the LED lamp of another embodiment in accordance with the present invention;
 FIG. 11 is a schematic view of the LED lamp of another embodiment in accordance with the present invention;
 FIG. 12~ FIG. 15 are schematic views of the LED lamps in different shapes in accordance with the present invention;
 FIG. 16 is a schematic view of a conventional LED lamp in accordance with the prior art;
 FIG. 17 is a schematic view of a conventional LED light bar in accordance with the prior art.

[0013] Referring to FIGS. 1 and 6, the present invention relates to an LED lamp, comprising an LED device 10, a fixing block 20, a circuit board 30, and a lamp base 50.

[0014] Further referring to FIG. 2, FIG. 3 and FIG. 5B, the LED device 10 comprises a light bar 14 and a protective cover 16. The light bar 14 has multiple light emitting diode chips 11 (LED chips), multiple conductive substrates 12 and a packaging layer 13. In an embodiment, the packaging layer 13 has an upper packaging layer 131. The LED chips 11 may be LEDs with top and bottom surfaces, or may have at least one top light-emitting surface 111. The LED chips 11 can project the emitted light through the top light-emitting surface 111 outwardly, wherein the top light-emitting surface 111 is at the top of each LED chip 11. Each of the conductive substrates 12 is a metal conductive sheet. The conductive substrates 12 are arranged in a sequence with an interval between

each two adjacent conductive substrates 12. Each of the LED chips 11 is mounted between two adjacent conductive substrates 12 and electrically connected to the two adjacent conductive substrates 12, thereby forming the light bar 14. In particular, one conductive substrate 12, one LED chip 11, one conductive substrate 12, one LED chip 11, etc. are alternately arranged in series. In the present embodiment, the light bar 14 has flexibility. In the embodiment, a first conductive portion 121 is formed on and extends from the conductive substrate 12 at one end of the light bar 14, and a second conductive portion 122 is formed on and extends from the conductive substrate 12 at the other end of the light bar 14, wherein the first conductive portion 121 and the second conductive portion 122 are two opposite electrodes.

[0015] Referring to FIG. 4, in the present embodiment, each of the LED chips 11 is supported by two adjacent conductive substrates 12 and forms an electrical connection, wherein each LED chip 11 has a length $W1$, the distance between two adjacent LED chips 11 is $W2$, wherein the distance $W2$ is less than twice the length $W1$ ($W2 < 2W1$). So the number of the plurality of LED chips 11 can be sufficiently increased, and the effect of continuous light emission can be achieved.

[0016] FIG. 5A shows another embodiment of the light bar 14 which has a lower packaging layer 132 and a lower light-transmitting plate 15. The lower light-transmitting plate 15 is mounted on a bottom surface of each conductive substrate 12. The lower light-transmitting plate 15 has a bottom light-emitting surface 151 through which light can be emitted outwardly. The area of the lower light-transmitting plate 15 is equal to or larger than the area of each conductive substrate 12. The upper packaging layer 131 is semi-elliptical and is disposed on a top surface of the conductive substrate 12 and completely covers the plurality of LED chips 11. The lower packaging layer 132 is semi-elliptical and is disposed on a bottom surface of the lower light-transmitting plate 15, wherein both edges of each conductive substrate 12 are exposed to the packaging layers 131, 132 and are not covered by the packaging layers 131, 132. The protection to the LED chips 11 and the conductive substrates 12 can be improved by the combination of the upper packaging layer 131 and the lower packaging layer 132. The bonding strength between each LED chip 11 and each conductive substrate 12 is also enhanced so that the light bar 14 is not easily broken. In addition, a central axis $C1$ is defined and extends from the center point of the conductive substrate 12 perpendicularly through the top light-emitting surface 111 and the bottom light-emitting surface 151. As the upper packaging layer 131 has a semi-elliptical shape viewed from the side, the thickness of the upper packaging layer 131, measured along a direction from the top surface of each conductive substrate 12 towards the light-emitting surface of each LED chip 11, is defined as a first length $L1$. The thickness, laterally measured from the center axis $C1$ of each conductive substrate 12 to a side surface of the upper packaging layer 131, is

defined as a second length L2. Three times the first length L1 is larger than the second length L2 (i.e., $3 * L1 > L2$). The lower packaging layer 132 also has the similar configuration. When the plurality of LED chips 11 are emitting light, the light can be emitted outwardly along the radial direction of the packaging layers 131 and 132, and then the light reflected by the packaging layers 131, 132 is reduced and the light transmission is increased and uniform, thereby achieving a uniform lighting effect.

[0017] In the present embodiment, after the plurality of LED chips 11 and the plurality of conductive substrates 12 are electrically connected and fixed, a high-density coating material is applied to cover the surfaces of the LED chips 11 and portions of the conductive substrates 12 to cover each LED chip 11 completely, and then the flow condition and the hardening time of the coating material are controlled to form the upper packaging layer 131 and the lower packaging layer 132. The coating material for the upper packaging layer 131 and the lower packaging layer 132 may be a transparent resin material, a transparent silicone material, or a light-transmitting polymer material.

[0018] As shown in FIG. 5B, the protective cover 16 may be formed as an elongated transparent structure. In this embodiment, the inner diameter of the protective cover 16 is between 3mm and 15mm, and the outer diameter of the protective cover 16 is between 4mm to 16mm. The protective cover 16 is a light-transmitting hollow tube for covering the light bar 14. The protective cover 16 can match the shape of the light bar 14, so that the light bar 14 is not easily broken. In the present embodiment, the protective cover 16 is an insulator that avoids the risk of electric shock when the user is in contact with the light bar 14. In addition, each conductive substrate 12 has two opposite edges respectively adjacent to the preceding conductive substrate 12 and the subsequent conductive substrate 12, and a distance measured between the two opposite edges is defined as a width D1 of the conductive substrate 12. The inner diameter of the protective cover 16 is D3, wherein $0.3 < (D1/D3) < 1$. When the ratio of the width D1 of the conductive substrate 12 to the inner diameter D3 of the protective cover 16 is between 0.3 and 1, the maximum light output can be achieved. In addition, the protective cover 16 can be made into a tube by extrusion molding, and then shaped by heating through the thermoplastic or other heating methods and molded. When the light bar 14 is placed in the protective cover 16, the friction between the protective cover 16 and the packaging layers 131, 132 can be reduced because the two edges of each of the conductive substrates 12 are exposed from the packaging layers 131 and 132. By the contact between the two edges of each of the conductive substrates 12 and the inner wall of the protective cover 16, the resistance is reduced when the light bar 14 is being placed into the protective cover 16. Furthermore, as the two edges of each of the conductive substrates 12 are in contact with the inner wall of the protective cover 16, the two edges of each of the conductive substrates

12 can be used as the supporting structure for the protective cover 16, which allows the protective cover 16 to be formed in a substantially circular shape or an oval shape viewed in cross section and reduces the pressure exerted by the protective cover 16 on each LED chip 11. Furthermore, in the present embodiment, the protective cover 16 is made of a transparent or translucent material, which can also ensure a good light transmission effect while protecting the light bar 14.

[0019] In this embodiment, two edges of each of the conductive substrates 12 are exposed outside the packaging layer 13 so as to be in contact with the inner wall of the protective cover 16. Moreover, as the friction between the conductive substrate 12 and the protective cover 16 is smaller than the friction between the packaging layer 13 and the protective cover 16, when the light bar 14 is mounted in the protective cover 16, the installation process can be smooth with the small friction between each conductive substrate 12 and the protective cover 16, thereby reducing the time and difficulty of operation.

[0020] Referring to FIG. 1, in the present embodiment, the fixing block 20 is a circular block made of an insulating material, and a plurality of holes 22 are formed through the fixing block 20. In the present embodiment, the fixing block 20 has two holes 22, and in a preferred embodiment, each hole 22 is a circular hole. The diameter of each hole 22 corresponds to the LED device 10. The first conductive portion 121 and the second conductive portion 122 at both ends of the LED device 10 can be respectively inserted into the two holes 22 and fixed in the two holes 22, for example, fixed by adhesive bonding. So the LED device 10 is firmly mounted on the fixing block 20. A flange 24 is formed around an outer edge of the fixing block 20.

[0021] The circuit board 30 is provided with a plurality of electrode terminals. In this embodiment, two electrode terminals 311a, 311b are formed on the circuit board 30. The electrode terminals 311a, 311b are opposite electrodes to each other, for example, a positive electrode terminal and a negative electrode terminal. The positive electrode terminal is electrically connected to the first conductive portion 121, and the negative electrode terminal is electrically connected to the second conductive portion 122. A control circuit is formed on the circuit board 30 by electronic components, such as capacitors, resistors and so on.

[0022] In one embodiment, the lamp base 50 may be a so called Edison's lamp base. The bottom of the lamp base 50 has a first electrical connection portion 51. A side of the lamp base 50 has a second electrical connection portion 53. The first electrical connection portion 51 and the second electrical connection portion 53 are for connecting to opposite polarities of an external power source. In the present embodiment, the second electrical connection portion 53 has a threaded surface. A stepped portion 55 is formed in an inner wall of the top of the lamp base 50 for supporting the flange 24 of the fixing block

20. In addition, the first electrical connection portion 51 and the second electrical connection portion 53 are respectively and electrically connected to electrode connection terminals 33a, 33b in the lamp base 50.

[0023] Referring to FIG. 7 to FIG. 8, another preferred embodiment of the LED lamp differs from the previous embodiment in that only one end of the LED device 10 is inserted into the fixing block 20.

[0024] In order to implement the LED lamp in FIG. 7 and FIG. 8, the light bar 14 in FIG. 9 is used in the present embodiment. The light bar 14 has multiple LED chips 11, multiple conductive substrates 12 and a packaging layer 13. The packaging layer 13 at least has an upper packaging layer 131. In this embodiment, the multiple conductive substrates 12 further has a first conductive portion 125 and a second conductive portion 126. The first conductive portion 125 is at one distal end of the light bar 14 and is electrically connected to the conductive substrate 12 that is at the distal end. Each of the LED chips 11 is mounted and connected electrically between two adjacent conductive substrates 12, thereby forming a light bar 14. In particular, a conductive substrate 12, an LED chip 11, a conductive substrate 12, an LED chip 11, etc are alternately and repeatedly arranged in series. The second conductive portion 126 is an elongated conductive plate, which is disposed beside the first conductive portion 125 but not connected to the first conductive portion 125. One end of the second conductive portion 126 is electrically connected to the LED chip 11 at the other distal end of the light bar 14, and a portion of the second conductive portion 126 is covered by the upper packaging layer 131 to be fixed. In this embodiment, the conductive substrates 12 and the second conductive portion 126 are separate from each other, and current flows from the first conductive portion 125 through the plurality of LED chips 11. The current flows from the first conductive portion 125, passes through the LED chips 11 and finally flows through the second conductive portion 126 to form a current loop. So the light bar 14 still can emit light after one end of the light bar 14 is inserted into the fixing block 20 and connected to the circuit board 30.

[0025] Referring to FIG. 10 to FIG. 11, another preferred embodiment of the LED lamp differs from the previous embodiment in that the LED lamp has two LED devices 10. To implement this embodiment, the number of holes in the fixing block 20 is increased to four, so that both ends of each LED device 10 are inserted into the fixing block 20.

[0026] Referring to FIG. 12 to FIG. 15, the LED device 10 can be manufactured into different shapes. As shown in FIG. 12, the LED device 10 is in a circular shape like a normal bulb light. As shown in FIG. 13, the LED device 10 is in a mushroom shape. As shown in FIG. 14, the LED device 10 is in a heart shape. As shown in FIG. 15, the LED device 10 is in a pear shape. By forming the LED device 10 into different shapes, a variety of modeling options is provided to the user.

[0027] Since the LED chips 11 belong to the point light

source, the distance between two adjacent LED chips 11 is controlled to be less than twice the length of each LED chip 11 to ensure that the light bar 14 shows continuous light. As the light bar 14, which is formed by connecting a plurality of LED chips 11 to the conductive substrates 12 in sequence, has flexibility, the LED device 10 is allowed to be manufactured in any specific shape, thereby providing a variety of options.

Claims

1. An LED lamp, **characterized in that** the LED lamp comprises:

an LED device (10) having

multiple LED chips (11);
multiple conductive substrates (12), wherein each of the multiple conductive substrates (12) is a metal foil, the multiple conductive substrates (12) are arranged at intervals, and each of the LED chips (11) is supported by and electrically connected between two adjacent conductive substrates (12), wherein a length of each LED chip (11) is W_1 , a distance between two adjacent LED chips (11) is W_2 , and $W_2 < 2W_1$;
a packaging layer (13) including an upper packaging layer (131),
wherein the upper packaging layer (131) is pervious to light and covers the LED chips (11) and top surfaces of the conductive substrates (12), wherein the packaging layer (13), the LED chips (11) and the conductive substrates (12) form a light bar (14); and
a protective cover (16) being a curved tube mounted around the light bar (14), wherein the protective cover (16) is pervious to light and is insulative;

a fixing block (20) having at least one hole (22) for allowing at least one end of the light bar (14) to pass through so as to mount the LED device (10) to the fixing block (20);

a circuit board (30) electrically connected to at least one end of the light bar (14) for controlling the LED device (10); and

a lamp base (50) for holding and mounting the fixing block (20) and the circuit board (30) therein;

wherein a width of the conductive substrates (12) is D_1 , an inner diameter of the protective cover (16) is D_3 , and $0.3 < (D_1 / D_3) < 1$.

2. The LED lamp as claimed in claim 1, wherein the protective cover is made into a tube by extrusion molding, heating to soften the tube, and then putting

the tube into a mold to be shaped into the curved tube.

3. The LED lamp as claimed in claim 1, wherein both sides of each conductive substrate (12) extend out of the upper packaging layer (131). 5
4. The LED lamp as claimed in claim 1, wherein top surfaces and bottom surfaces of the LED chips (11) emit light. 10
5. The LED lamp as claimed in claim 1, wherein the upper packaging layer (131) has a first length L1, which is a thickness of the upper packaging layer (131) measured along a direction from the top surface of the conductive substrate (12) toward a light-emitting surface of the LED chip (11); the upper packaging layer (131) has a second length L2, which is a thickness of the upper packaging layer (131) laterally measured from a center of the conductive substrate (12) to a side surface of the upper packaging layer (131); wherein $3L1 > L2$. 15 20
6. The LED lamp as claimed in claim 5, wherein the packaging layer (13) further includes a lower packaging layer (132) covering bottom surfaces of the LED chips (11) and the conductive substrates (12). 25
7. The LED lamp as claimed in claim 6, wherein the upper packaging layer (131) and the lower packaging layer (132) both are semi-elliptical arcs in shape. 30
8. The LED lamp as claimed in claim 1, wherein the light bar (14) further comprises a lower light-transmitting plate (15), which is insulated, transparent and disposed on bottom surfaces of the conductive substrates (12). 35
9. The LED lamp as claimed in claim 1, wherein at least one side of each conductive substrate (12) extends beyond the packaging layer (13). 40

Patentansprüche 45

1. LED-Leuchte, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die LED-Leuchte umfasst:
eine LED-Vorrichtung (10), welche aufweist:
mehrere LED-Chips (11);
mehrere leitende Substrate (12), wobei jedes dieser mehreren leitenden Substrate (12) eine Metallfolie ist, die mehreren leitenden Substrate (12) in Intervallen angeordnet sind und jeder der LED-Chips (11) von zwei benachbarten leitenden Substraten 55

(12) getragen wird und mit diesen elektrisch verbunden ist, wobei W1 die Länge eines jeden LED-Chips (11) ist, W2 der Abstand zwischen zwei benachbarten LED-Chips (11) ist und $W2 < 2W1$ ist;
eine Packungsschicht (13), welche eine obere Packungsschicht (131) enthält, wobei diese obere Packungsschicht (131) für Licht durchlässig ist und die LED-Chips (11) und die obere Flächen der leitenden Substrate (12) bedeckt, wobei die Packungsschicht (13), die LED-Chips (11) und die leitenden Substrate (12) einen Lichtstab (14) bilden, und eine Schutzabdeckung (16), welche ein gekrümmtes Rohr ist, das um den Lichtstab (14) herum angebracht ist, wobei die Schutzabdeckung (16) für Licht durchlässig und isolierend ist;

einen Befestigungsblock (20), welcher mindestens ein Loch (22) aufweist, um zu ermöglichen, dass mindestens ein Ende des Lichtstabes (14) hindurch führt, so dass die LED-Vorrichtung am Befestigungsblock (20) befestigt werden kann; eine Leiterplatte (30), welche mit mindestens einem Ende des Lichtstabes (14) elektrisch verbunden ist, um die LED-Vorrichtung (10) zu steuern, und einen Leuchtensockel (50), der dazu dient, dass darin der Befestigungsblock (20) und die Leiterplatte (30) Aufnahme finden und befestigt werden, wobei D1 die Breite der leitenden Substrate (12) ist, D3 der Innendurchmesser der Schutzabdeckung (16) ist und $0,3 < (D1/D3) < 1$.

2. LED-Leuchte nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher die Schutzabdeckung durch Strangpressen in ein Rohr eingebracht wird, ein Erhitzen erfolgt, um das Rohr zu erweichen, und dann das Rohr in eine Form gebracht wird, um es in die Gestalt des gekrümmten Rohres zu bringen.
3. LED-Leuchte nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher beide Seiten eines jeden leitenden Substrats (12) sich aus der oberen Packungsschicht (131) heraus erstrecken.
4. LED-Leuchte nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher die oberen Flächen und die unteren Flächen der LED-Chips (11) Licht emittieren.
5. LED-Leuchte nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher die obere Packungsschicht (131) eine erste Länge L1 aufweist, welche die Stärke der oberen Packungsschicht (131) ist, gemessen längs einer Richtung von der oberen Fläche des leitenden Substrats (12) hin zu einer lichtemittierenden Fläche des LED-Chips (11), und

die obere Packungsschicht (131) eine zweite Länge L2 aufweist, welche die Stärke der oberen Packungsschicht (131) ist, seitlich gemessen von der Mitte des leitenden Substrats (12) bis zur Seitenfläche der oberen Packungsschicht (131), wobei $3L1 > L2$ ist.

6. LED-Leuchte nach Anspruch 5, bei welcher die Packungsschicht (13) außerdem eine untere Packungsschicht (132) enthält, welche die unteren Flächen der LED-Chips (11) und der leitenden Substrate (12) bedeckt.
7. LED-Leuchte nach Anspruch 6, bei welcher beide, die obere Packungsschicht (131) und die untere Packungsschicht (132), in ihrer Gestalt halbelliptische Bögen sind.
8. LED-Leuchte nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher der Lichtstab (14) außerdem eine untere lichtdurchlässige Platte (15) aufweist, welche isoliert und transparent ist und sich auf den unteren Flächen der leitenden Substrate (12) befindet.
9. LED-Leuchte nach Anspruch 1, bei welcher mindestens eine Seite eines jeden leitenden Substrats (12) sich über die Packungsschicht (13) hinaus erstreckt.

Revendications

1. Lampe à DEL, **caractérisée en ce que** la lampe à DEL comprend :

un dispositif à DEL (10) ayant de multiples puces à DEL (11) ;
de multiples substrats conducteurs (12), où chacun des multiples substrats conducteurs (12) est une feuille de métal, les multiples substrats conducteurs (12) sont disposés à intervalle, et chacune des puces à DEL (11) est supportée par et électriquement reliée entre deux substrats conducteurs adjacents (12), où une longueur de chacune des puces à DEL (11) est W1, une distance entre deux puces à DEL adjacentes (11) est W2, et $W2 < 2W1$;
une couche d'emballage (13) incluant une couche d'emballage supérieure (131), où la couche d'emballage supérieure (131) est perméable à la lumière et couvre les puces à DEL (11) et les surfaces supérieures des substrats conducteurs (12), où la couche d'emballage (13), les puces à DEL (11) et les substrats conducteurs (12) forment une barre lumineuse (14) ; et
un revêtement protecteur (16) étant un tube arrondi monté autour de la barre lumineuse (14), où le revêtement protecteur (16) est perméable à la lumière et est isolant ;

un bloc de fixation (20) ayant au moins un trou (22) pour permettre à au moins une extrémité de la barre lumineuse (14) de passer à travers de manière à monter le dispositif à DEL (10) au bloc de fixation (20) ;
une carte de circuit (30) reliée électriquement à au moins une extrémité de la barre lumineuse (14) pour contrôler le dispositif à DEL (10) ; et
une base de lampe (50) pour y tenir et monter le bloc de fixation (20) et la carte de circuit (30) ; où une largeur des substrats conducteurs (12) est D1, un diamètre interne du revêtement protecteur (16) est D3, et $0,3 < (D1/D3) < 1$.

2. Lampe à DEL comme revendiquée dans la revendication 1, où le revêtement protecteur est transformé en un tube par moulage par extrusion, par chauffage pour ramollir le tube, et puis par mise du tube dans un moule pour avoir la forme d'un tube arrondi.
3. Lampe à DEL comme revendiquée dans la revendication 1, où les deux côtés de chaque substrat conducteur (12) s'étendent en dehors de la couche d'emballage supérieure (131).
4. Lampe à DEL comme revendiquée dans la revendication 1, où les surfaces supérieures et les surfaces inférieures des puces à DEL (11) émettent de la lumière.
5. Lampe à DEL comme revendiquée dans la revendication 1, où la couche d'emballage supérieure (131) a une première longueur L1, qui est une épaisseur de la couche d'emballage supérieure (131) mesurée le long d'une direction de la surface supérieure du substrat conducteur (12) vers une surface d'émission lumineuse de la puce à DEL (11) ; la couche d'emballage supérieure (131) a une seconde longueur L2, qui est une épaisseur de la couche d'emballage supérieure (131) mesurée latéralement d'un centre du substrat conducteur (12) à une surface latérale de la couche d'emballage supérieure (131) ; où $3L1 > L2$.
6. Lampe à DEL comme revendiquée dans la revendication 5, où la couche d'emballage (13) comprend en outre une couche d'emballage inférieure (132) qui couvre des surfaces inférieures des puces à DEL (11) et les substrats conducteurs (12).
7. Lampe à DEL comme revendiquée dans la revendication 6, où la couche d'emballage supérieure (131) et la couche d'emballage inférieure (132) sont toutes deux des arcs semi-elliptiques.
8. Lampe à DEL comme revendiquée dans la revendication 1, où la barre lumineuse (14) comprend en

outre une plaque de transmission de lumière inférieure (15), qui est isolante, transparente et disposée sur des surfaces inférieures des substrats conducteurs (12).

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9. Lampe à DEL comme revendiquée dans la revendication 1, où au moins un côté de chaque substrat conducteur (12) s'étend au-delà de la couche d'emballage (13).

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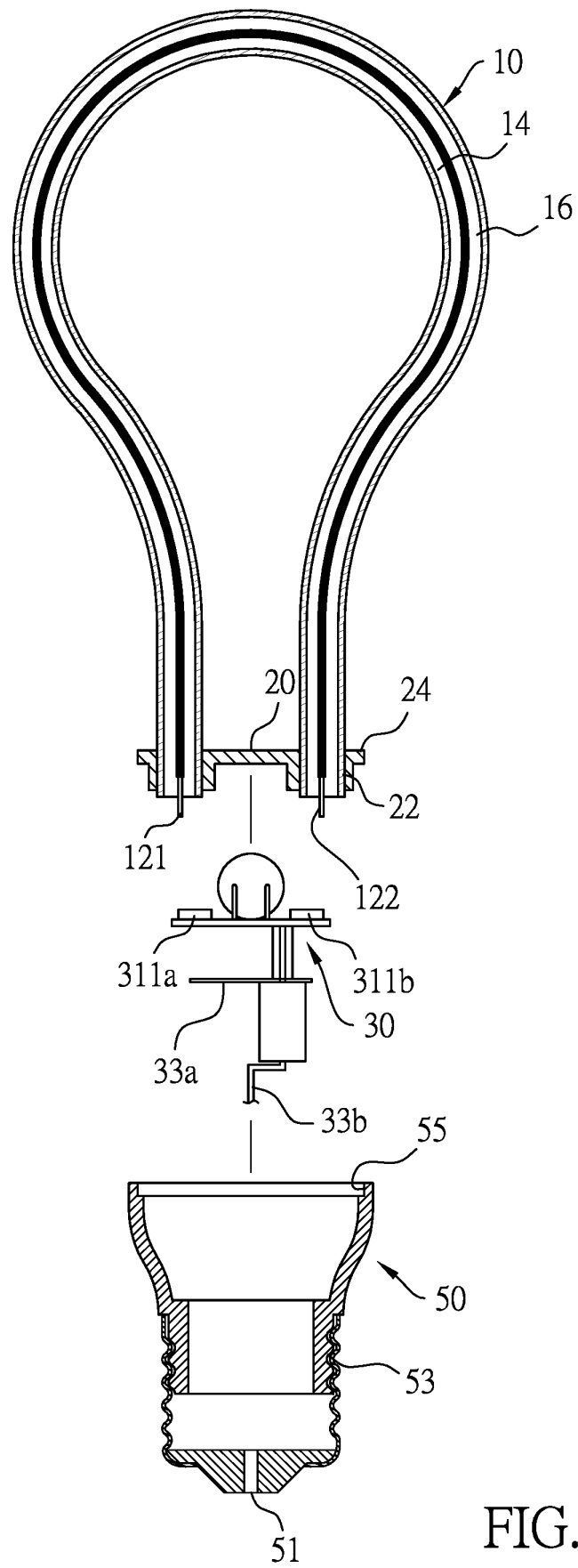


FIG. 1

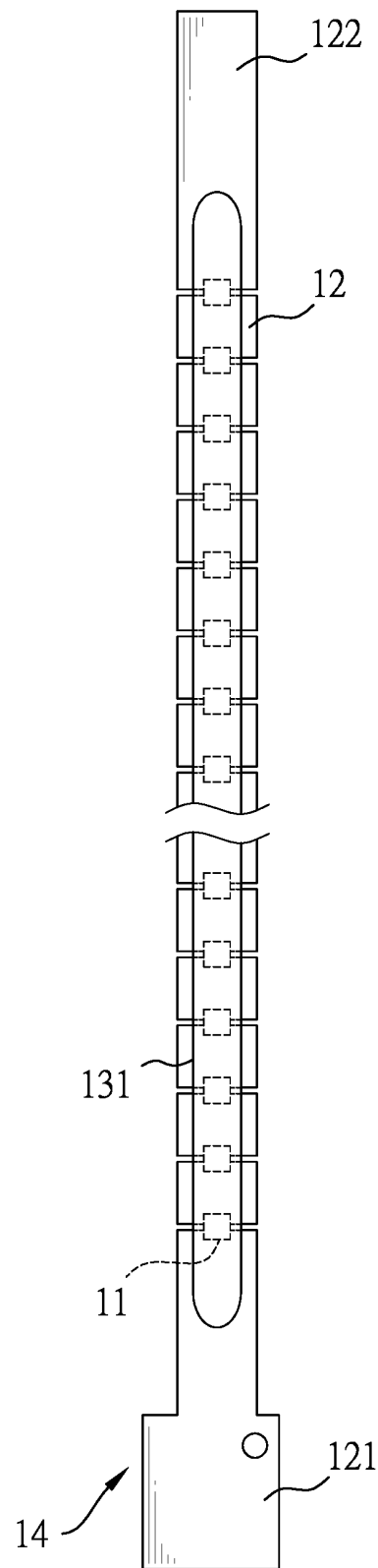


FIG. 2

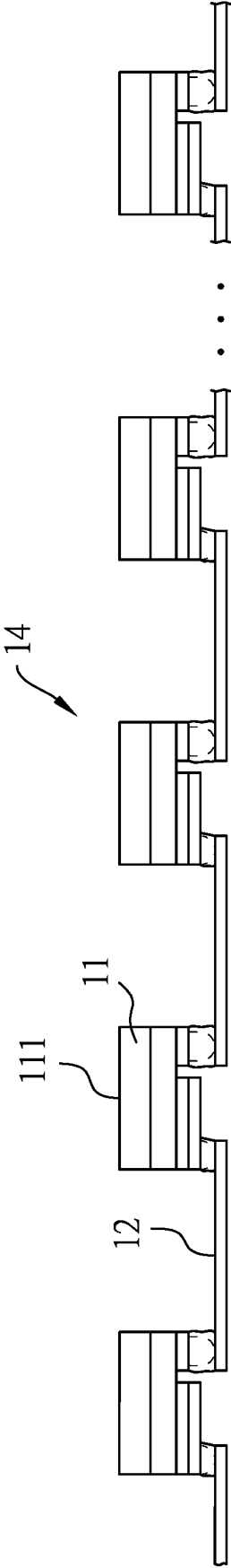


FIG. 3

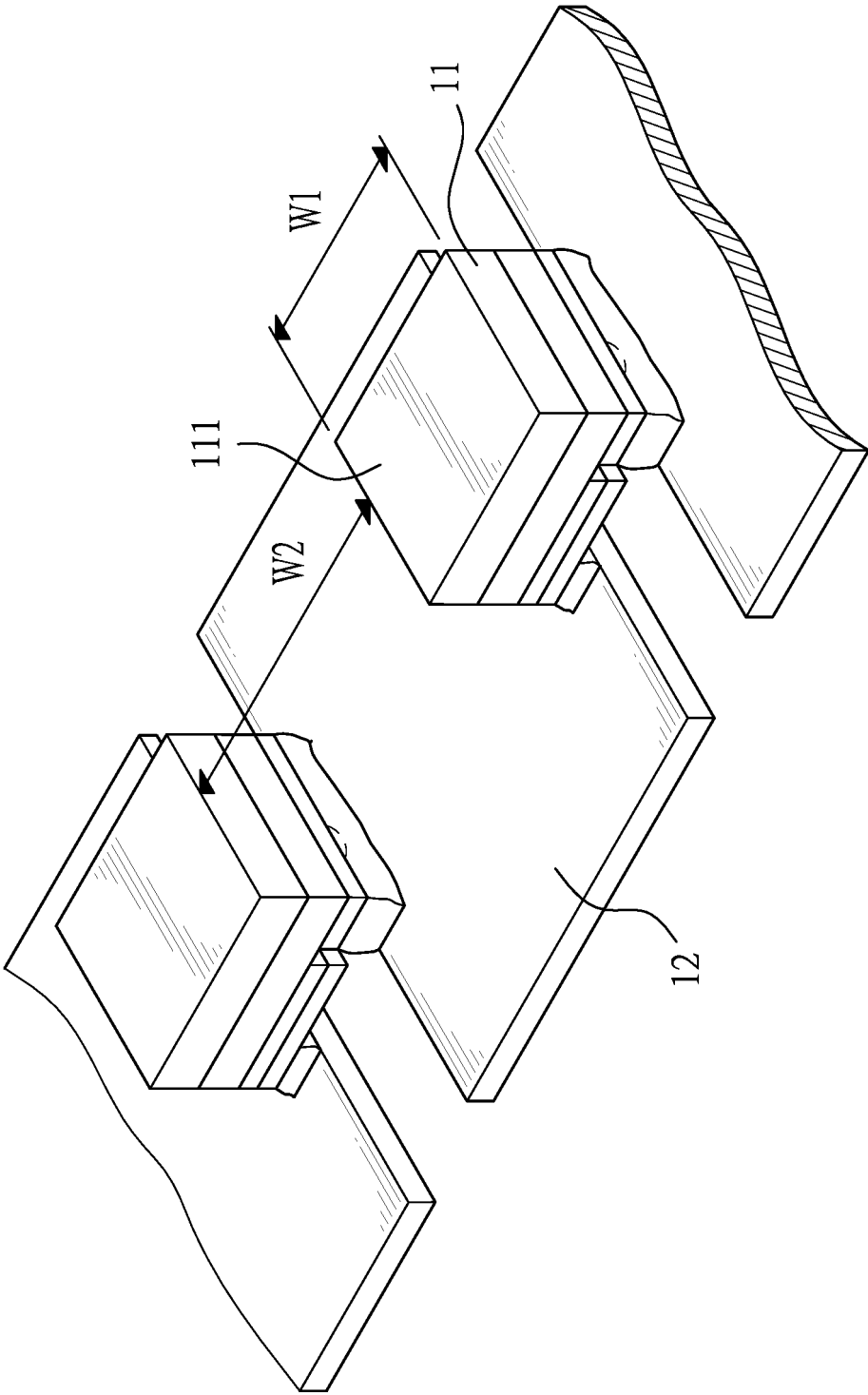


FIG. 4

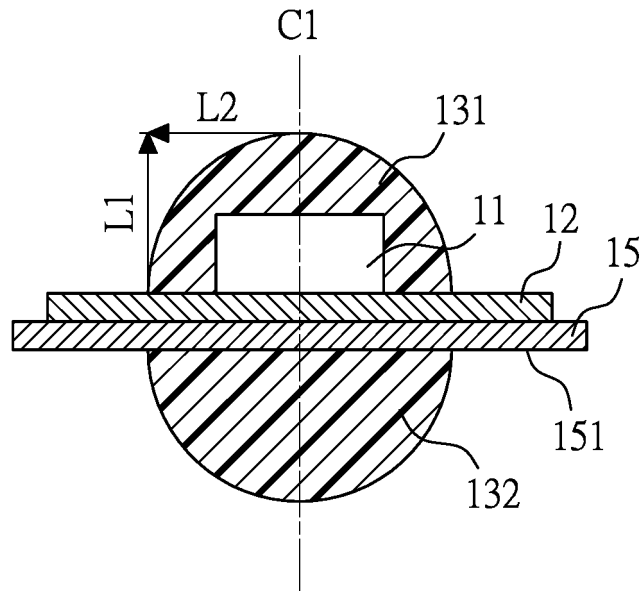


FIG. 5A

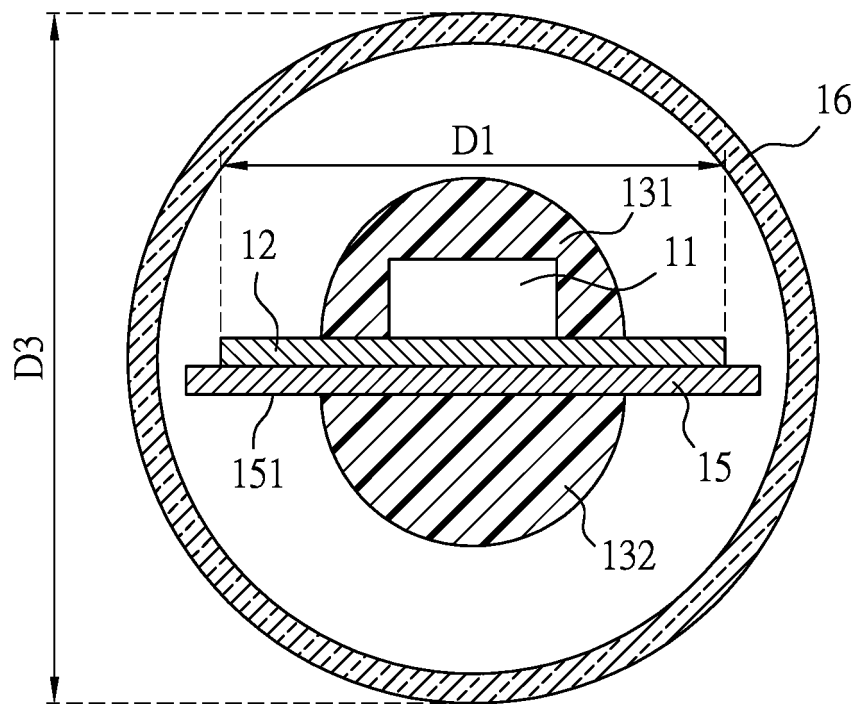


FIG. 5B

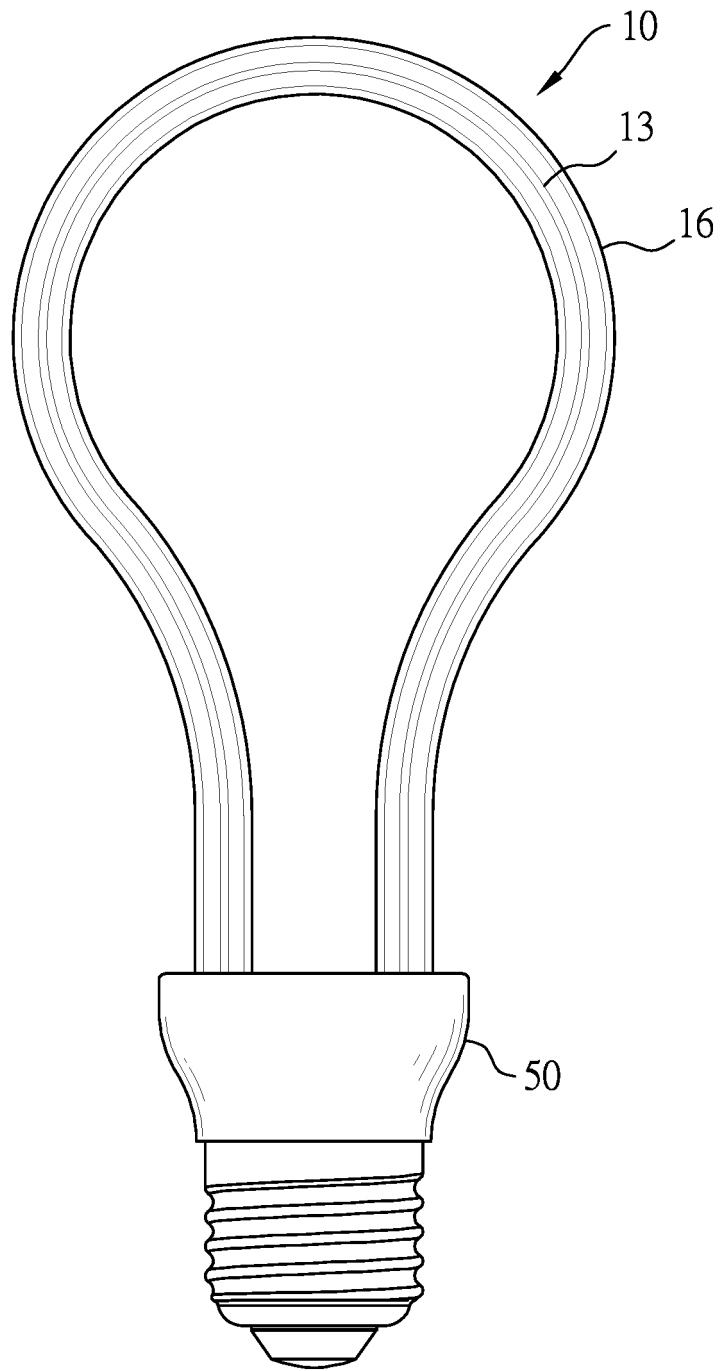


FIG. 6

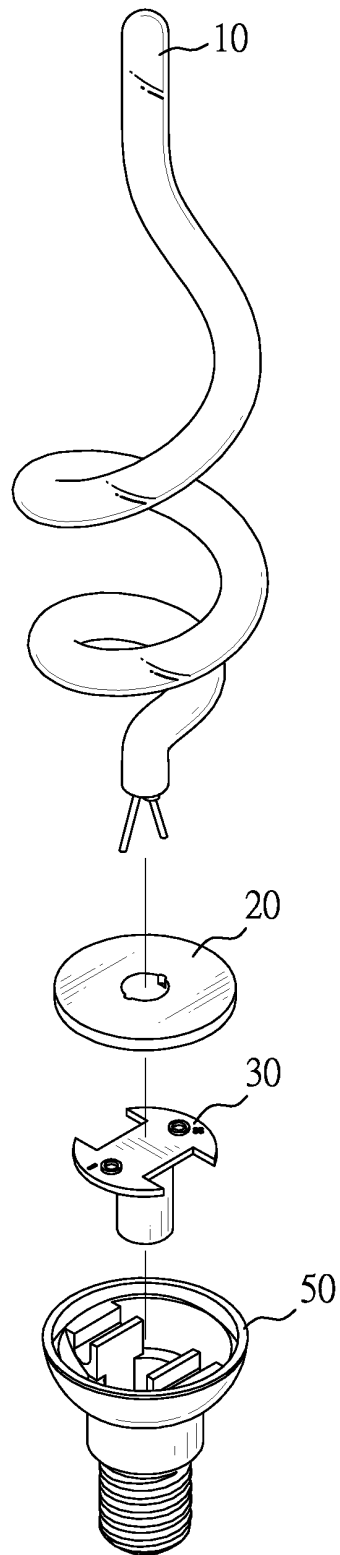


FIG. 7

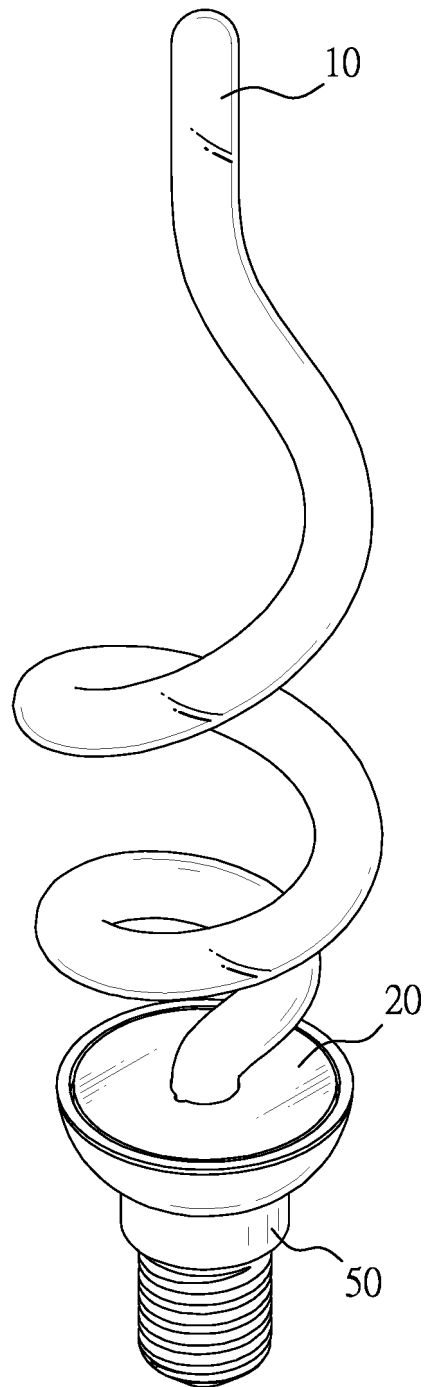


FIG. 8

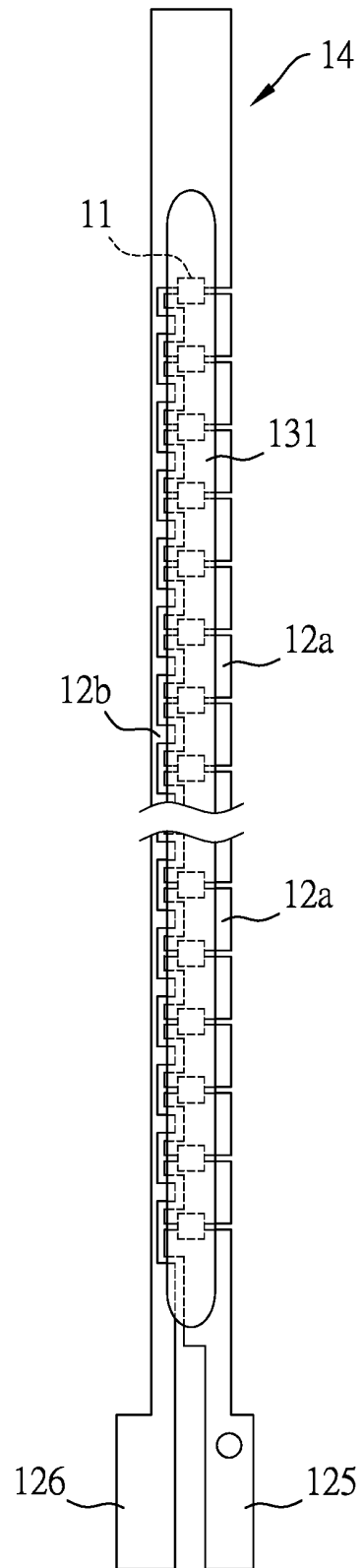


FIG. 9

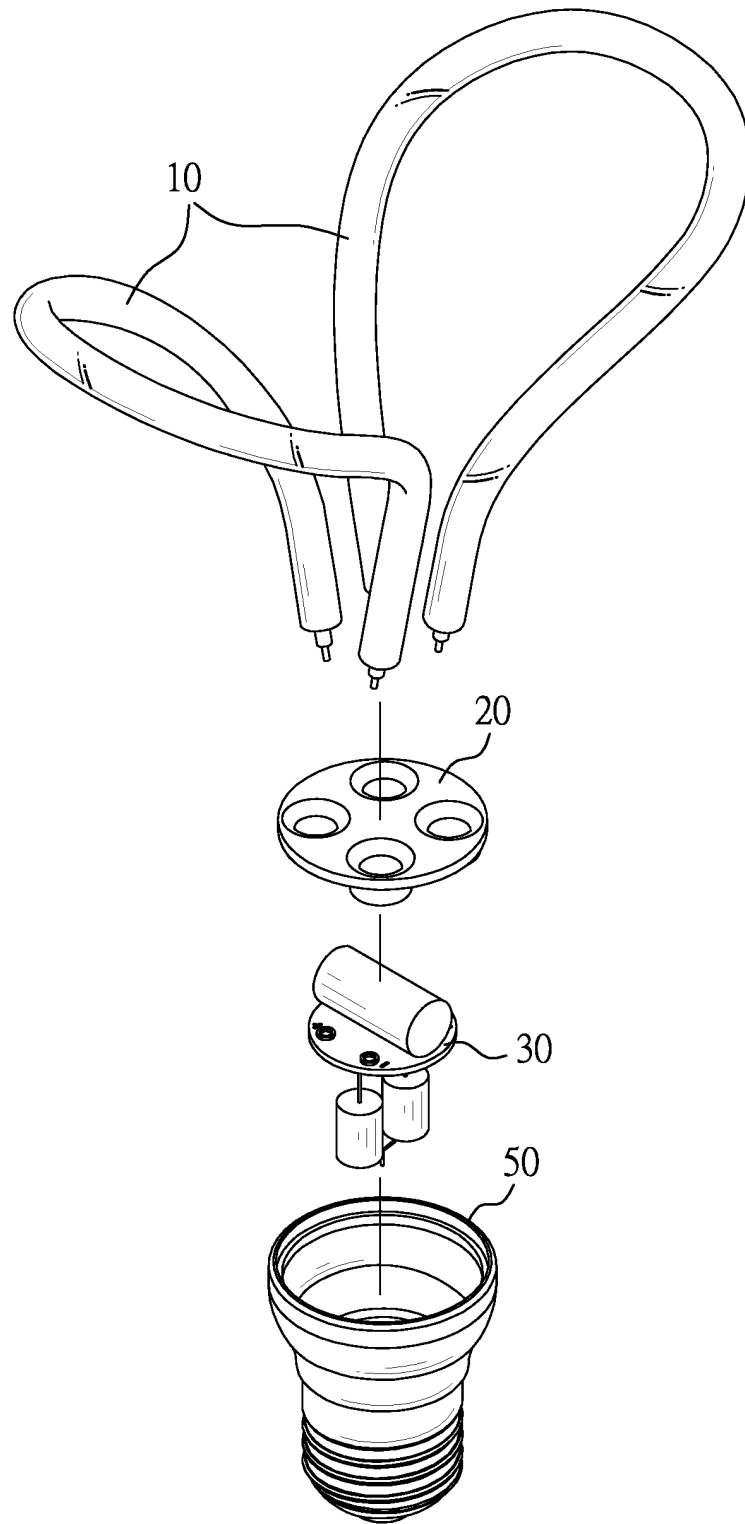


FIG. 10

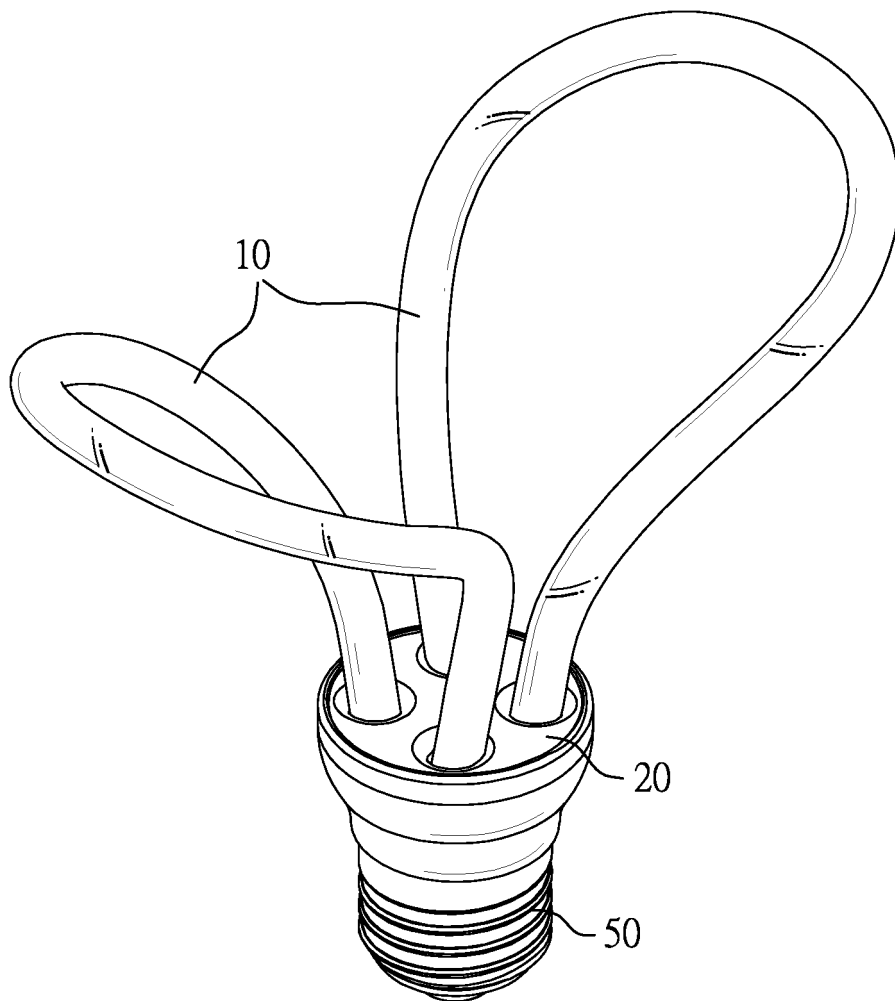


FIG. 11

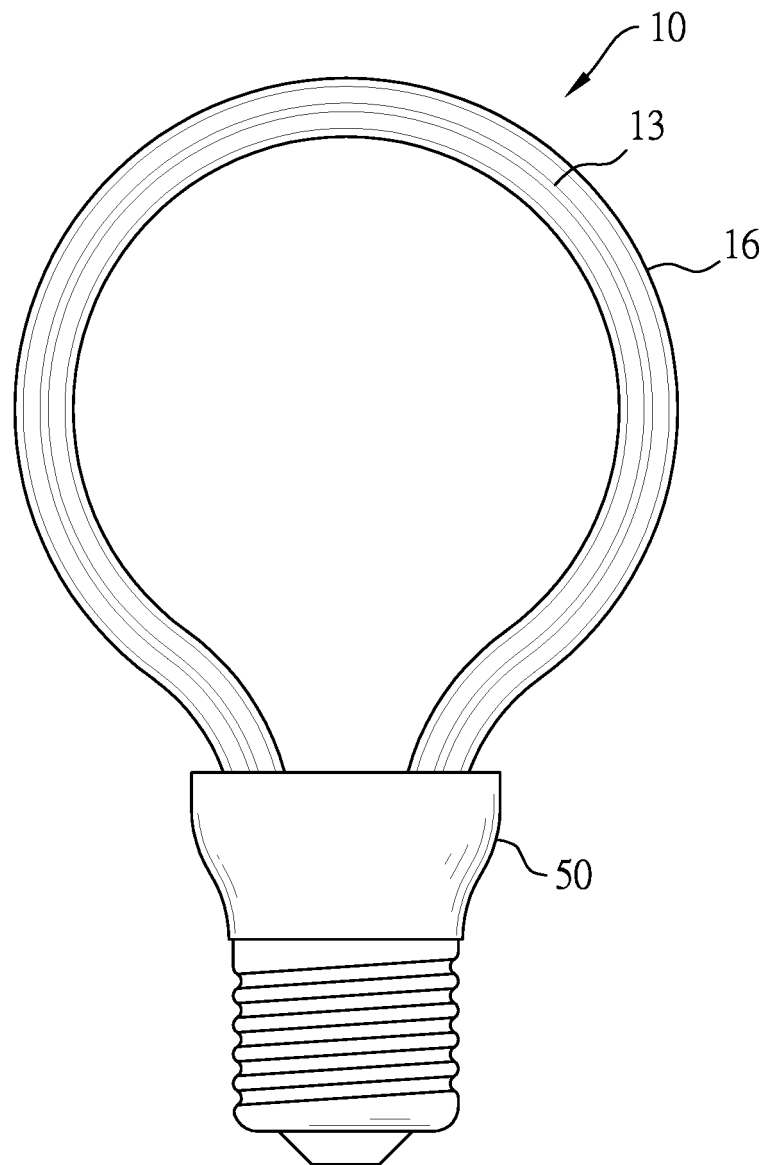


FIG. 12

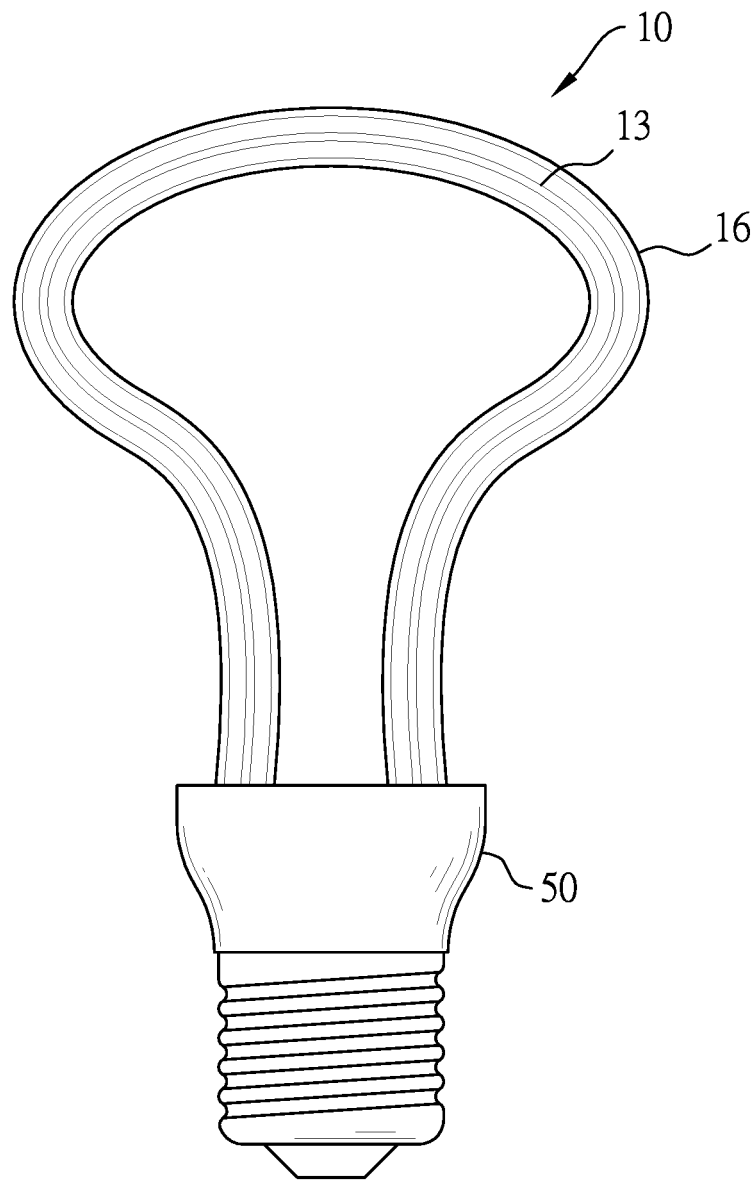


FIG. 13

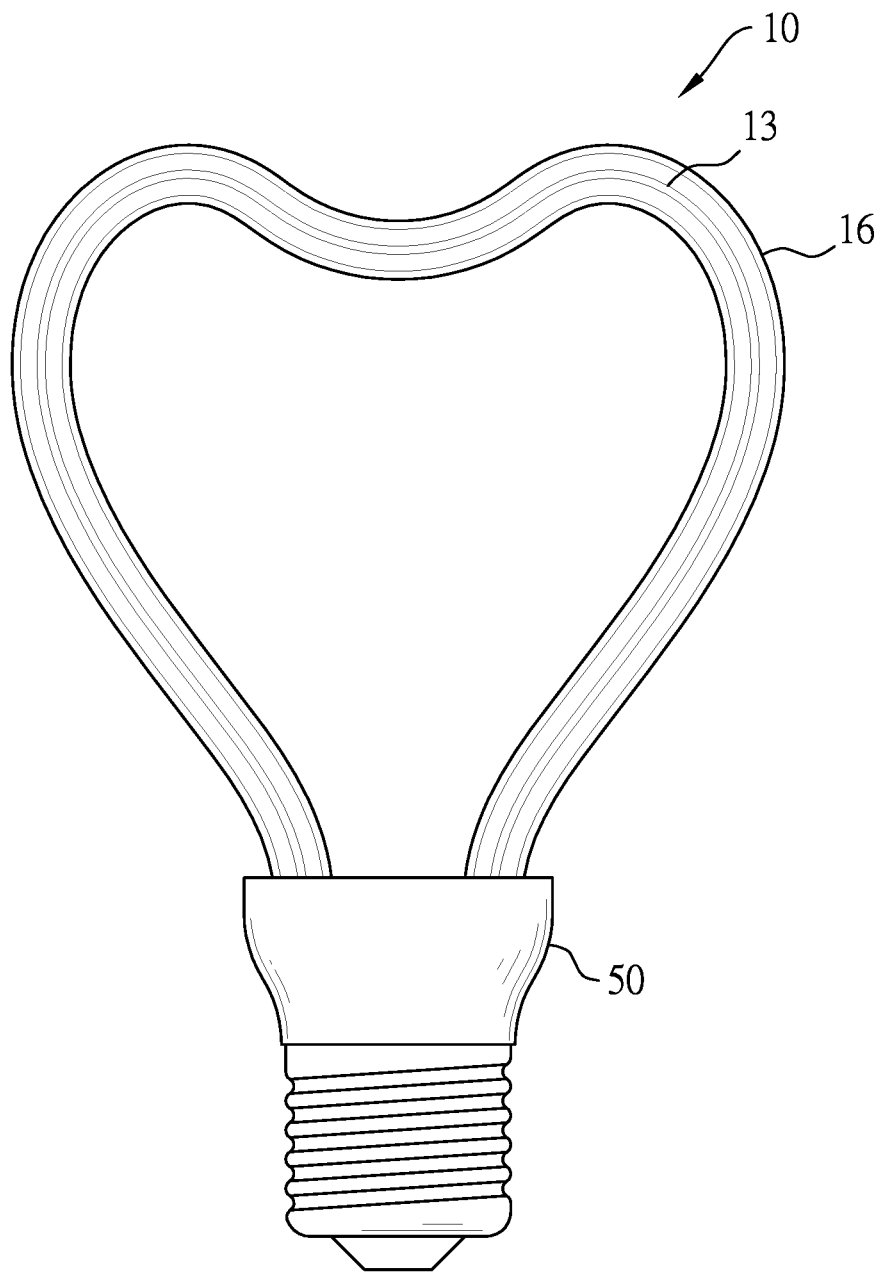


FIG. 14

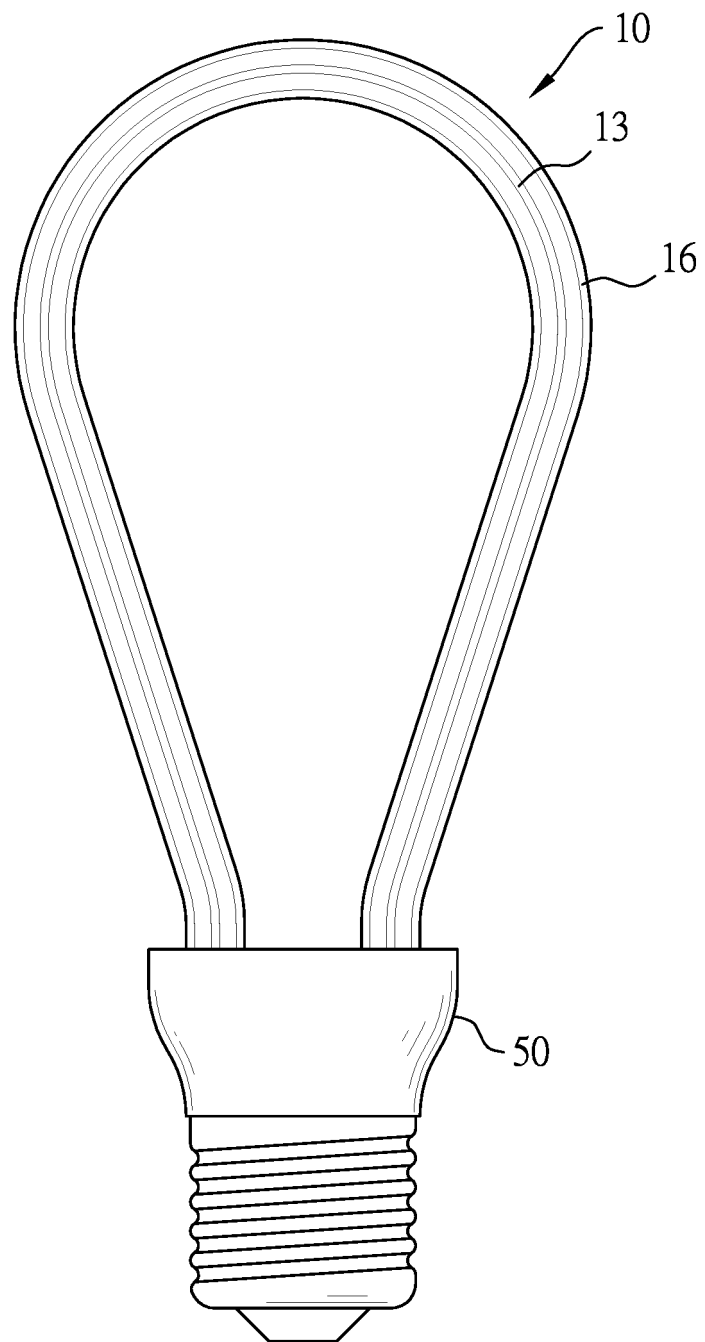


FIG. 15

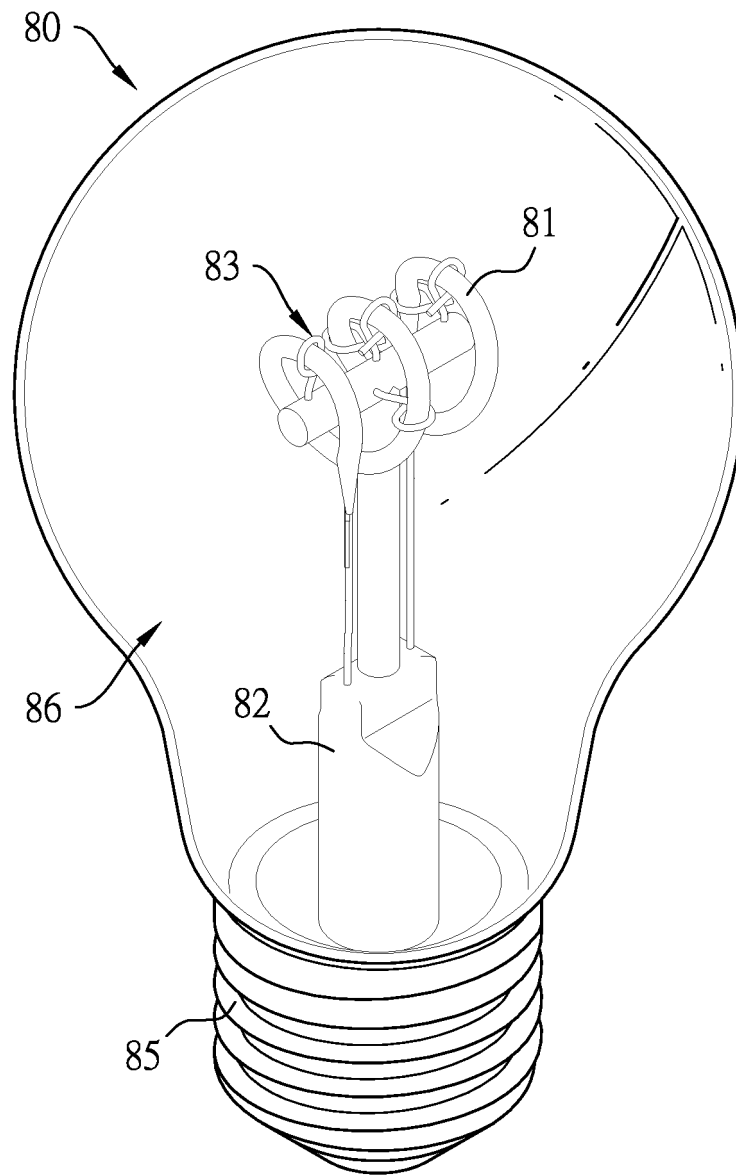


FIG. 16
PRIOR ART

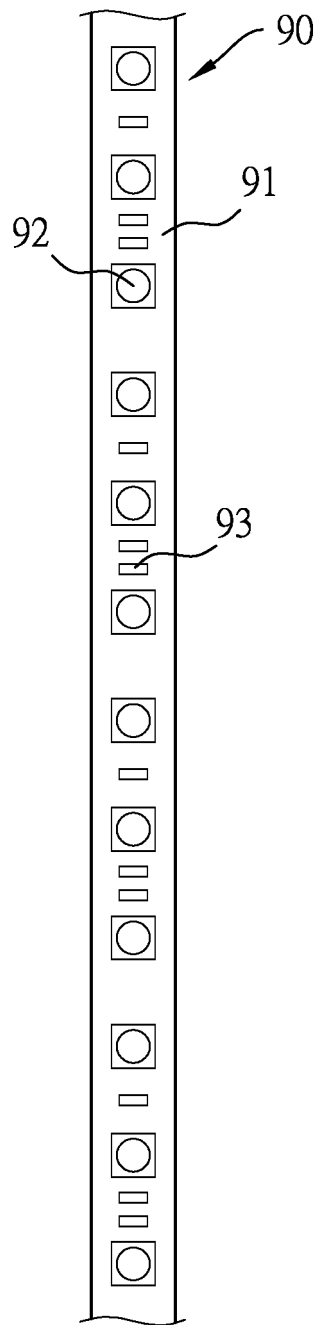


FIG. 17
PRIOR ART

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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