



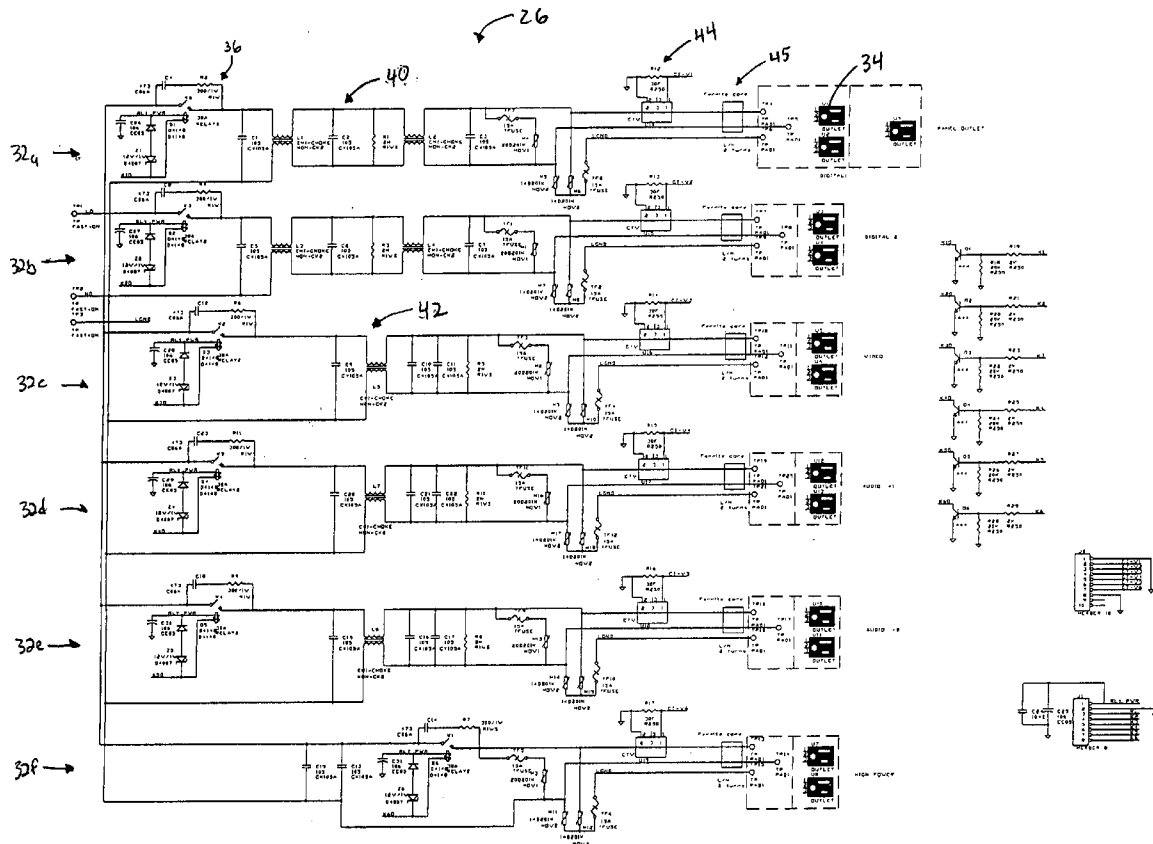
US 20050146827A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Borden et al.(10) Pub. No.: **US 2005/0146827 A1**(43) Pub. Date: **Jul. 7, 2005**(54) **POWER LINE CONDITIONER**

Publication Classification

(76) Inventors: **Scott M. Borden**, Rochester, NY (US);
Randy J. King, Rochester, NY (US);
Ronald C. Moffatt, Rochester, NY (US)(51) Int. Cl.⁷ **H02H 9/06**(52) U.S. Cl. **361/118**(57) **ABSTRACT**Correspondence Address:
Christopher J. Hayes
BRYAN CAVE LLP
211 North Broadway, Ste. 3600
St. Louis, MO 63102 (US)

An electrical power conditioning apparatus in accordance with the present invention generally includes an electrical input for receiving power from the power source, a surge suppression circuit and a plurality of electrical outlets. A plurality of parallel channels connect the input to at least one of the plurality of outlets. At least one of the plurality of channels includes a filter circuit and a current sensor circuit for measuring the current through the channel. One or more displays are electrically connected to the current measuring to a visual indication of voltage and current measurements.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/752,854**(22) Filed: **Jan. 7, 2004****AMAZON.COM, INC. ET AL.**
EXHIBIT 1009

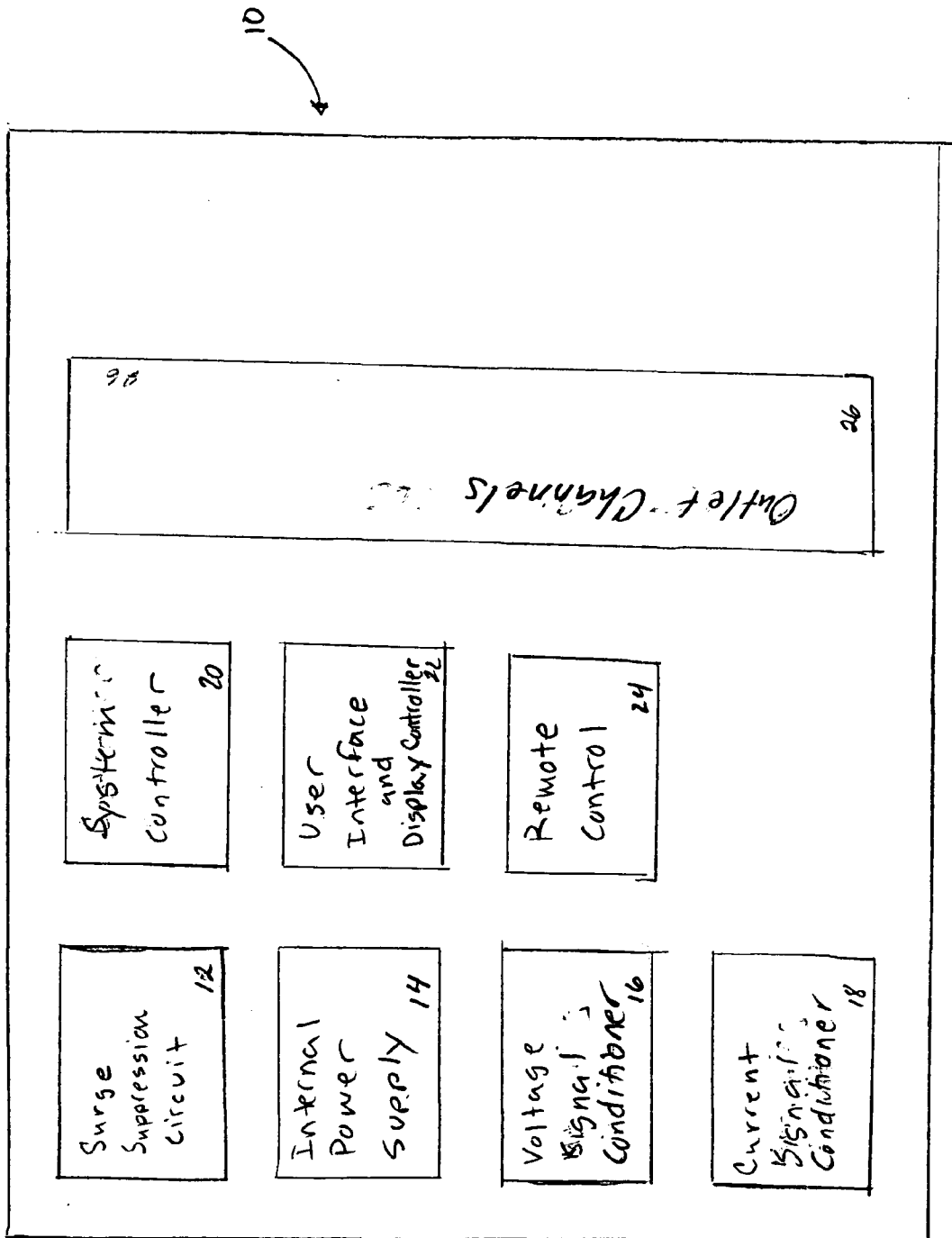


FIG. 1

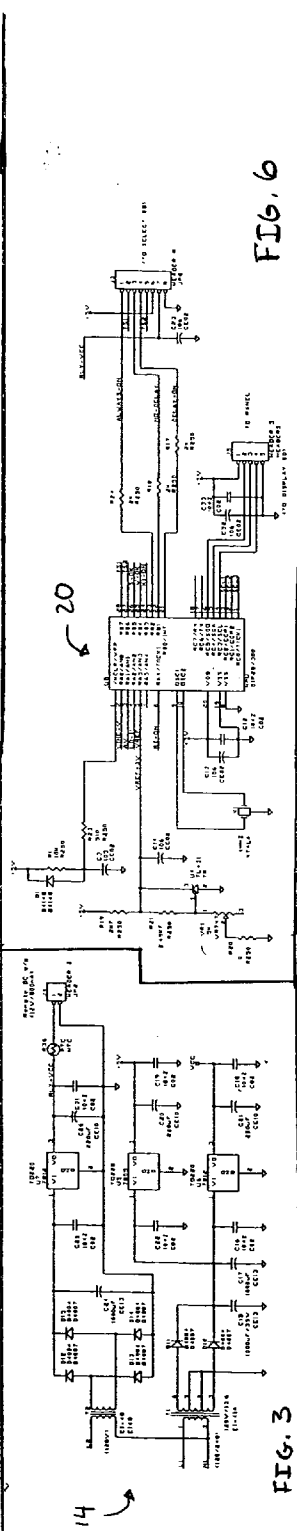
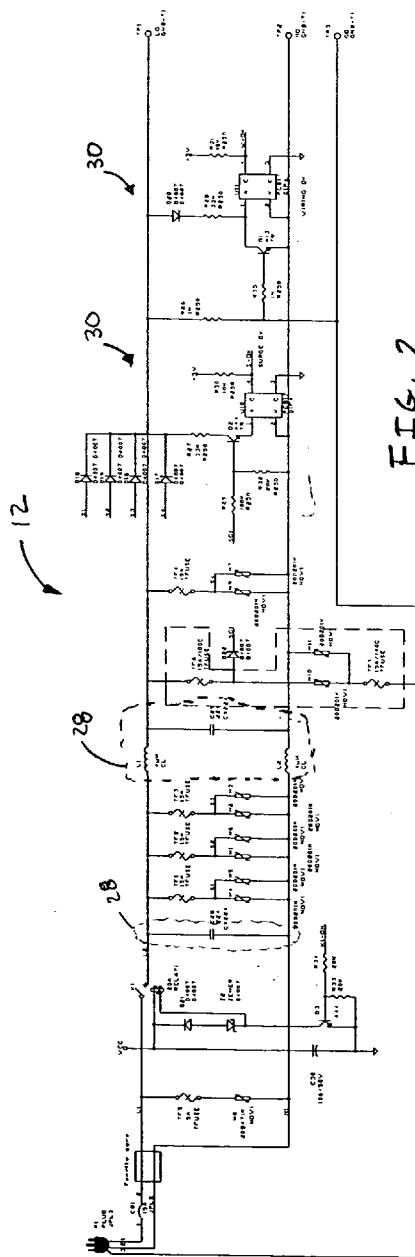


FIG. 6

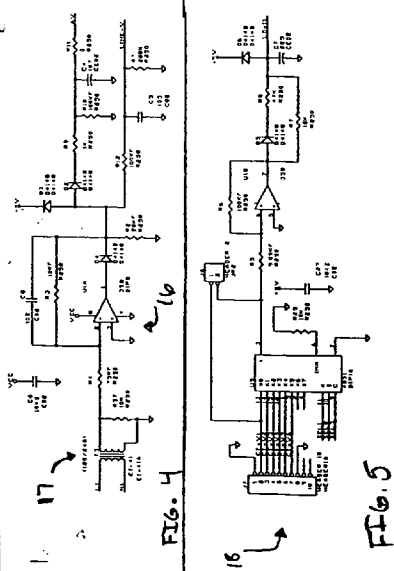
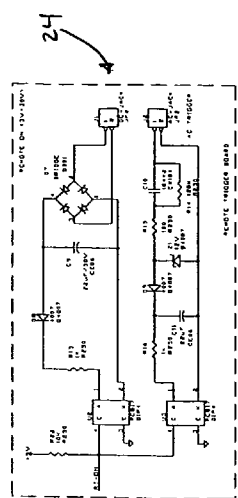


FIG. 5



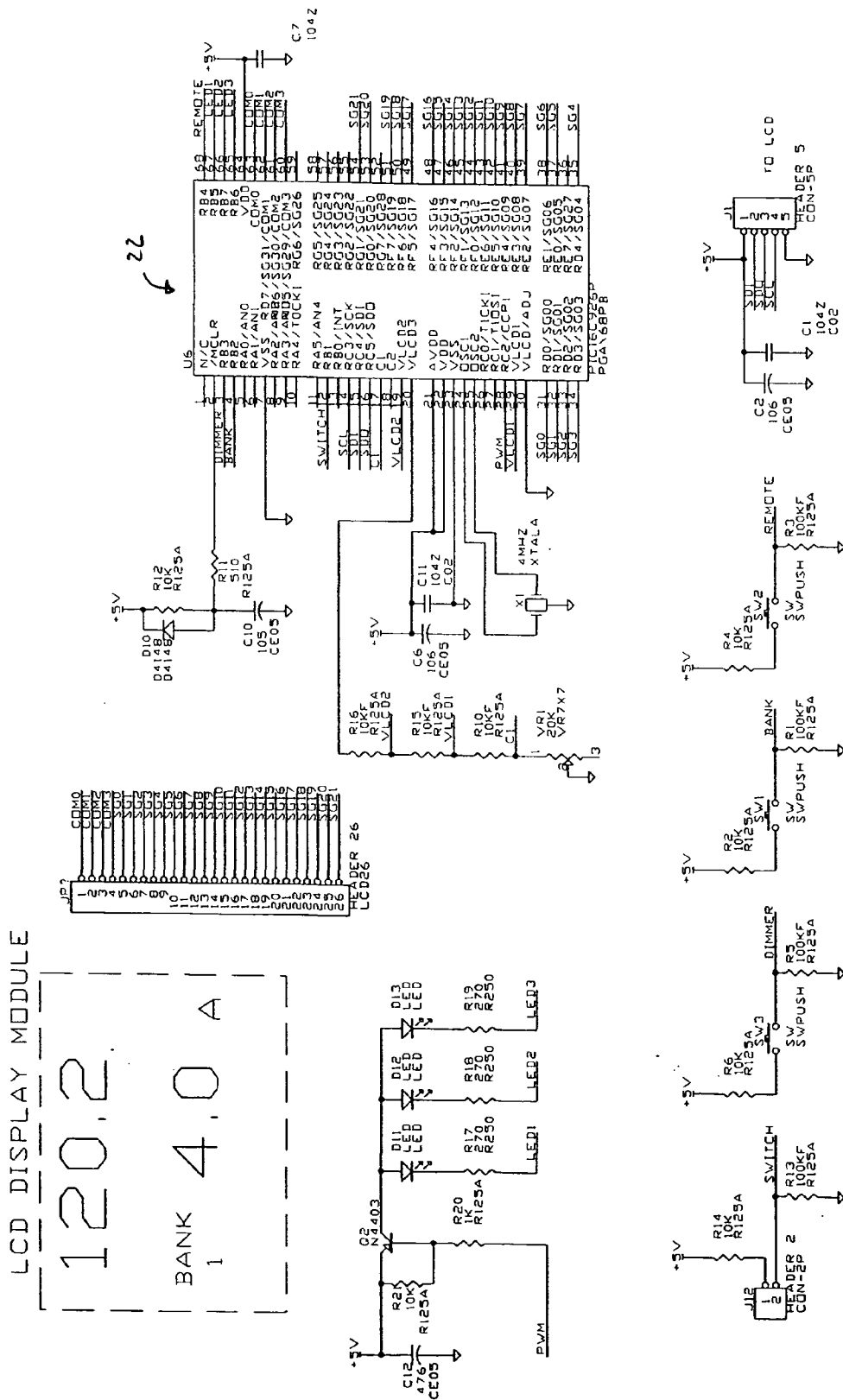


FIG. 8

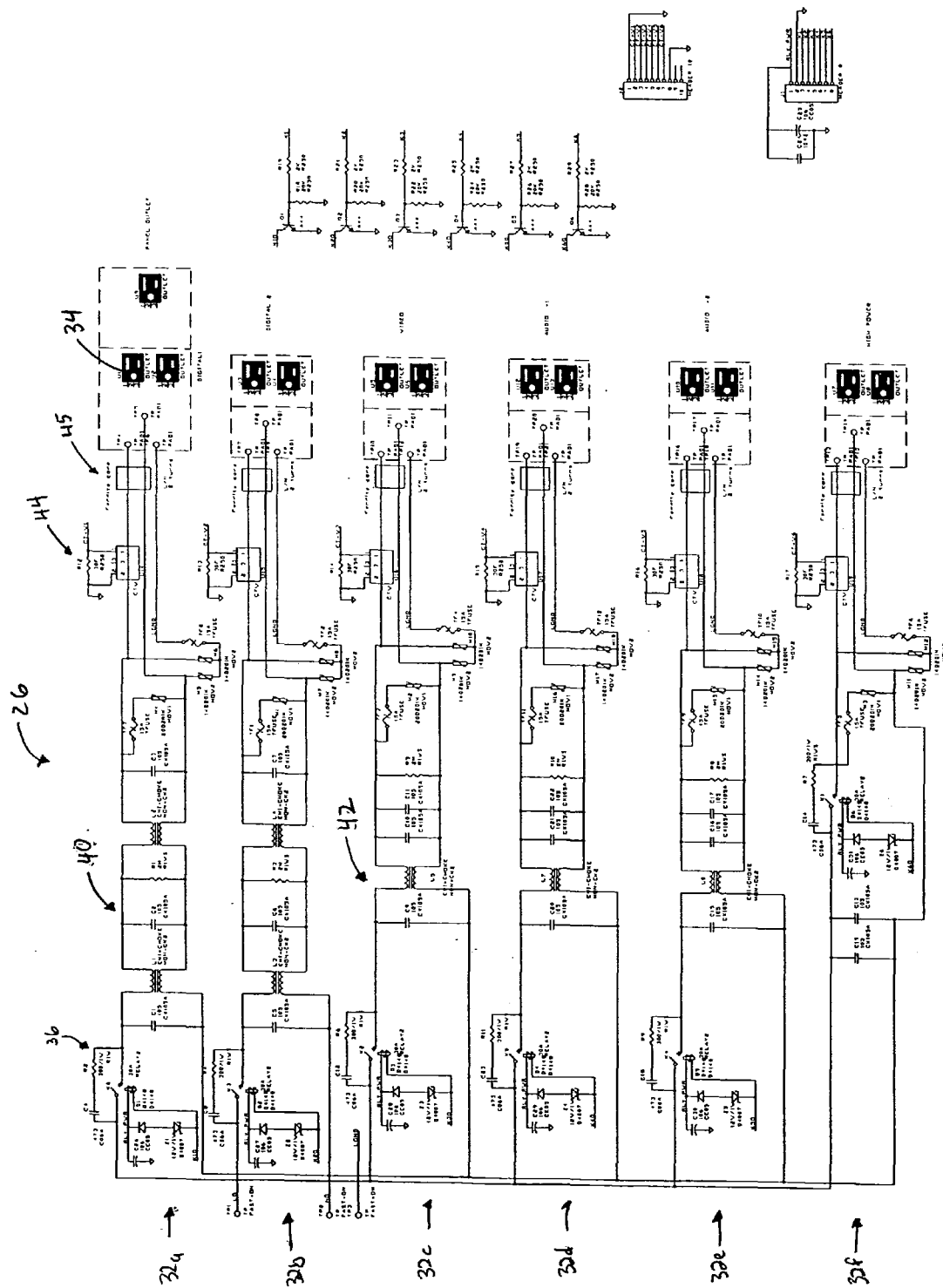


FIG. 9

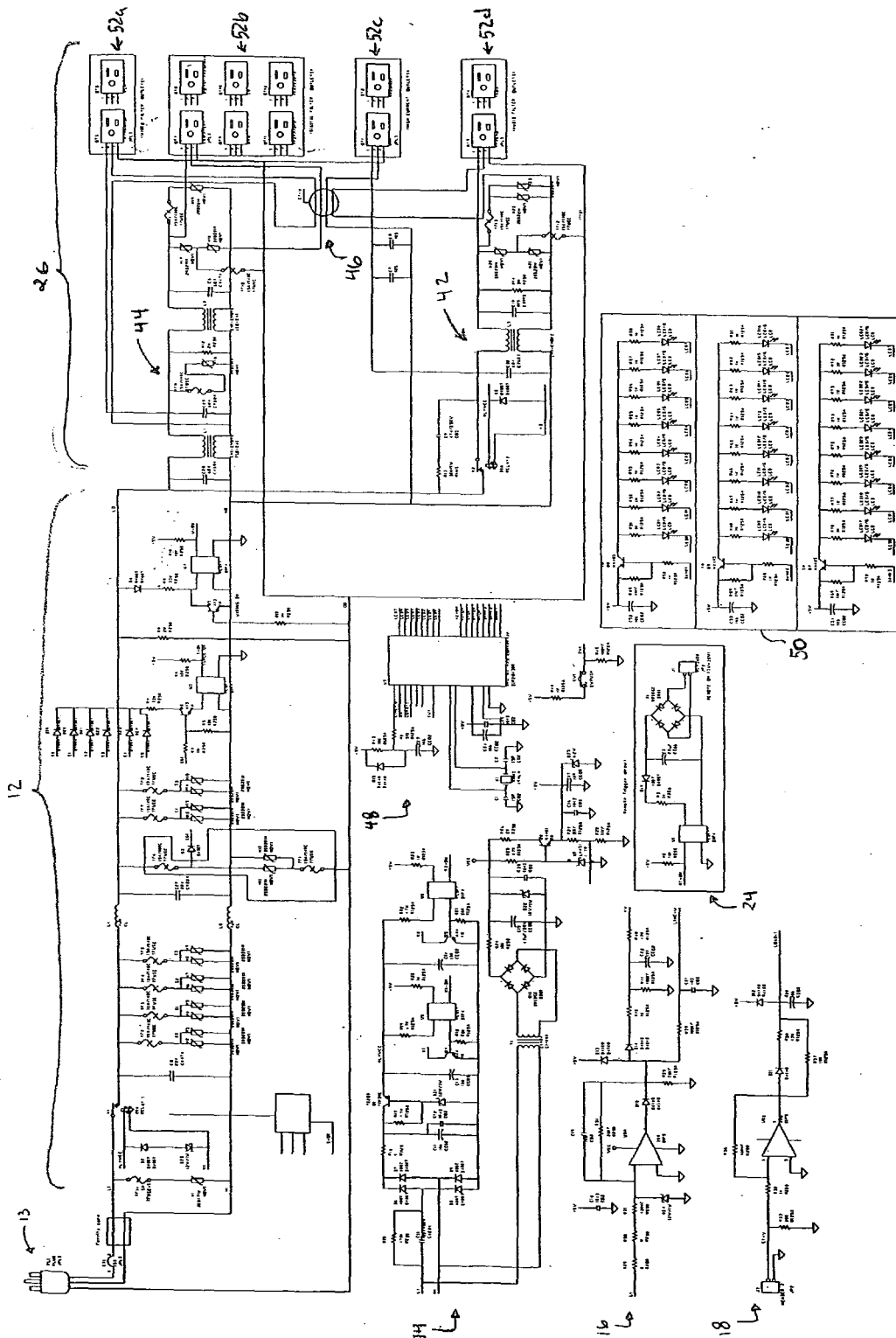


FIG. 10

POWER LINE CONDITIONER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The invention relates to the field of power line devices for electrical power distribution, and more specifically, to a multi-outlet power line conditioner that allows several electrically powered devices to be coupled to a single outlet and provides surge protection, filtering and visual voltage and current indications.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Multi-outlet power conditioners provide high purity electrical power to multiple electronic devices powered using a single wall outlet. Such devices often contain surge protection circuits for protecting consumer electronics, such as computers, televisions and other audio/visual equipment, from damage resulting from random power surges and voltage spikes. Power conditioners also typically contain filtering elements for reducing AC power line noise.

[0003] One shortcoming of conventional power conditioners is that they generally do not provide a visual indication of power conditions so that the user can determine if the electronic devices are receiving power at optimal voltage and current conditions. One attempt to overcome this problem is described in Lee et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,456,091. Lee generally describes a power line conditioner having a having LED indicators for showing input current and input voltage levels received by the power line conditioner from the wall outlet.

[0004] However, power conditioners are typically used to power multiple electrical devices, such as, separate audio, visual or computer devices, having different power requirements. While Lee generally describes a means for detecting and displaying input voltage and current from the wall outlet, it fails to provide an effective means for monitoring and displaying the voltage and current delivered to the separate outlets for each electrical device. Furthermore, Lee does not provide a means for measuring electrical current conditions after transmission through the circuitry of the power conditioner. It would therefore be highly desirable to provide a power conditioner having the capability of monitoring and displaying voltage and current actually received by the separate electronic devices.

[0005] The present invention provides these and other advantages over conventional power line conditioners.

SUMMARY

[0006] An electrical power conditioning apparatus in accordance with the present invention generally includes an electrical input for receiving power from the power source, a surge suppression circuit and a plurality of electrical outlets. A plurality of parallel channels connect the input to at least one of the plurality of outlets. At least one of the plurality of channels includes a filter circuit and a current sensor circuit for measuring the current through the channel. One or more displays are electrically connected to the current measuring circuits to provide a visual indication of voltage and current measurements.

DRAWINGS

[0007] These and other features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become more fully apparent from

the following detailed description, appended claims, and accompanying drawings where:

[0008] FIG. 1 is a block diagram of an embodiment of a power conditioner apparatus in accordance with the present invention;

[0009] FIG. 2 is a schematic of an embodiment of a surge suppression circuit;

[0010] FIG. 3 is a schematic of an embodiment of an internal power supply;

[0011] FIG. 4 is a schematic of an embodiment of a voltage signal conditioner;

[0012] FIG. 5 is a schematic of an embodiment of a current signal conditioner;

[0013] FIG. 6 is a schematic of an embodiment of a system controller;

[0014] FIG. 7 is a schematic of an embodiment of a remote control;

[0015] FIG. 8 is a schematic of an embodiment of a user interface and display controller;

[0016] FIG. 9 is a schematic of an embodiment of outlet channels; and

[0017] FIG. 10 is a schematic of an embodiment of a power conditioner apparatus of the present invention having a single current sensing circuit.

[0018] For simplicity and clarity of illustration, the drawing figures illustrate the general elements of the apparatus. Description and details of well-known features and techniques are omitted to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0019] An electrical power conditioning apparatus in accordance with the present invention comprises an electrical input for receiving power from the power source, a surge suppression circuit, a plurality of electrical outlets and plurality of parallel channels connecting the input to one or more of the outlets. One or more of the plurality of channels includes a filter circuit and a current sensor circuit for measuring the current through each channel. A display is electrically connected to the current measuring circuit to provide a visual indication of current measurements.

[0020] Referring to FIG. 1, a preferred embodiment of the power line conditioner apparatus 10 comprises the following main components: surge suppression circuit 12, internal power supply 14, voltage signal conditioner 16, current signal conditioner 18, system controller 20, user interface and display controller 22, remote control 24, and outlet channels 26. The apparatus 10 may be electrically coupled to received power from a standard wall outlet via a plug and/or cord or, alternatively, may be directly connected to a source of power without a plug and/or cord.

[0021] FIG. 2 illustrates an embodiment of a surge suppression circuit 12. In the illustrated example, the surge suppression circuit is electrically coupled to an electrical power source via an electrical input, such as a plug 13. The surge suppression circuit 12 can include one or more filters

28, which are preferably configured to filter higher frequency noise. The surge suppression circuit 12 can also include various monitoring circuits 30 for monitoring the condition of the surge suppression circuits. These monitoring circuits may provide output as shown indicating whether there has been a failure in the surge protection circuit or whether the source of power is operationally useful (e.g., whether a proper ground exists or whether the hot and neutral conditions are proper). Various other surge protection devices known in the art can be also be used.

[0022] FIG. 3 illustrates an embodiment of an internal power supply circuit 14 for generating voltages required for various internal components of the apparatus. Various other internal power supply devices known in the art can be also be used.

[0023] FIG. 4 illustrates an embodiment of a voltage signal conditioner 16. Voltage signal conditioner 16 is electrically connected to one or more voltage sensor circuits 17. The voltage signal conditioner 16 receives an AC signal from one or more voltage sensor circuits 17 and converts the signal to a proportional DC signal, which is transmitted to the system controller 20 (FIG. 6).

[0024] FIG. 5 illustrates an embodiment of a current signal conditioner 18. The current signal conditioner 18 is electrically connected to a plurality of current sensor circuits 44 (shown in FIG. 9). Current signal conditioner 18 receives an AC signal from the current sensor 44 and converts the signal to a proportional DC signal, which is transmitted to the system controller 20 (FIG. 6).

[0025] FIG. 6 illustrates an embodiment of a system controller 20. A function of the system controller is to receive DC signals from the voltage signal conditioner 16 and current signal conditioner 18, process those signals, and transmit control signals to the user interface and display control 22 (FIG. 8). The system controller 20 also includes a processor and associated circuitry for controlling the overall operation of the apparatus.

[0026] FIG. 7 illustrates an embodiment of a remote control circuit 24. Functions of the remote control 24 include permitting the apparatus to receive external signals from other devices to turn the apparatus on and off.

[0027] FIG. 8 illustrates an embodiment of a user interface and display controller 22. The display provides a visual indication of current and voltage measurements and other indications.

[0028] FIG. 9 illustrates an embodiment of circuitry for the outlet channels 26, which includes a plurality of parallel channels 32a, 32b, 32c, 32d, 32e and 32f. Each channel transmits electrical power to one or more electrical outlets 34. Each channel can include a power relay or switch 36 for independently turning the channel on and off. One or more channels can include filter circuits of various configurations. For example, the illustrated embodiment channels 32a and 32b have a two-stage filter 40, whereas channels 32c and 32d have a single stage filter configuration 42. The apparatus can also include one or more unfiltered channels. Such channels may be preferable for use for high power devices, such as stereo amplifiers. The illustrated embodiment includes one such unfiltered channel 32f. Each channel can also include an EMI suppression circuit 45 for suppressing high frequency noise transmitted to or from the outlets (e.g.,

from electrical devices plugged into the apparatus). The EMI suppression circuit can comprise, for example, a Ferrite core device.

[0029] One or more of the channels includes a current sensing circuit 44 for sensing the current through the channel. In the illustrated embodiment, each channel 32a-32f includes a current sensing circuit 44. The current sensing circuit can be located anywhere on the outlet channel, but is preferably located at the output of the filter (e.g., filters 40 and 42) close to the electrical outlets 34. Such positioning allows the current sensing circuit to accurately measure current delivered to the outlets 34 and not include current losses in the filter circuit and other control circuits of the apparatus. Thus, the apparatus provides an accurate measurement of the current of each separate channel as actually delivered to the electrical devices powered through the power conditioning apparatus.

[0030] FIG. 10 illustrates an example of an alternative embodiment of the power conditioning apparatus having a single current sensing circuit 46 for measuring the sum of the current through the plurality of channels. In the illustrated embodiment, the power conditioning apparatus generally includes surge suppression circuitry 12, internal power supply 14, voltage signal conditioner 16, current signal conditioner 18, and remote control 24, which have a similar structure and function to the corresponding elements of the multiple current sensing embodiment described above. The illustrated embodiment of the apparatus has a controller 48, which receives DC signals from the voltage signal conditioner 16 and current signal conditioner 18, processes those signals and transmits control signals to the voltage and current status indicators 50.

[0031] The apparatus includes a plurality parallel outlet channels 52a, 52b, 52c, and 52d. The embodiment illustrated in FIG. 10 differs most significantly from the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 2-9 in that the current sensing device 46 is configured to detect the sum of the current through each of the plurality of parallel channels 52a, 52b, 52c and 52d, and transmit an AC signal to current conditioner 18. As in the embodiment illustrated above, the version of the apparatus illustrated in FIG. 10 includes a two-stage filter structure 44 on channel 52b and a single stage filter structure 42 on channel 52d.

[0032] Although the invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments, it should be understood that various changes may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Accordingly, the disclosed examples are intended to be illustrative of the scope of the invention and are not intended to be limiting. The scope of the invention is defined as set forth in the appended claims.

We claim:

1. An electrical power conditioning apparatus electrically connecting a power source to a plurality of electrical devices, the apparatus comprising:

- an electrical input for receiving power from the power source;
- a surge suppression circuit;
- a plurality of electrical outlets;
- a plurality of parallel channels, each channel electrically connecting the input to at least one of the plurality of

outlets, at least one of the plurality of channels comprising:

a filter circuit;

a current sensor circuit for measuring the current through the channel; and

one or more displays electrically connected to the current measuring circuits for providing a visual indication of current measurements.

2. The apparatus of claim 1 further comprising one or more voltage measuring circuits electrically connected to the one or more displays for providing a visual indication of voltage measurements.

3. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the current sensor circuit is positioned at the output of the filter circuit so as not to measure any internal current losses of the apparatus.

* * * * *