

FILE HISTORY US 6,012,007

PATENT: 6,012,007

INVENTORS: Fortune, Duane Donald

Cashler, Robert John

TITLE: Occupant detection method and

apparatus for air bag system

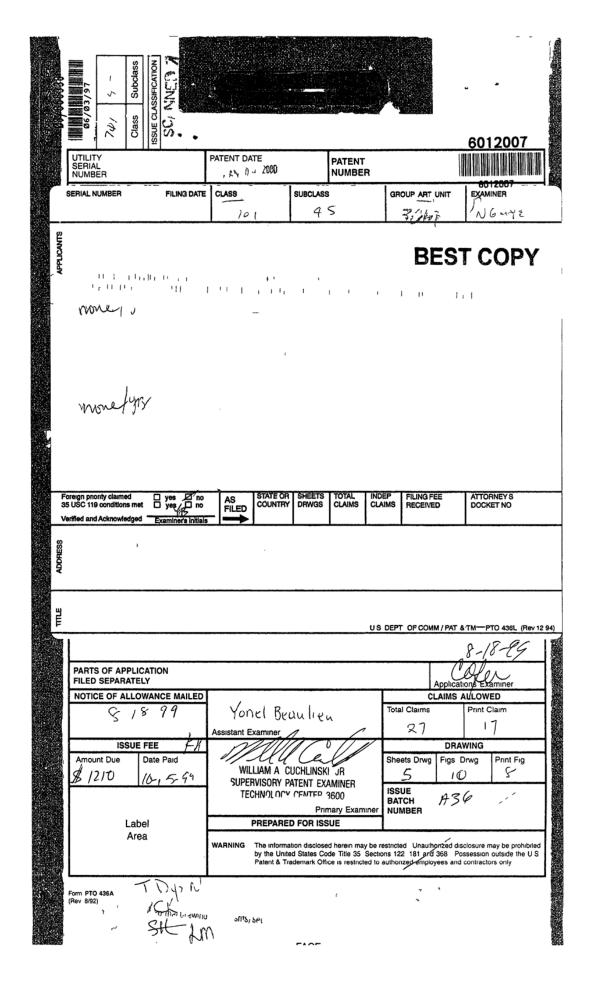
NO:

APPLICATION US1997868338A

FILED: 03 JUN 1997

ISSUED: 04 JAN 2000

COMPILED: 06 MAY 2014



6,012,007

OCCUPANT DETECTION METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AIR BAG SYSTEM

Transaction History

Date	Transaction Description
06-03-1997	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed
06-03-1997	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed
07-12-1997	Initial Exam Team nn
09-08-1997	IFW Scan & PACR Auto Security Review
10-23-1997	Application Dispatched from OIPE
12-18-1997	Case Docketed to Examiner in GAU
12-19-1997	Change in Power of Attorney (May Include Associate POA)
01-20-1999	Case Docketed to Examiner in GAU
04-07-1999	Non-Final Rejection
04-09-1999	Mail Non-Final Rejection
07-09-1999	Response after Non-Final Action
07-21-1999	Date Forwarded to Examiner
08-18-1999	Mail Notice of Allowance
08-18-1999	Notice of Allowance Data Verification Completed
09-07-1999	Workflow - Drawings Finished
09-07-1999	Workflow - Drawings Matched with File at Contractor
09-07-1999	Workflow - Drawings Received at Contractor
09-17-1999	Workflow - Drawings Sent to Contractor
09-21-1999	Workflow - File Sent to Contractor
10-15-1999	Issue Fee Payment Verified
12-15-1999	Workflow - Complete WF Records for Drawings
12-19-1999	Application Is Considered Ready for Issue
12-23-1999	Issue Notification Mailed
01-04-2000	Recordation of Patent Grant Mailed

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7/1995 Cashler et al. 364/424.05

[54] OCCUPANT DETECTION METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AIR BAG SYSTEM

[75] Inventors: Duane Donald Fortune, Lebanon; Robert John Cashler, Kokomo, both

[73] Assignee: Delphi Technologies, Inc., Troy, Mich.

[21] Appl. No.: 08/868,338

[22] Filed: Jun. 3, 1997

Related U.S. Application Data

Continuation-in-part of application No. 08/566,029, Dec. 1, 1995, Pat. No. 5,732,375. [63]

Int. Cl.⁷ B60R 21/12; B60R 21/32 [52] U.S. Cl. 701/45; 701/46; 340/436; 180/271; 180/273; 280/730.1; 280/735;

Field of Search .

3/1998 Cashler Primary Examiner-William A. Cuchlinski, Jr.

Assistant Examiner—Yonel Beaulieu Attorney, Agent, or Firm-Jimmy L. Funke

ABSTRACT

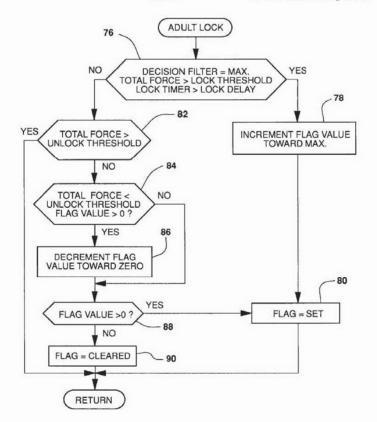
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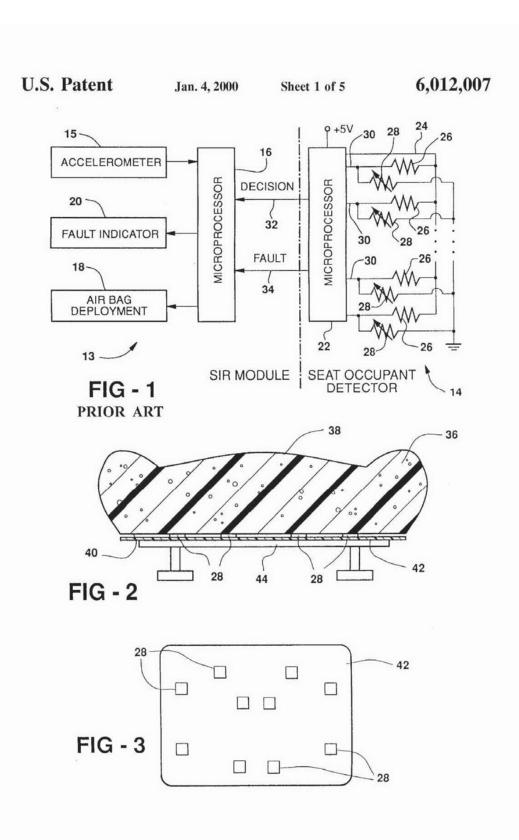
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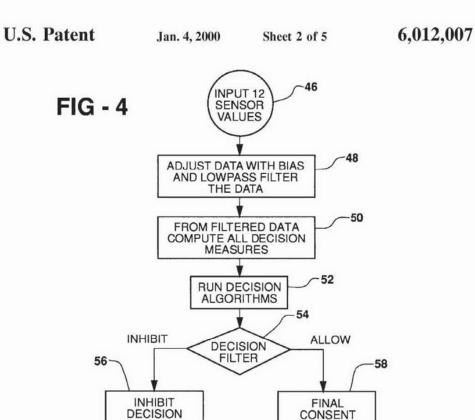
Pressure sensors on the bottom surface of a seat cushion respond to occupant weight. A microprocessor evaluates the sensor outputs according to total force, load rating, long term average, sensor groups and a fuzzy measure to discriminate between large and small occupants and allow air bag deployment for large but not small occupants. Allow and inhibit decisions are filtered avoid sudden response to transient pressure changes on the seat. When a large occupant is positively detected, an allow decision is locked in place as long as total force exceeds a threshold.

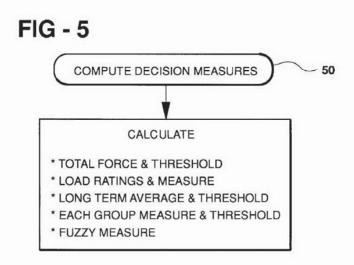
27 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



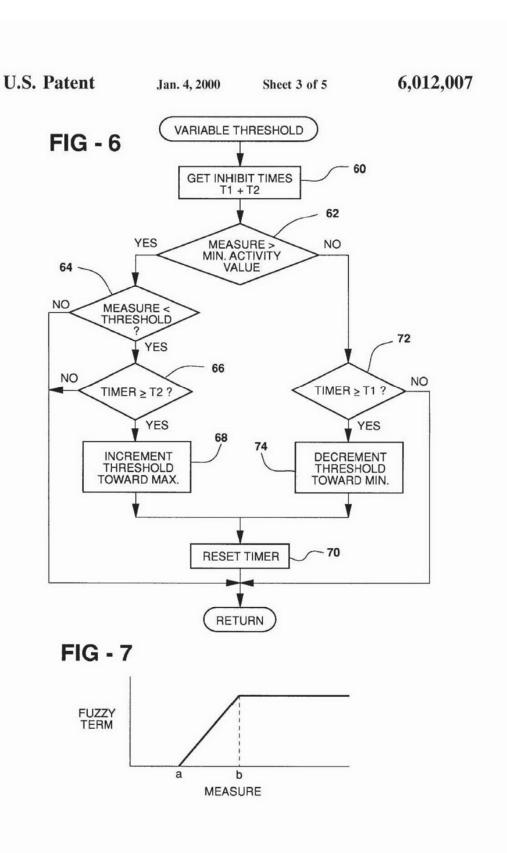
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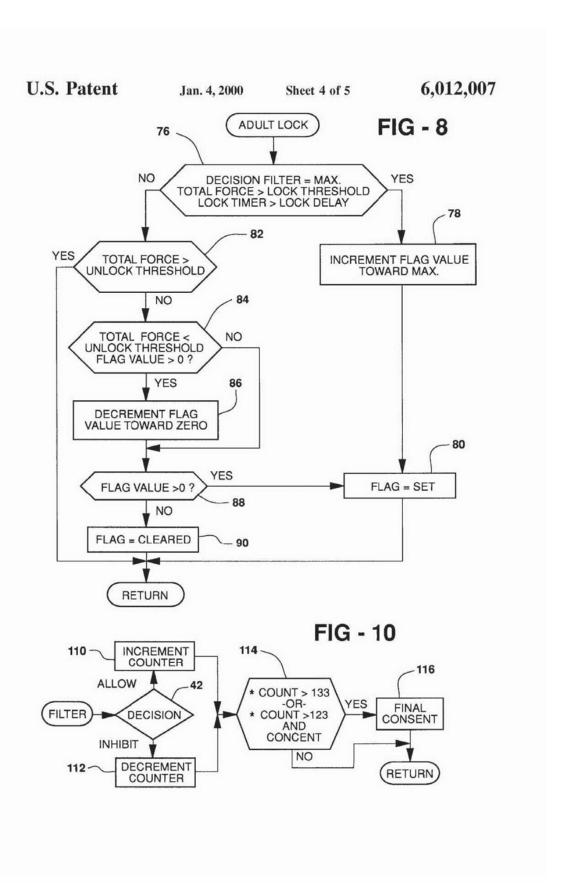


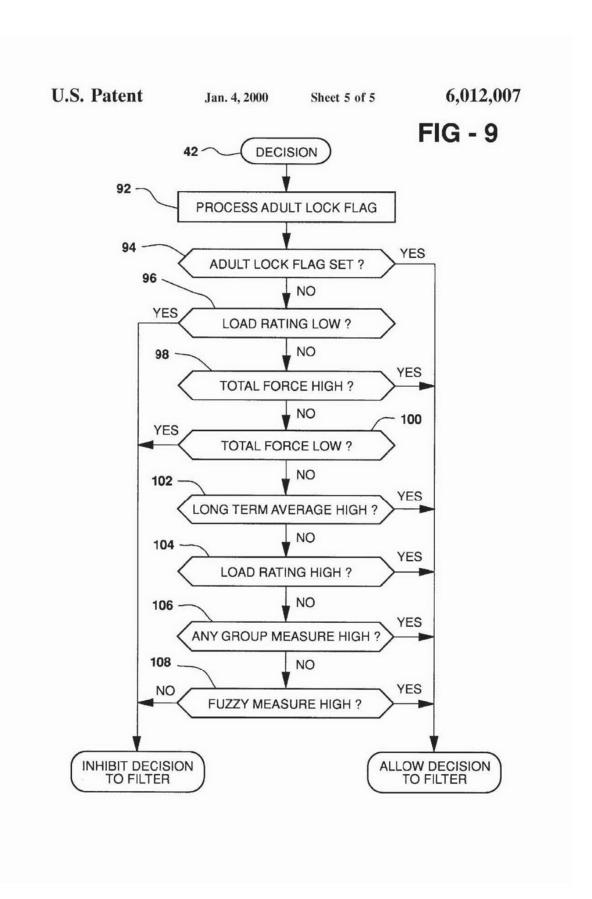




CONSENT







OCCUPANT DETECTION METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AIR BAG SYSTEM

This is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/566,029, filed Dec. 1, 1995, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,732,375, issued Mar. 24, 1998, which is also assigned to the assignee of the present invention.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to an occupant restraint system 10 can be used determine whether to allow deployment. using an occupant detection device and particularly to an airbag system having seat pressure detectors in the seat.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The expanding use of supplemental inflatable restraints 15 (SIRs) or air bags for occupant protection in vehicles increasingly involves equipment for the front outboard passenger seat. The driver side air bag has been deployed whenever an imminent crash is sensed. The position and size of the driver is fairly predictable so that such deployment can advantageously interact with the driver upon a crash. The passenger seat, however, may be occupied by a large or a small occupant including a baby in an infant seat. It can not be assumed that a passenger of any size is at an optimum position (leaning against or near the seat back). In a system designed for effective interaction with a full sized adult, an advantageous interaction with a small person may not be attained. In such cases it is preferred to disable the passenger side airbag when a small person occupies the seat or when

It has been proposed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,474,327 to Schousek, entitled "VEHICLE OCCUPANT RESTRAINT WITH SEAT PRESSURE SENSOR", and in U.S. Pat. No. 5,732,375, issued Mar. 24, 1998 and assigned to the assignee of this invention, to incorporate pressure sensors in the passenger seat and monitor the response of the sensors by a microprocessor to evaluate the weight and weight distribution, and for inhibiting deployment in certain cases. These disclosures teach the use of sensors on the top surface of the seat, just under the seat cover, and algorithms especially for detecting the presence and orientation of infant seats. Both of these disclosures form a foundation for the present invention and are incorporated herein by reference. It is desirable, however to provide a system which is particularly suited for discriminating between heavy and light occupants and for robust operation under dynamic conditions such as occupant shifting or bouncing due to

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the invention to discriminate in a SIR system between large and small seat occupants for a determination of whether an airbag deployment should be permitted. Another object in such a system is to maintain 55 reliable operation in spite of dynamic variations in sensed

A SIR system, as is well known, has an acceleration sensor to detect an impending crash, a microprocessor to process the sensor signal and to decide whether to deploy an 60 air bag, and a deployment unit fired by the microprocessor. An occupant detection system can determine if an occupant or infant seat is positioned in a way to not benefit from deployment, and then signaling the microprocessor whether to allow or inhibit deploying the air bag.

A number of sensors, judicially located in the seat, can garner sufficient load and distribution information to allow

determination of the occupant size. Each sensor is a very thin resistive device, having lower resistance as pressure increases. This information is then used to determine whether to inhibit airbag deployment. The sensors are arranged in groups in the seat. A microprocessor is programmed to sample each sensor, determine a total weight parameter by summing the forces, determine the forces on local groups of sensors, and averaging or filtering to provide several different measures of seat occupancy, each of which

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other advantages of the invention will become more apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein like references refer to like parts and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of a prior art SIR system incorporating a seat occupant detector;

FIG. 2 is a cross section of a seat equipped with pressure sensors, according to the invention;

FIG. 3 is a view of a seat support of FIG. 2 equipped with pressure sensors;

FIG. 4 is flow chart representing an overview of an algorithm for determining deployment consent according to

FIG. 5 is a flow chart representing a method of computing decision measures used in the algorithm of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a flow chart representing a method of computing variable thresholds according to the invention;

FIG. 7 is a graphical representation of a function used in fuzzy logic for determining load ratings and a fuzzy mea-

FIG. 8 is a flow chart representing a method of computing an adult lock flag according to the invention;

FIG. 9 is a flow chart for deployment decision according to the invention; and

FIG. 10 is a flow chart representing a method of filtering allow and inhibit decisions according to the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to FIG. 1, a SIR system includes a SIR module 45 13 coupled to a seat occupant sensing system 14. The SIR module 13 includes an accelerometer 15 mounted on the vehicle body for sensing an impending crash, a microprocessor 16 for receiving a signal from the accelerometer and for deciding whether to deploy an air bag. An air bag deployment unit 18 is controlled by the microprocessor 16 and fires a pyrotechnic or compressed gas device to inflate an air bag when a deploy command is received. A fault indicator 20, also controlled by the microprocessor 16 will show a failure of the seat occupant sensing system 14.

It is the aim of the seat sensing system 14 to inhibit air bag deployment when a seat is empty or occupied by a small child, while allowing deployment when the occupant is large. For example, the system may be tuned to always inhibit deployment for occupants weighing less than 66 pounds, and always allow deployment for occupants exceeding 105 pounds. The seat occupant sensing system 14 comprises a microprocessor 22 having a 5 volt supply and an enabling line 24 periodically provided with a 5 volt enabling pulse, and a series of voltage dividers coupled between the enabling line 24 and ground. Each voltage divider has a fixed resistor 26 in series with a pressure sensor or variable resistor 28, and the junction point of each resistor 26 and 3

variable resistor 28 is connected to an A/D port 30 of the microprocessor 22. The microprocessor 22 controls the pulse on enabling line 24 and reads each sensor 28 voltage during the pulse period. The microprocessor 22 analyzes the sensor inputs and issues a decision whether to inhibit air bag deployment and the decision is coupled to the microprocessor 16 by a line 32. The microprocessor 22 also monitors its decisions for consistency and issues a fault signal on line 34 to the microprocessor 16 if faults continue to occur over a long period.

Each fixed resistor 26 is, for example, 10 kohms and the variable resistors vary between 10 kohms at high pressure and 100 kohms at low pressure. Then the voltage applied to the ports 30 will vary with pressure. Each sensor comprises two polyester sheets each having a film of resistive ink connected to a conductive electrode, the two resistive films contacting one another such that the resistance between electrodes decreases as pressure increases. Such pressure sensors are available as ALPS pressure sensors from Alps Electric Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

FIG. 2 shows a seat cushion 36 having an upper surface 38 for holding an occupant, and a lower surface 40 seated on a rigid sheet or plastic form 42 which in turn is supported by a seat subassembly 44. The form 42, also shown in FIG. 3, holds a dozen pressure sensors 28 on its upper surface so that the sensors are pressed against the bottom surface 40 of the seat cushion 36. Automotive seat cushions assemblies do not normally have the form 42 but here it serves to hold the sensors 28 and to provide a reaction surface for the sensors, allowing each sensor to detect a force imposed by the weight of a seat occupant.

The method of operation is illustrated by a series of flowcharts wherein the functional description of each block in the chart is accompanied by a number in angle brackets <nn> which corresponds to the reference number of the block. The overall operation is shown in FIG. 4 wherein the sensor values are read by the microprocessor 22 <46> and the data is adjusted by bias correction and low pass filtering <48>. Once every 100 ms one sensor at a time is turned on and sampled. Then a bias calibrated for each sensor is subtracted from each sensor reading. Then all decision measures are computed <50> and decision algorithms are run <52>. The algorithm output is filtered to avoid the effects of transient events and ultimately a decision is made to allow or inhibit air bag deployment <54>. Then either an inhibit signal is issued <56> or an allow signal is issued <58>. The microprocessor executes the algorithm every 100 ms.

The computation of decision measures, as shown in FIG. 5, involves calculating total force and its threshold, sensor load ratings and measure, long term average of sensor readings and its threshold, the measure of each sensor group (right, left, etc.) and corresponding threshold, and a fuzzy measure of sensor readings. A fixed threshold is provided for the fuzzy measure and the load rating measure. The other 55 thresholds are variable.

The variable threshold for a measure will slowly increase if the measure is above a selected minimum activity level (chosen for each measure) and will quickly decrease if the measure is below the level. Inhibit times are chosen for each measure to control the rate of increase or decrease; for increase the time T1 is preferably in the range of 30 to 300 seconds, and for decrease the time T2 is preferably less than 1 second. The threshold is allowed to vary between a minimum value and a maximum value. The variable threshold is calculated as shown in FIG. 6. For this and subsequent flowcharts the functional description of each block in the

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chart is accompanied by a number in angle brackets <nn> which corresponds to the reference number of the block. Inhibit times are selected for each measure. The inhibit times T1 and T2 for the particular measure is retrieved from memory <60>. If the measure is above the minimum activity level <62> and below the variable threshold <64>, and a timer is greater than T2 <66>, the threshold is incremented <68> and the timer is reset <70>. When the measure is less than the minimum activity level <62> and the timer exceeds T1 <72>, the threshold is decremented <74> and the timer reset <70>.

Referring again to FIG. 5, the total force is simply the sum of the sensor outputs. The load ratings are determined in the same way as in the above mentioned application Ser. No. 08/566,029 and as reflected in FIG. 7. There if a measure has a value lower than a it has a zero rating and if it has a value greater than b has a maximum rating, while intermediate values are linearly dependent on the measure. Thus each sensor is given a rating (fuzzy term) depending on its output and reflects the certainty that a load is present. The sum of the ratings gives the load rating measure. The long term average is calculated by 1) averaging all the sensor outputs in each sample period, 2) averaging all of the averages over, say, 16 sample periods, and then 3) long term filtering the result by passing the result through a low pass software filter with a 10 to 20 second time constant. The filter output is the long term average measure. Each group measure is the sum of sensor outputs for various groups of sensors such as a right group, left group, front group, rear group and central

The fuzzy measure is calculated by 1) applying the FIG. 7 function to the long term average measure to obtain a long term fuzzy value, 2) applying the FIG. 7 function to the load rating measure to obtain a load rating fuzzy value, and 3) calculating the product of the two fuzzy values.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart for processing an Adult Lock Flag which will be used is the main decision algorithm. The term "Adult" refers not to the age or maturity of an occupant but rather to a weight which is chosen to distinguish from a small child. When the Adult Lock Flag is set, the output decision will always be to allow deployment. The algorithm uses a lock threshold which is above the total force threshold range and an unlock threshold which represents an empty seat. It also uses a lock delay on the order of one to five minutes, and a lock timer which measures the time since vehicle ignition is turned on. If the decision filter 54 is at its maximum value, the total force is greater than the lock threshold, and the lock timer is larger than the lock delay <76>, a flag value is increased toward a maximum value <78> and the Adult Lock Flag is set <80>. If the decision at block 76 is No, it is determined whether the total force is above the unlock threshold <82> and if not, whether the total force is below the unlock threshold and the flag value is greater than zero <84>. If so, the flag value is decremented toward zero <86>, and in either case the flag value is tested <88>; if the value is above zero the Flag is set <80> and if the value is zero the Flag is cleared <90>.

The main decision algorithm 42 is shown in FIG. 9. Note that this algorithm will result in an allow or an inhibit decision, but this decision is preliminary, subject to subsequent filtering to obtain a final consent to deployment. Each measure is determined to be high or low by comparison with its variable threshold if one has been computed, or against a fixed threshold. The Adult Lock Flag is processed <92> according to FIG. 8 and if the Flag is set <94> an allow decision is made. If not, and the load rating is low <96> an inhibit decision is made. If the rating is not low the total

force is tested <98, 100>. If high, an allow decision is issued and if low an inhibit decision is issued. If neither, it is determined whether the long term average measure <102> the load rating <104>, or a group measure <106> is high, and to issue an allow decision. Finally, if no decision has yet been made, an allow or inhibit decision is made on the basis of the fuzzy measure <108>

The final judgment of whether to consent to deployment is made in the decision filter as shown in FIG. 10. An up and down counter starting at zero and having a maximum count 10 of 255 is used. If an allow decision is made <42> the counter is incremented <110> and if an inhibit decision is made the counter is decremented <112>. When the count exceeds 133 <114> final consent to deployment is granted <116>; if consent is already present, a count over 123 is needed to maintain that state to afford hysteresis. When the count falls below 123 the consent is revoked and deployment will be inhibited. Assuming that the increment size is one count, at the 100 ms loop execution rate a minimum of 13.3 seconds will be required to issue the consent, and at least 25.5 20 seconds are needed to reach the maximum count needed to set the Adult Lock Flag. Similarly, once the maximum count is attained, at least 13.2 seconds are needed to revoke the consent.

It will thus be seen that process of determining whether an 25 adult size person is occupying the seat is carried out by analyzing sensor output with several measures to insure both that deployment will be allowed with a large occupant and will not occur with a small occupant. Rapid detection of large adults is enabled by the total force and load rating 30 measures, while dynamic sensor outputs caused by frequent occupant movement are managed by the long term average measure. The fuzzy measure helps discriminate between large and small occupants in borderline cases. The seat structure with sensors placed on the bottom surface of the 35 seat cushion permits sensing of occupant weight without great sensitivity to localized forces on the top surface of the seat. Off center weight distributions caused by sitting on a seat edge or leaning in one direction are still detectable.

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive 40 property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. In a vehicle restraint system having a controller for deploying air bags and means for selectively allowing deployment according to the outputs of seat sensors responding to the weight of an occupant, a method of 45 allowing deployment according to sensor response including the steps of:

determining measures represented by individual sensor outputs and calculating from the sensor outputs a relative weight parameter;

establishing a first threshold of the relative weight param-

allowing deployment when the relative weight parameter is above the first threshold;

establishing a lock threshold above the first threshold; setting a lock flag when the relative weight parameter is above the lock threshold and deployment has been allowed for a given time;

establishing an unlock threshold at a level indicative of an 60 empty seat;

clearing the flag when the relative weight parameter is below the unlock threshold for a time; and

allowing deployment while the lock flag is set.

2. The method defined in claim 1, including:

establishing a second threshold of the relative weight parameter; and

inhibiting deployment when the relative weight parameter is below the second threshold.

3. The method defined in claim 1 wherein the relative weight parameter is the total force detected by all the

4. The method defined in claim 1 wherein the relative weight parameter is a long term average obtained by the following steps:

averaging all sensor outputs over a plurality of sample events to obtain a cumulative average; and

long term filtering the cumulative average to obtain the long term average.

5. The method defined in claim 1 wherein the relative weight parameter is a load rating obtained by:

calculating a load rating for each sensor as a function of the difference between the sensor output and a base value; and

summing the load rating for all the sensors to derive a total load rating.

6. The method defined in claim 1 wherein the relative weight parameter is a fuzzy value obtained by:

calculating a total load rating for all the sensors;

determining a fuzzy load value from the total load rating; calculating a long term average for all the sensors;

determining a fuzzy average value from the long term average; and

combining the fuzzy average and the fuzzy load value to obtain the fuzzy value

7. The method defined in claim 1 wherein the step of setting the lock flag is executed in repetitive loops and comprises:

incrementing a flag value toward a maximum value in each loop when the relative weight parameter is above

decrementing the flag value toward zero in each loop when the relative weight parameter is less than the unlock threshold; and

setting the lock flag when the flag value is greater than zero and clearing the flag when the flag value is zero, so that the flag value at any time determines the minimum time for clearing the flag.

8. The method defined in claim 7 including:

enabling the incrementing step only when a decision filter reaches a maximum count; and

the decision filter includes

incrementing a counter toward a maximum count in each loop when an allow decision is present, and

decrementing the counter when an allow decision is absent.

9. The method defined in claim 1 wherein a step of allowing deployment is a preliminary allow decision and final deployment consent is attained by long term filtering of the allow decision.

10. The method defined in claim 1 wherein a step of allowing deployment is a preliminary allow decision and final deployment consent is attained by the steps of:

beginning at a zero count, periodically incrementing a counter toward a maximum count when an allow decision is present;

periodically decrementing the counter when an allow decision is absent;

establishing an allow threshold; and

issuing deployment consent when the counter count exceeds the threshold.

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11. The method defined in claim 10 wherein the allow threshold has a first value when deployment consent is absent and a lower value when deployment consent is present to afford hysteresis.

12. The method defined in claim 1 wherein the step of 5 establishing a first threshold includes varying the first threshold over time as a function of the relative weight parameter when the relative weight parameter is below the first threshold.

13. The method defined in claim 1 wherein the step of 10 defined in claim 17 wherein: establishing a first threshold includes varying the first threshold over time within a defined range by the steps of:

the seat comprises a resilier bearing an occupant and bearing an occupant and

setting a minimum activity level of the relative weight parameter below the defined range;

increasing the first threshold when the relative weight ¹⁵ parameter is above the minimum activity level and below the first threshold;

decreasing the first threshold when the relative weight parameter is below the minimum activity level.

14. The method defined in claim 13 wherein increasing the first threshold is permitted only after set adjustment times have elapsed since a previous variation.

15. The method defined in claim 13 wherein increasing or decreasing the first threshold is permitted only after set adjustment times have elapsed since the previous adjustment.

16. In a vehicle restraint system having a controller for deploying air bags and means for inhibiting deployment when a seat is not occupied by an adult including seat sensors responding to the weight of an occupant, a method of inhibiting and allowing deployment according to sensor response including the steps of:

determining forces represented by individual sensor outputs and total force represented by all sensor outputs; 35 establishing a first threshold of total force and a second threshold below the first threshold;

inhibiting deployment when the total force is below a second threshold, and allowing deployment when the total force is above the first threshold;

establishing a lock threshold above the first threshold; setting a lock flag when the total force is above the lock

setting a lock flag when the total force is above the lock threshold and deployment has been allowed for a given time:

establishing an unlock threshold at a level indicative of an empty seat;

clearing the flag when the total force is below the unlock threshold for a time; and

allowing deployment while the lock flag is set.

17. In a vehicle restraint system having a controller for deploying air bags, means for inhibiting and allowing deployment according to whether a seat is occupied by a person of at least a minimum weight comprising:

seat sensors responding to the weight of an occupant to 55 produce sensor outputs;

a microprocessor coupled to the sensor outputs and programmed to inhibit and allow deployment according to sensor response and particularly programmed to

determine measures represented by individual sensor 60 outputs and calculate from the sensor outputs a relative weight parameter,

establish a first threshold of the relative weight parameter,

allow deployment when the relative weight parameter 65 is above the first threshold,

establish a lock threshold above the first threshold,

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set a lock flag when the relative weight parameter is above the lock threshold and deployment has been allowed for a given time,

establish an unlock threshold at a level indicative of an empty seat,

clear the flag when the relative weight parameter is below the unlock threshold for a time, and

allow deployment while the lock flag is set.

18. Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as

the seat comprises a resilient pad having a top surface for bearing an occupant and a bottom surface;

a support mounting the bottom surface; and

the seat sensors are arrayed on the bottom surface for sensing forces imposed by the weight of the occupant.

19. Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein:

the seat comprises a resilient pad having a top surface for bearing an occupant and a bottom surface;

a support including a panel supporting the bottom surface;

the seat sensors are arrayed in an interface defined by the bottom surface and the panel for sensing forces imposed by the weight of the occupant.

20. Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein the microprocessor is further programmed to inhibit deployment when the relative weight parameter is below a second threshold.

21. Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein the relative weight parameter is the total force detected by all the sensors.

22. Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein relative weight parameter is a long term average of sensor outputs and the microprocessor is further programmed to

average all sensor outputs over a plurality of sample events to obtain a cumulative average, and

long term filter the cumulative average to obtain the long term average.

23. Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein the relative weight parameter is a total load rating of the sensors and the microprocessor is further programmed to

calculate a load rating for each sensor as a function of the difference between the sensor output and a base value; and

sum the load rating for all the sensors to derive a total load rating.

24. Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein to set the lock flag the microprocessor is further programmed to

periodically increment a flag value toward a maximum value when the relative weight parameter is above the lock threshold,

periodically decrement the flag value toward zero when the relative weight parameter is less than the unlock threshold, and

set the lock flag when the flag value is greater than zero and clear the flag when the flag value is zero, so that the flag value at any time determines the minimum time for clearing the flag.

25. Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein a decision to allow deployment is a preliminary decision, and to make a final consent decision the microprocessor is programmed to

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periodically increment a counter toward a maximum count when an allow decision is present,

periodically decrement the counter when an allow decision is absent,

establish an allow threshold, and

issue final consent when the counter count exceeds the threshold.

26. Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein to establish a threshold the microprocessor is programmed to vary the first threshold over time as a function of the relative weight parameter when the relative weight parameter is below the first threshold.

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27. Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein to establish a first threshold which is variable within a defined range the microprocessor is programmed to

set a minimum activity level of the relative weight parameter below the defined range,

increase the first threshold when the relative weight parameter is above the minimum activity level and below the first threshold, and

decrease the first threshold when the relative weight parameter is below the minimum activity level.

* * * * *



PATENT APPLICATION SERIAL NO

US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE FEE RECORD SHEET

07/15/1997 EKURTZ 00000040 DAH 040549 08868338 01 FC 101 770 00 CH 02 FC 103 154 00 CH

> PTO 1556 (5/87)

RS-8 REV 9/29/95

H-198088





DELCO ELECTRONICS CORPORATION
P O BOX 9005
ERC BUILDING - MS D-32
KOKOMO IN 46904

5/30/97

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box Patent Application Washington D C 20231

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Enclosed for filing are the following patent application papers

Docket No

H-198088

Inventors

DUANE DONALD FORTUNE

ROBERT JOHN CASHLER

Title

OCCUPANT DETECTION METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AIR

BAG SYSTEM

Filing Fee Formula

Basic Fee	\$	770 00
Additional Fees	-	
Number of independent claims in excess		
of 3 times \$80 00	\$	0 00
Number of claims in excess of 20		
times \$22 00	\$	154 00
Multiple dependent claim add \$260 00	\$	0 00
Total Filing Fee	5	924 00

The patent specification H-198088 entitled OCCUPANT DETECTION METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AIR BAG SYSTEM and filed in the Patent and Trademark Office herewith is the patent specification for which the inventor(s) executed the Declaration enclosed herewith

Please charge the \$924 00 filing fee to Delco Electronics Corporation Deposit Account No $\,$ 04-0549

JIMMY L FUNKE Reg No 34166 317/451-3481

Enclosures

\$

H-198088

OCCUPANT DETECTION METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AIR BAG SYSTEM

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to an occupant restraint system using an occupant detection device and particularly to an airbag system having seat pressure detectors in the seat

10 Background of the Invention

The expanding use of supplemental inflatable restraints (SIRs) or air bags for occupant protection in vehicles increasingly involves equipment for the front outboard passenger The driver side air bag has been deployed whenever an 15 imminent crash is sensed The position and size of the driver is fairly predictable so that such deployment can advantageously interact with the driver upon a crash The passenger seat, however, may be occupied by a large or a small occupant including 20 of any size is at an optimum position (leaning against or near the seat back) In a system designed for effective interaction with a full sized adult, an advantageous interaction with a small person may not be attained In such cases it is preferred to disable the passenger side airbag when a small person occupies 25 the seat or when the seat is empty

It has been proposed in U S Patent No 5,474,327 to Schousek, entitled "VEHICLE OCCUPANT RESTRAINT WITH SEAT PRESSURE NO. 1, and in U S Patent Application SN 08/566,029 to Cashler entitled "METHOD OF INHIBITING OR ALLOWING AIR BAC DEPLOYMENT",

30 Filed December 1, 1995, and assigned to the assignee of this invention, to incorporate pressure sensors in the passenger seat and monitor the response of the sensors by a microprocessor to evaluate the weight and weight distribution, and for inhibiting deployment in certain cases. These disclosures teach the use of sensors on the top surface of the seat, just under the seat cover, and algorithms especially for detecting the presence and orientation of infant seats. Both of these disclosures form a

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foundation for the present invention and are incorporated herein by reference. It is desirable, however to provide a system which is particularly suited for discriminating between heavy and light occupants and for robust operation under dynamic conditions such as occupant shifting or bouncing due to rough roads

Summary of the Invention

It is therefore an object of the invention to discriminate in a SIR system between large and small seat occupants for a determination of whether an airbag deployment should be permitted. Another object in such a system is to maintain reliable operation in spite of dynamic variations in sensed pressures.

A SIR system, as is well known, has an acceleration

sensor to detect an impending crash, a microprocessor to process
the sensor signal and to decide whether to deploy an air bag, and
a deployment unit fired by the microprocessor. An occupant
detection system can determine if an occupant or infant seat is
positioned in a way to not benefit from deployment, and then

signaling the microprocessor whether to allow or inhibit
deploying the air bag

A number of sensors, judicially located in the seat,

can garner sufficient load and distribution information to allow
determination of the occupant size. Each sensor is a very thin
resistive device, having lower resistance as pressure increases.
This information is then used to determine whether to inhibit
airbag deployment. The sensors are arranged in groups in the
seat. A microprocessor is programmed to sample each sensor,
determine a total weight parameter by summing the forces,
determine the forces on local groups of sensors, and averaging or
filtering to provide several different measures of seat
occupancy, each of which can be used determine whether to allow
deployment.

35 Brief Description of the Drawings

The above and other advantages of the invention will become more apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein like references refer to like parts and wherein

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of a prior art SIR system incorporating a seat occupant detector,

Figure 2 is a cross section of a seat equipped with pressure sensors, according to the invention,

Figure 3 is a view of a seat support of Figure 2 equipped with pressure sensors,

Figure 4/1s flow chart representing an overview of an algorithm for determining deployment consent according to the invention.

Figure 5 is a flow chart representing a method of computing decision measures used in the algorithm of Figure 4, Figure 5 is a flow chart representing a method of computing variable thresholds according to the invention,

Figure 7 is a graphical representation of a function used in fuzzy logic for determining load ratings and a fuzzy measure,

Figure 8 is a flow chart representing a method of computing an adult lock flag according to the invention,

Figure 9 is a flow chart for deployment decision according to the invention, and

Figure 10 is a flow chart representing a method of filtering allow and inhibit decisions according to the invention

Description of the Invention

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Referring to Figure 1, a SIR system includes a SIR

module 13 coupled to a seat occupant sensing system 14. The SIR module 13 includes an accelerometer 15 mounted on the vehicle body for sensing an impending crash, a microprocessor 16 for receiving a signal from the accelerometer and for deciding whether to deploy an air bag. An air bag deployment unit 18 is controlled by the microprocessor 16 and fires a pyrotechnic or compressed gas device to inflate an air bag when a deploy command

is received. A fault indicator 20, also controlled by the microprocessor 16 will show a failure of the seat occupant sensing system 14

It is the aim of the seat sensing system 14 to inhibit 5 air bag deployment when a seat is empty or occupied by a small child, while allowing deployment when the occupant is large example the system may be tuned to always inhibit deployment for occupants weighing less than 66 pounds, and always allow deployment for occupants exceeding 105 pounds The seat occupant 10 sensing system 14 comprises a microprocessor 22 having a 5 volt supply and an enabling line 24 periodically provided with a 5 volt enabling pulse, and a series of voltage dividers coupled between the enabling line 24 and ground Each voltage divider has a fixed resistor 26 in series with a pressure sensor or 15 variable resistor 28, and the junction point of each resistor 26 and variable resistor 28 is connected to an A/D port 30 of the microprocessor 22 The microprocessor 22 controls the pulse on enabling line 24 and reads each sensor 28 voltage during the pulse period The microprocessor 22 analyzes the sensor inputs 20 and issues a decision whether to inhibit air bag deployment and the decision is coupled to the microprocessor 16 by a line 32 The microprocessor 22 also monitors its decisions for consistency and issues a fault signal on line 34 to the microprocessor 16 if faults continue to occur over a long period

Each fixed resistor 26 is, for example, 10 kohms and the variable resistors vary between 10 kohms at high pressure and 100 kohms at low pressure. Then the voltage applied to the ports 30 will vary with pressure. Each sensor comprises two polyester sheets each having a film of resistive ink connected to a conductive electrode, the two resistive films contacting one another such that the resistance between electrodes decreases as pressure increases. Such pressure sensors are available as ALPS pressure sensors from Alps Electric Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan

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Figure 2 shows a seat cushion 36 having an upper 35 surface 38 for holding an occupant, and a lower surface 40 seated on a rigid sheet or plastic form 42 which in turn is supported by a seat subassembly 44 The form 42, also shown in Figure 3, holds a dozen pressure sensors 28 on its upper surface so that the sensors are pressed against the bottom surface 40 of the seat cushion 36 Automotive seat cushions assemblies do not normally have the form 42 but here it serves to hold the sensors 28 and to provide a reaction surface for the sensors, allowing each sensor to detect a force imposed by the weight of a seat occupant

The method of operation is illustrated by a series of flowcharts wherein the functional description of each block in 10 the chart is accompanied by a number in angle brackets <nn> which corresponds to the reference number of the block The overall operation is shown in Figure 4 wherein the sensor values are read by the microprocessor 22 <46> and the data is adjusted by bias correction and low pass filtering <48> Once every 100 ms 15 one sensor at a time is turned on and sampled Then a bias calibrated for each sensor is subtracted from each sensor reading Then all decision measures are computed <50> and decision algorithms are run <52> The algorithm output is filtered to avoid the effects of transient events and ultimately 20 a decision is made to allow or inhibit air bag deployment <54> Then either an inhibit signal is issued <56> or an allow signal is issued <58> The microprocessor executes the algorithm every 100 ms

The computation of decision measures, as shown in

Figure 5, involves calculating total force and its threshold, sensor load ratings and measure, long term average of sensor readings and its threshold, the measure of each sensor group (right, left, etc.) and corresponding threshold, and a fuzzy measure of sensor readings. A fixed threshold is provided for the fuzzy measure and the load rating measure. The other thresholds are variable.

The variable threshold for a measure will slowly increase if the measure is above a selected minimum activity level (chosen for each measure) and will quickly decrease if the measure is below the level. Inhibit times are chosen for each measure to control the rate of increase or decrease, for increase

the time T1 is preferably in the range of 30 to 300 seconds, and for decrease the time T2 is preferably less than 1 second. The threshold is allowed to vary between a minimum value and a maximum value. The variable threshold is calculated as shown in Figure 6. For this and subsequent flowcharts the functional description of each block in the chart is accompanied by a number in angle brackets <nn> which corresponds to the reference number of the block. Inhibit times are selected for each measure. The inhibit times T1 and T2 for the particular measure is retrieved from memory <60>. If the measure is above the minimum activity level, <62> and below the variable threshold <64>, and a timer is greater than T2 <66>, the threshold is incremented <68> and the timer is reset <70>. When the measure is less than the minimum activity level <62> and the timer exceeds T1 <72>, the threshold is decremented <74> and the timer reset <70>.

Referring again to Figure 5, the total force is simply the sum of the sensor outputs The load ratings are determined in the same way as in the above mentioned application SN 08/566,029 and as reflected in Figure 7 There if a measure has 20 a value lower than a it has a zero rating and if it has a value greater than b has a maximum rating, while intermediate values are linearly dependent on the measure Thus each sensor is given a rating (fuzzy term) depending on its output and reflects the certainty that a load is present. The sum of the ratings gives 25 the load rating measure The long term average is calculated by 1) averaging all the sensor outputs in each sample period, 2) averaging all of the averages over, say, 16 sample periods, and then 3) long term filtering the result by passing the result through a low pass software filter with a 10 to 20 second time The filter output is the long term average measure Each group measure is the sum of sensor outputs for various groups of sensors such as a right group, left group, front group, rear group and central group

The fuzzy measure is calculated by 1) applying the 35 Figure 7 function to the long term average measure to obtain a long term fuzzy value, 2) applying the Figure 7 function to the

load rating measure to obtain a load rating fuzzy value, and 3) calculating the product of the two fuzzy values

Figure 8 is a flowchart for processing an Adult Lock Flag which will be used is the main decision algorithm "Adult" refers not to the age or maturity of an occupant but rather to a weight which is chosen to distinguish from a small child When the Adult Lock Flag is set, the output decision will always be to allow deployment The algorithm uses a lock threshold which is above the total force threshold range and an unlock threshold which represents an empty seat It also uses a lock delay on the order of one to five minutes, and a lock timer which measures the time since vehicle ignition is turned on the decision filter 54 is at its maximum value, the total force is greater than the lock threshold, and the lock timer is larger 15 than the lock delay <76>, a flag value is increased toward a maximum value <78> and the Adult Lock Flag is set <80> decision at block 76 is No, it is determined whether the total force is above the unlock threshold <82> and if not, whether the total force is below the unlock threshold and the flag value is 20 greater than zero <84> If so, the flag value is decremented toward zero <86>, and in either case the flag value is tested <88>, if the value is above zero the Flag is set <80> and if the value is zero the Flag is cleared <90>

The main decision algorithm 42 is shown in Figure 9

Note that this algorithm will result in an allow or an inhibit decision, but this decision is preliminary, subject to subsequent filtering to obtain a final consent to deployment. Each measure is determined to be high or low by comparison with its variable threshold if one has been computed, or against a fixed threshold.

The Adult Lock Flag is processed <92> according to Figure 8 and if the Flag is set <94> an allow decision is made. If not, and the load rating is low <96> an inhibit decision is made. If the rating is not low the total force is tested <98, 100>. If high, an allow decision is issued and if low an inhibit decision is issued. If neither, it is determined whether the long term average measure <102> the load rating <104>, or a group measure.

<106> is high, and to issue an allow decision Finally, if no decision has yet been made, an allow or inhibit decision is made on the basis of the fuzzy measure <108>

The final judgment of whether to consent to deployment 5 is made in the decision filter as shown in Figure 10 down counter starting at zero and having a maximum count of 255 If an allow decision is made <42> the counter is incremented <110> and if an inhibit decision is made the counter is decremented <112> When the count exceeds 133 <114> final 10 consent to deployment is granted <116>, if consent is already present, a count over 123 is needed to maintain that state to afford hysteresis When the count falls below 123 the consent is revoked and deployment will be inhibited Assuming that the increment size is one count, at the 100 ms loop execution rate a 15 minimum of 13 3 seconds will be required to issue the consent, and at least 25 5 seconds are needed to reach the maximum count needed to set the Adult Lock Flag Similarly, once the maximum count is attained, at least 13 2 seconds are needed to revoke the

It will thus be seen that process of determining whether an adult size person is occupying the seat is carried out by analyzing sensor output with several measures to insure both that deployment will be allowed with a large occupant and will not occur with a small occupant Rapid detection of large adults 25 is enabled by the total force and load rating measures, while dynamic sensor outputs caused by frequent occupant movement are managed by the long term average measure The fuzzy measure helps discriminate between large and small occupants in borderline cases The seat structure with sensors placed on the 30 bottom surface of the seat cushion permits sensing of occupant weight without great sensitivity to localized forces on the top surface of the seat Off center weight distributions caused by sitting on a seat edge or leaning in one direction are still detectable

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CLAIMS

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The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows

1 In a vehicle restraint system having a controller for deploying air bags and means for selectively allowing deployment according to the outputs of seat sensors responding to the weight of an occupant, a method of allowing deployment according to sensor response including the steps of

determining measures represented by individual sensor outputs and calculating from the sensor outputs a relative weight parameter,

establishing a first threshold of the relative weight parameter,

allowing deployment when the relative weight parameter is above the first threshold,

establishing a lock threshold above the first threshold,

setting a lock flag when the relative weight parameter

10 is above the lock threshold and deployment has been allowed for a
given time,

establishing an unlock threshold at a level indicative of an empty seat,

clearing the flag when the relative weight parameter is below the unlock threshold for a time, and

2 The method defined in claim 1 wherein the means for allowing deployment also is capable of inhibiting deployment,

allowing deployment while the lock flag is set

30 including

establishing a second threshold of the relative weight parameter, and

inhibiting deployment when the relative weight parameter is below the second threshold

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- 3 The method defined in claim 1 wherein the relative weight parameter is the total force detected by all the sensors
- 4 The method defined in claim 1 wherein the relative 5 weight parameter is a long term average obtained by the following steps

averaging all sensor outputs over a plurality of sample events to obtain a cumulative average, and

 $\label{eq:long-term-filtering-the-cumulative-average-to-obtain} 10 the long-term average$

- 5 The method defined in claim 1 wherein the relative weight parameter is a load rating obtained by
- calculating a load rating for each sensor as a function

 of the difference between the sensor output and a base value, and

 summing the load rating for all the sensors to derive a

 total load rating
- - calculating a total load rating for all the sensors, determining a fuzzy load value from the total load rating,
- calculating a long term average for all the sensors,

 determining a fuzzy average value from the long term
 average, and

combining the fuzzy average and the fuzzy load value to obtain the fuzzy value $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$

30 7 The method defined in claim 1 wherein the step of setting the lock flag is executed in repetitive loops and comprises

incrementing a flag value toward a maximum value in
 each loop when the relative weight parameter is above the lock
threshold,

decrementing the flag value toward zero in each loop when the relative weight parameter is less than the unlock threshold, and

- setting the lock flag when the flag value is greater

 than zero and clearing the flag when the flag value is zero,

 whereby the flag value at any time determines the minimum time for clearing the flag
- 8 The method defined in claim 7 including
 10 enabling the incrementing step only when a decision
 filter reaches a maximum count, and
 the decision filter includes

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- 9 The method defined in claim 1 wherein a step of allowing deployment is a preliminary allow decision and final deployment consent is attained by long term filtering of the allow decision
- 10 The method defined in claim 1 wherein a step of allowing deployment is a preliminary allow decision and final deployment consent is attained by the steps of

beginning at a zero count, periodically incrementing a counter toward a maximum count when an allow decision is present, periodically decrementing the counter when an allow decision is absent,

establishing an allow threshold, and
issuing deployment consent when the counter count
exceeds the threshold

11 The method defined in claim 10 wherein the allow threshold has a first value when deployment consent is absent and

a lower value when deployment consent is present to afford hysteresis

- 12 The method defined in claim 1 wherein the step of establishing a first threshold includes varying the first threshold over time as a function of the relative weight parameter when the relative weight parameter is below the first threshold
- 13 The method defined in claim 1 wherein the step of establishing a first threshold includes varying the first threshold over time within a defined range by the steps of setting a minimum activity level of the relative weight parameter below the defined range,

15 increasing the first threshold when the relative weight parameter is above the minimum activity level and below the first threshold,

decreasing the first threshold when the relative weight parameter is below the minimum activity level

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- The method defined in claim 13 wherein increasing the first threshold is permitted only after set adjustment times have elapsed since a previous variation
- 25 15 The method defined in claim 13 wherein increasing or decreasing the first threshold is permitted only after set adjustment times have elapsed since the previous adjustment
- 16 In a vehicle restraint system having a controller
 30 for deploying air bags and means for inhibiting deployment when a
 seat is not occupied by an adult including seat sensors
 responding to the weight of an occupant, a method of inhibiting
 and allowing deployment according to sensor response including
 the steps of
 - determining forces represented by individual sensor outputs and total force represented by all sensor outputs,

establishing a first threshold of total force and a second threshold below the first threshold,

inhibiting deployment when the total force is below a
second threshold, and allowing deployment when the total force is
above the first threshold,

establishing a lock threshold above the first threshold,

setting a lock flag when the total force is above the lock threshold and deployment has been allowed for a given time,

establishing an unlock threshold at a level indicative of an empty seat,

clearing the flag when the total force is below the unlock threshold for a time, and

allowing deployment while the lock flag is set

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17 In a vehicle restraint system having a controller of for deploying air bags, fleans for inhibiting and allowing deployment according to whether a seat is occupied by a person of at least a minimum weight comprising

seat sensors responding to the weight of an occupant to produce sensor outputs,

a microprocessor coupled to the sensor outputs and programmed to inhibit and allow deployment according to sensor response and particularly programmed to

determine measures represented by individual sensor outputs and calculate from the sensor outputs a relative weight parameter,

 ${\tt establish}$ a first threshold of the relative weight parameter,

allow deployment when the relative weight parameter is above the first threshold,

establish a lock threshold above the first threshold,

set a lock flag when the relative weight parameter is above the lock threshold and deployment has been allowed for a given time,

establish an unlock threshold at a level indicative of an empty seat,

clear the flag when the relative weight parameter is below the unlock threshold for a time, and allow deployment while the lock flag is set

18 Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein

the seat comprises a resilient pad having a top surface 10 for bearing an occupant and a bottom surface,

a support mounting the bottom surface, and the seat sensors are arrayed on the bottom surface for sensing forces imposed by the weight of the occupant

- 15 19 Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein
 - the seat comprises a resilient pad having a top surface for bearing an occupant and a bottom surface,
- $$\rm a$$ support including a panel supporting the bottom 20 $\,$ surface, and $\,$
 - the seat sensors are arrayed in an interface defined by the bottom surface and the panel for sensing forces imposed by the weight of the occupant
- 25 20 Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein the microprocessor is further programmed to inhibit deployment when the relative weight parameter is below a second threshold
- 21 Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein the relative weight parameter is the total force detected by all the sensors
- 22 Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as 35 defined in claim 17 wherein relative weight parameter is a long

term average of sensor outputs and the microprocessor is further programmed to

average all sensor outputs over a plurality of sample events to obtain a cumulative average, and

long term filter the cumulative average to obtain the long term average $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left($

23 Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein the relative weight parameter is a total load rating of the sensors and the microprocessor is further programmed to

calculate a load rating for each sensor as a function of the difference between the sensor output and a base value, and sum the load rating for all the sensors to derive a

15 total load rating

24 Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein to set the lock flag the microprocessor and is further programmed to

periodically increment a flag value toward a maximum value when the relative weight parameter is above the lock threshold,

periodically decrement the flag value toward zero when the relative weight parameter is less than the unlock threshold, and

set the lock flag when the flag value is greater than zero and clear the flag when the flag value is zero, whereby the flag value at any time determines the minimum time for clearing the flag

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25 Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein a decision to allow deployment is a preliminary decision, and to make a final consent decision the microprocessor is programmed to

periodically increment a counter toward a maximum count when an allow decision is present,

periodically decrement the counter when an allow decision is absent,

establish an allow threshold, and issue final consent when the counter count exceeds the threshold

26 Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein to establish a threshold the microprocessor is programmed to vary the first threshold over time as a function of the relative weight parameter when the relative weight parameter is below the first threshold

27 Means for inhibiting and allowing deployment as defined in claim 17 wherein to establish a first threshold which 15 is variable within a defined range the microprocessor is programmed to

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set a minimum activity level of the relative weight parameter below the defined range,

increase the first threshold when the relative weight parameter is above the minimum activity level and below the first threshold, and

decrease the first threshold when the relative weight parameter is below the minimum activity level

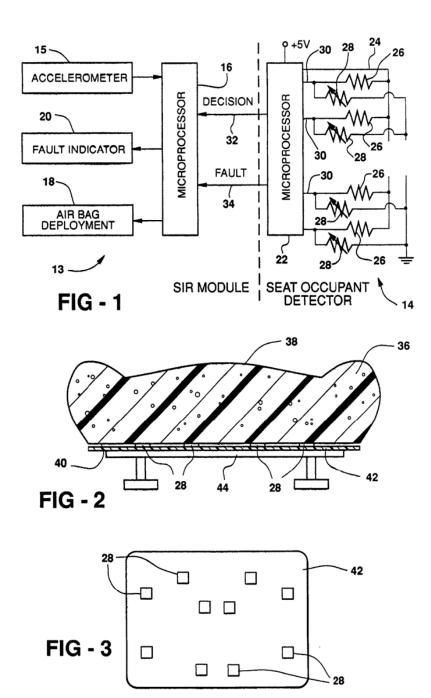
H-198088

OCCUPANT DETECTION METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AIR BAG SYSTEM

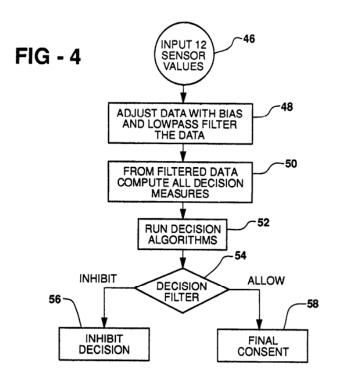
5 Abstract of the Disclosure

Pressure sensors on the bottom surface of a seat cushion respond to occupant weight. A microprocessor evaluates the sensor outputs according to total force, load rating, long term average, sensor groups and a fuzzy measure to discriminate between large and small occupants and allow air bag deployment for large but not small occupants. Allow and inhibit decisions are filtered avoid sudden response to transient pressure changes on the seat. When a large occupant is positively detected, an allow decision is locked in place as long as total force exceeds a threshold.

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CALCULATE

CALCULATE

TOTAL FORCE & THRESHOLD
LOAD RATINGS & MEASURE
LONG TERM AVERAGE & THRESHOLD
EACH GROUP MEASURE & THRESHOLD
FUZZY MEASURE

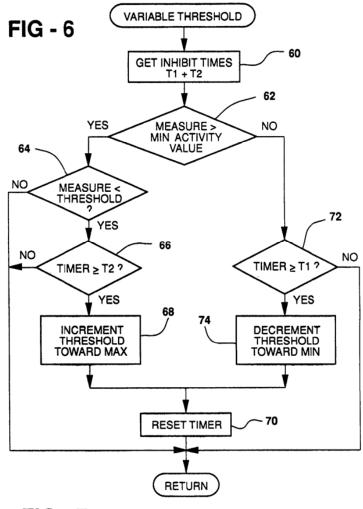
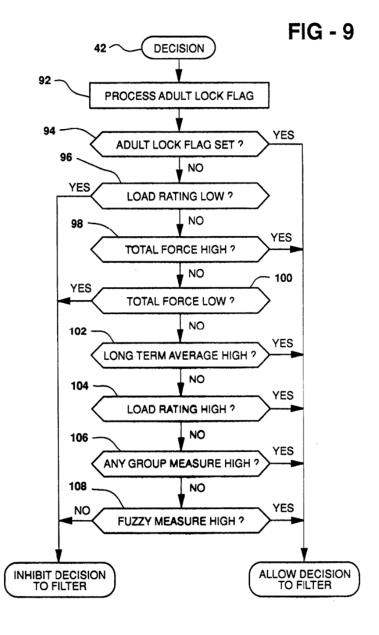


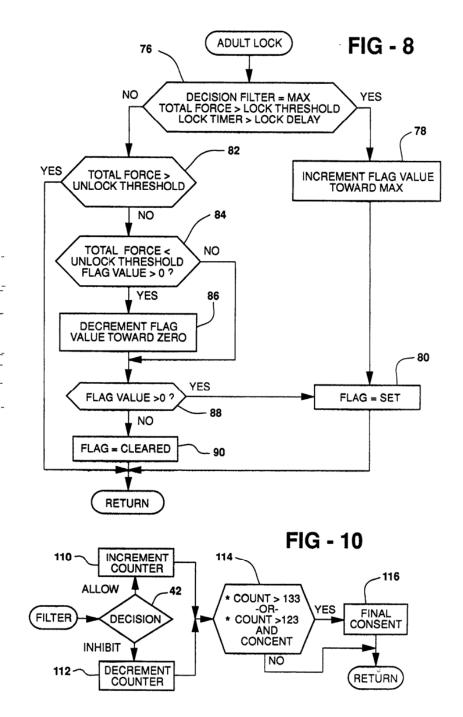
FIG - 7

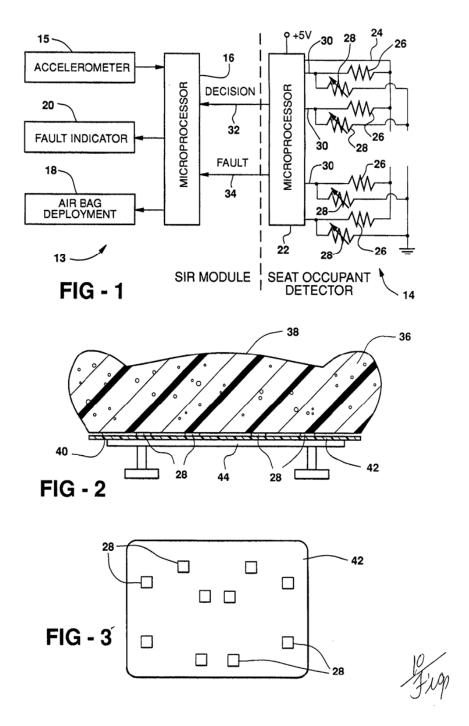
FUZZY
TERM

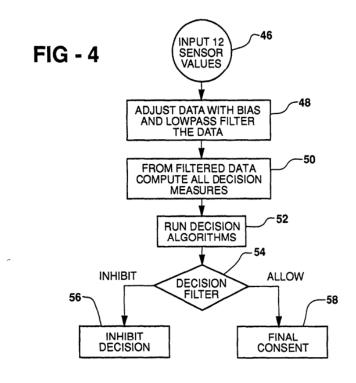
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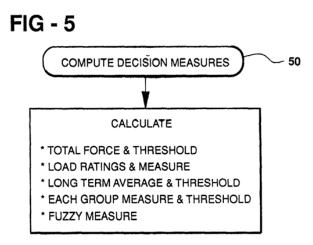
MEASURE

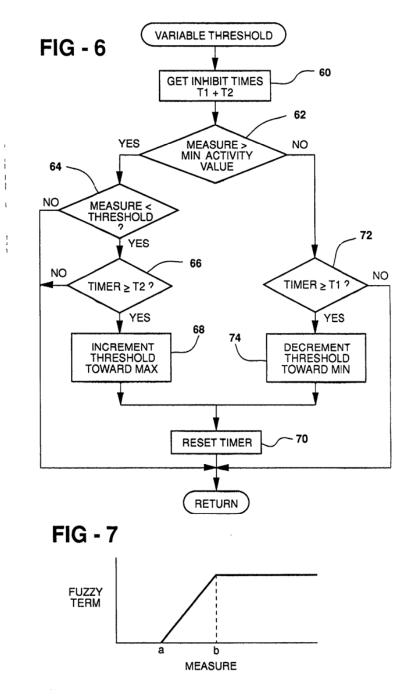


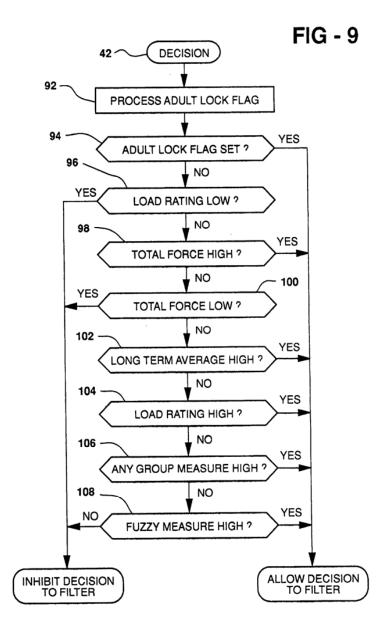


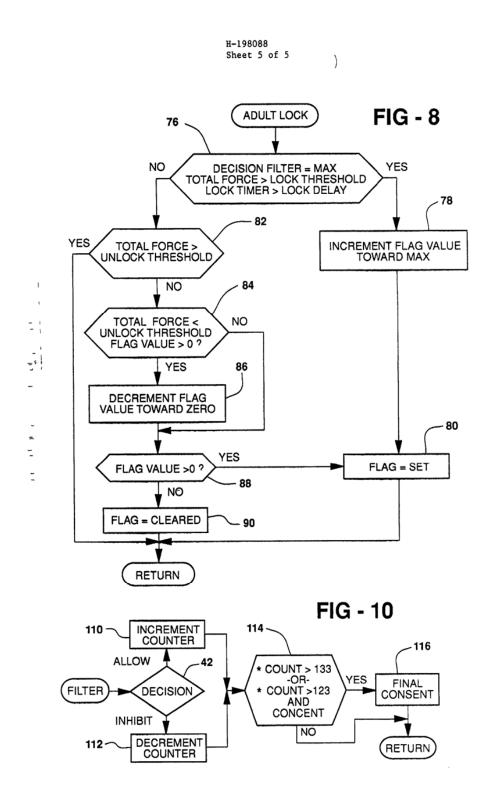












H-198088 Page 1

RS-1 REV 4/13/93

DECLARATION and DESIGNATION OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

As an inventor named below I hereby declare that

My residence post office address and citizenship are stated below next to my

I believe I am the original first and sole inventor (if only one inventor is named below) or an original first and joint inventor (if plural inventors are named below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought in the specification H-198088 entitled

OCCUPANT DETECTION METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AIR
BAG SYSTEM

I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification including the claims as amended by any amendment referred to in this Declaration

√I acknowledge my duty to disclose to the Patent and Trademark Office all
information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in title 37
Code of Federal Regulations section 1 56

I further declare that all statements made above of my own knowledge are true that all statements made above on information and belief are believed to be true and that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under title 18 United States Code section 1001 and may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon

Address all communications to

JIMMY L FUNKE Delco Electronics Corporation P O BOX 9005 ERC Building - Mail Stop D-32 Kokomo IN 46904

Telephone 317/451-3481

Full name DUANE DONALD FORTUNE

Citizenship US

Residence LEBANON IN

Residence LEBANON IN Post office address 6

Inventor s signature

6605 NORTH CALDWELL ROAD LEBANON IN 46052

H-198088 Page 2

H-198088 Page

Anventor's signature for four Cashin Date 5/28/97

Full name ROBERT JOHN CASHLER

Residence KOKOMO IN

Post office address 803 WILLIAMSRIPG





DELCO ELECTRONICS CORPORATION P O BOX 9005 ERC BUILDING - MS D-32 KOKOMO IN 46904

5/30/97

Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington D C 20231

Enclosed for recording is Assignment documentation for the following patent application

H-198088 Docket No

(1) Assignor/Inventors DUANE DONALD FORTUNE ROBERT JOHN CASHLER

DELCO ELECTRONICS CORPORATION (2) Assignee ERC Building - Mail Stop D-32 - Kokomo IN 46904

(3) Assignment of patent application

(4) Application number If blank this documentation is filed together with the patent application

(5) Address correspondence to JIMMY L FUNKE Delco Electronics Corporation - P O BOX 9005

ERC Building - Mail Stop D-32 - Kokomo IN 46904 (6) Number of applications

Total Fee (7) Date documentation executed

(8) Not applicable

(9) To the best of my knowledge and belief the information contained on this cover sheet is true and correct and any copy submitted is a true copy of the original document

40 00

OCCUPANT DETECTION METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AIR BAG SYSTEM

Please charge the \$40 00 assignment recording fee to Delco Electronics Corporation Deposit Account No 04-0549

317/451-3481

Total number of pages including cover sheet attachments and document 3

Enclosures

ASSIGNMENT

Pursuant to an agreement relating to work I have performed for DELCO ELECTRONICS CORPORATION I formally assign to DELCO ELECTRONICS CORPORATION a corporation of DELAWARE having a place of business at KOKOMO INDIANA the entire right title and interest, in all countries in the improvements set forth in the United States patent application H-198088 entitled

OCCUPANT DETECTION METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AIR BAG SYSTEM

On this 28^{th} day of $\frac{199}{\text{known to me to be the person who executed the foregoing instrument}}$ and acknowledged that he/she executed the same

(SEAL)

Notary Public
My commission expires
County of Authorization

On this 28 day of 28 day

(SEAL)

Notary Public
My commission expires
County of Authorization

PAGE _ 1 _ of _ 1 OMB NO 0651-0011(12/31/86) INFORMATION DISCLOSURE CITATION WITH DOCUMENT COPIES Submitted by Atty Docket No Serial No 98/868, 338 Applicant DUANE DONALD FORTUNE Registration No 34166 Filing Date Group Art Unit 3 June 1997 3661 PATENT DOCUMENTS Exam Document Date Name Class Subclass Filing Date Number (if approp) 5,474,327 12/12/95 280 730~1 7/<u>4/95</u> 5,430,649 Cashler, 424 05 08/566,02 3/24/98 701 Cashler 12/1/95 FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS Document Date Country Class Subclass Translation Number No OTHER DOCUMENTS (Including Author, Title, Date, Pertinent Pages, Etc) Examiner Date Considered Beaulieu *Examiner Initial if reference considered whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609 Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant Form PTO-FB-A820 (also PTO-1449) Patent & Trademark Office I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to Commissioner of Patents and Signature Trademarks Washington D C 20231 on

Murdock

Name

Transaction History Date 1994 19.

Date information retrieved from USPTO Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system records at www.uspto.gov

RS-7 REV 8/31/95

H-198088

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

H-198088

DUANE DONALD FORTUNE ROBERT JOHN CASHLER

OCCUPANT DETECTION METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AIR BAG SYSTEM

POWER OF ATTORNEY AND DESIGNATION OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

As an agent of Delco Electronics Corporation who is the assignee of this patent application. I hereby appoint the following attorney employed by Delco Electronics Corporation to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith

JIMMY L FUNKE (Reg No 34166)

Address all communications to

JIMMY L FUNKE

Delco Electronics Corporation - P O BOX 9005

ERC Building - Mail Stop D-32 - Kokomo IN 46904

Telephone 317/451-3481

I hereby declare and certify that I am an agent of Delco Electronics Corporation and Delco Electronics Overseas Corporation and am empowered to make the above appointment that the assignee so ownership of this patent application is established by the attached assignment documentation that the attached documentation is a true copy of the original documentation that the original or a true copy of the attached documentation has been or is concurrently being submitted to the Patent and Trademark Office for recording that the attached documentation has been reviewed and that to the best of the assignee s knowledge and belief title is in the assignee seeking to take the action. I further declare that the foregoing statements made of my own knowledge are true and made on information and belief are believed to be true and made with the understanding that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under title 18 United States Code section 1001 and may jeopardize the validity of this application or any patent issuing thereon

Date 5/30/97

Name ()JIMMY L, FUNKE- Agen

Transaction History Date) 199 - OU - O9
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Application Information Retrieval (PAIR)
system records at www.uspto.gov

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UNITED STA S DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office

Address COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
Washington D C 20231

APPLICATION NO	FILING DATE	FIRST NAME	D INVENTOR	AT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

PTO 90C (Rev 2/95)

1 File Copy

0" 1 5	08/868 338	Applicant(s) Fortune et al			
Office Action Summary	Examiner Yonel Beauli	eu	Group Art Unit 3661		
☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on					
☐ This action is FINAL					
☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance e in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Qua	xcept for formal matters yle 1935 C D 11 453	prosecutio	on as to the me	rits is closed	
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is longer from the mailing date of this communication application to become abandoned {35 U S C § 133} 37 CFR 1 136(a)	Failure to respond with	n the perior	d for response	will cause the	
Disposition of Claims					
		ıs/are	pending in the	application	
Of the above claim(s)		ıs/are w	thdrawn from	consideration	
Claim(s)					
Claim(s)			s/are objected t	0	
	are subject		•		
☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exa Priority under 35 U S C § 119 ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign ☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED ☐ received ☐ received in Application No (Series Code/S	miner priority under 35 U S C copies of the priority do ierial Number)	cuments ha	ve been		
received in this national stage application	from the International Bu	reau (PCT f	Rule 17 2(a))		
*Certified copies not received	to accept under 25 U.S.	0.5440			
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Attachment(s)					
Notice of References Cited PTO 892	Pages No(a)				
☑ Information Disclosure Statement(s) PTO 1449 ☐ Interview Summary PTO 413	raper No(s) 2				
☑ Notice of Draftsperson s Patent Drawing Review	PTO 948				
☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application PTO 152					
	ION ON THE FOLLOWING	PAGES			
S Patent and Trad ma k Office TO 326 (Rev 9 95) Office	e Action Summary		Part of	f Paper No 4	

Office Action Summary

Part of Paper No 4

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DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

The listing of reference 5,474,374 in the specification (see page 1 bridging lines 26/27) is not a proper information disclosure statement 37 CFR 1 98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP § 609 A(1) states, "the list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate paper." Therefore, unless the reference 5,474,327 has been cited by the examiner on form PTO-892, it has not been considered.

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informality Applicant is kindly requested to update the status of Application SN 08/566,029 to Cashler (see Specification at page 1, line 28) in response to this Office action Appropriate correction is required

Drawings

Figure 1 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- (see specification at page 3, lines 5/6) because only that which is old is illustrated See MPEP § 608 02(g)

Claim Objections

Claims 2, 7, and 24 are objected to because of the following informalities it is noted in claim 2, the use of the phrase "capable of" (line 2), however, it has been held that the recitation that an element is "capable of" performing a function is not a positive limitation but only requires the ability to so perform. It does not constitute a limitation in any patentable sense. In re Hutchison, 69 USPQ 138

It is further noted in claims 7 and 24 the use of the clause "whereby" (lines 12, respectively), however, it has been held that the functional "whereby" statement does not define any structure and accordingly can not serve to distinguish *In re Mason*, 114 USPQ 127, 44 CCPA 937 (1957)

Moreover, in claim 24 at line 3, the word "and" appears to be extraneous, deletion of such is suggested Appropriate correction is required

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U S C 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made

Claims 1 - 3, 5 9 - 21, and 23 - 27 are rejected under 35 U S C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cashler (US 5732375)

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Regarding claims 1 - 3, 10, 11, 16, 17, 20, 21, and 23 - 27, Cashler teaches in a vehicle restraint system having a controller for deploying air bags and means for selectively allowing deployment according to seat sensors' outputs responding to an occupant's weight (col. 1, lines 6 - 8), a method of allowing and inhibiting deployment (Title) including the steps of determining measures represented by individual sensor outputs and calculating from the outputs a relative weight parameter (at least col. 2, lines 1-2 and 12 - 21), establishing a first threshold of the weight parameter and allowing deployment when the weight is above the threshold (col. 5, lines 12 - 14 and 40 - 48), establishing and setting a threshold lock flag (utilizing fuzzy logic in system 14 when the seat is occupied) in order to allow deployment upon detecting the occupant's weight is above the threshold (see fig. 8, note col. 5, lines 12 - 18), establishing an unlock threshold at a level indicative of an empty seat (col. 3, lines 48 - 54), inhibiting deployment when the relative weight parameter is below a second threshold (<72> in fig. 8, col. 3, lines 60/61 and col. 5, lines 12 - 21), Cashler's relative weight parameter is the total force detected by all the sensors (col. 2, lines 1 - 11, col. 3, lines 49 - 51)

Regarding claims 4, 5, 9, 12, and 22 Cashler further teaches calculating a load rating for each sensor as a function of the difference between the sensor output and a base value and summing the load rating for all the sensors to derive the a total load rating (figs

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- 4 6, at least col 4, lines 1 11), allowing deployment being attained by long term filtering of the allow decision (fig 3, col 2, lines 32 34, col 3, lines 33 40)
- 9 Regarding claims 18 and 19, Cashler's seat sensors (1 12 in figs 2 and 7) are arrayed in an interface on the seat's bottom surface for sensing forces imposed by the occupant's weight (col. 1, lines 59 67, col. 3, lines 21 32)
 - As discussed above, Cashler teaches all of the limitations except for explicitly reciting clearing the flag when the relative weight parameter is below the unlock threshold for a time (claims 1, 16, and 17)
 - However, because Cashler teaches a programmable microprocessor (col 1, line 67) along with other necessary features known in the SIR art, one skilled artisan at the time of the invention would have readily understood Cashler's system/method to be at least fully functionally equivalent to the system/method claimed because Cashler has been shown to suggest all of the structural required features necessary in order to achieve the same end result of discriminating between large and small seat occupants for determining of whether an airbag deployment should be permitted

14

- 12 Claims 6 8 and 13 15 are rejected under 35 U S C 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cashler as applied to claim 1 above
- 13 Regarding claims 6 8 and 13 15, while Cashler teaches utilizing fuzzy logic rule and establishing variation of the threshold over time with a specified range, Cashler fails to specifically teach a fuzzy value obtained by the calculating, determining, and combining steps as claimed in claim 6 and the steps of setting a minimum activity level of the relative weight, increasing and decreasing the threshold when the weight parameter is above and below the level, respectively
 - However, as earlier maintained, because Cashler teaches a programmable microprocessor (col. 1, line 67) along with other necessary features known in the SIR art one skilled artisan at the time of the invention would have readily understood Cashler's system/method to be at least fully functionally equivalent to the system/method claimed because Cashler has been shown to suggest all of the structural required features necessary in order to achieve the same end result of discriminating between large and small seat occupants for determining of whether an airbag deployment should be permitted
- Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yonel Beaulieu whose telephone number is (703) 305-

4072 The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 0800 to 1500

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr Cuchlinski, can be reached on (703) 308-3873 The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 305-7687

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-

1113

17

WILLIAM A CUCHLINSKI, JR SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600

NISSAN 1002 - Page 66

					Application No Applicant(s) 08/868 338			Fortune	Fortune et al			
Notice of References Cited					Examiner Yonel Beaulieu		Group Art Unit 3661		Page 1 of 1			
U S PATENT DOCUMENTS												
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Notice of References Cited

U S Patent and Trademark Office PTO 892 (Rev 9 95)

NISSAN 1002 - Page 67

Part of Paper No 4

FORM PTO 948 (REV 01 97) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office

Application No XX 338

NOTICE OF DRAFTPERSON'S PATENT DRAWING REVIEW

JUL 0 9 1999

PATENT

aide J. 11

Carole J Murdock

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Fortune et al

Group Art Unit 3661

Occupant Detection Method And

Examiner Yonel Beaulieu

Apparatus For Air Bag System

U S Serial No 08/868,338

Filed June 3, 1997

Paper No 5

AMENDMENT

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D C 20231

Sır

In response to the Office Action dated April 9, 1999, please amend the aboveidentified patent application as follows

TECTIOL RECEIVED 3000

US Serial No 08/868,338 -- 2

IN THE SPECIFICATION

 $\overline{\Omega}$

On page 1, line 4, insert - This is a continuation-in-part of co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/566,029, filed December 1, 1995, now U.S. Patent No. 5,732,375, issued March 24, 1998, which is also assigned to the assignee of the present invention and the series of the series

On page 1, lines 26-27, delete "Application SN 08/566,029 to Cashler entitled "METHOD OF INHIBITING OR ALLOWING AIR BAG DEPLOYMENT", filed December 1, 1995", and insert --No 5,732,375, issued March 24, 1998 - in place thereof

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend Claims 2, 7 and 24 as follows



2 (amended) The method defined in claim 1 [wherein the means for allowing deployment also is capable of inhibiting deployment], including establishing a second threshold of the relative weight parameter, and inhibiting deployment when the relative weight parameter is below the second threshold

In Claim 7, June 12, delete "whereby", and insert --so that-- in place thereof

In Claim 24, Ine 3, after "microprocessor", delete "and", and in line 12, delete "whereby", and insert --so that-- in place thereof

IN THE DRAWINGS

Please amend Figure 1 of the drawings as shown in red on the attached drawing sheet

REMARKS

In the subject Office Action, the examiner objected to the specification and drawings and claims, and rejected Claims 1-27 under 35 USC 103(a) in view of Cashler '375 Applicants request reconsideration of their application in view of this response, which amends the application to overcome the rejections, and traverses the rejection The Objection to the Specification

The specification has been amended to update the status of the referenced U S Patent Application Serial No 08/566,029 Such application issued into U S Patent No 5,732,375 on March 24, 1998 Accordingly, the objection is considered to have been overcome

The Objection to the Drawings

Figure 1 of the drawings has been amended to include a PRIOR ART legend. The amendment is submitted at this point as a proposal for approval of the examiner, a substitute formal drawing incorporating the amendment will be submitted by Applicants when their application has been allowed.

The Objection to Claims 2, 7, 24

Claims 2, 7 and 24 have been amended to overcome the objection In Claim 2, the phrase "wherein the means for allowing deployment also is capable of inhibiting deployment" has been deleted In Claims 7 and 24, the word "whereby" has been replaced with "so that" Also, the extraneous "and" in Claim 24 has been deleted Accordingly, the objection is considered to have been overcome

The Rejection Under 35 USC 103(a)

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of Claims 1-27 under 35 USC 103(a) in view of Cashler '375, for two reasons First, Claims 1-27 recite subject matter that is neither shown nor suggested in Cashler, and second, the present application is entitled to consideration as a continuation-in-part of Cashler

<u>First</u> While the Cashler patent admittedly is foundational to the present invention, the rejected claims recite non-obvious enhancements in the form of apparatus

and method steps which are particularly useful for discriminating between heavy and light occupants under dynamic conditions due, for example, to occupant shifting or bouncing Such enhancements are neither shown nor suggested in Cashler Independent method Claims 1 and 16 both recite the steps of (1) establishing a lock threshold above the normal allow threshold, (2) setting a lock flag when the total force or relative weight parameter is above the lock threshold AND deployment has been allowed for a given time, (3) clearing the lock flag when the total force or relative weight parameter is below an empty seat threshold for a time, and (4) allowing deployment while the lock flag is set Independent apparatus Claim 17 includes nearly identical recitations, but in the context of functions performed by a programmed microprocessor These steps/functions are not found in Cashler, rather, they enhance Cashler by addressing dynamic operating conditions not even recognized in the Cashler patent. The remaining claims depend, either directly or indirectly from Claims 1 or 17, and are patentable over Cashler for at least the same reasons as the independent claims. Accordingly, Cashler cannot obviate the subject matter of Claims 1-27, the rejection under 35 USC 103(a) is in error and should be withdrawn

Second The present application, filed on June 3, 1997, was co-pending with the Cashler patent, filed December 1, 1995, issued March 24, 1998, and Robert Cashler is a named inventor on both the present application and the Cashler patent. Accordingly, the present application, although not originally filed as such, is rightfully entitled to be considered as a continuation-in-part of the Cashler patent, through the proper amendment of this application. Accordingly, Applicants have amended this application to state that it "is a continuation-in-part of co-pending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/566,029, filed. December 1, 1995, now U.S. Patent No. 5,732,375, issued March 24, 1998, which is also assigned to the assignee of the present invention." Accordingly, Cashler '375 cannot rightfully be used as a reference against the present application. Accordingly, the rejection under 35 USC 103(a) should be withdrawn.

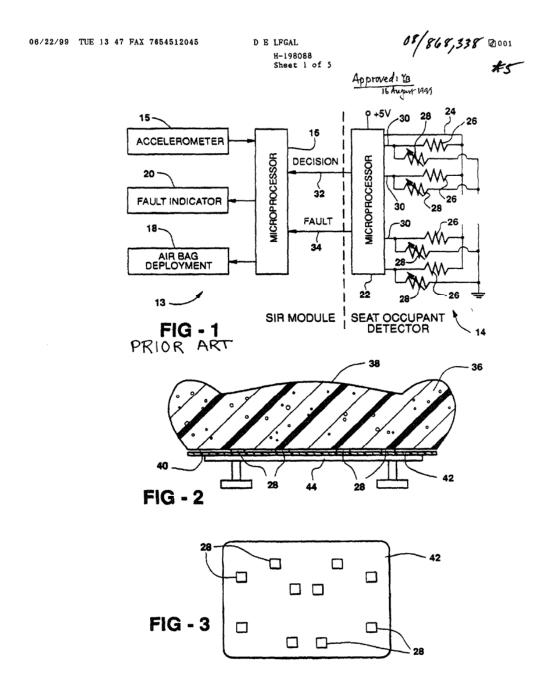
US Serial No 08/868,338 -- 5

Summary

For the above stated reasons, Claims 1-27 are believed to be in condition for allowance, and such allowance is respectfully requested

Respectfully submitted,

Mark A Navarre, Attorney Registration No 29572 Telephone (937) 653-3501



Transaction History Date 1999-08-1 & Date information retrieved from USPTO Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system records at www.uspto.gov

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Washington D C 20231

APPLICATION NO FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO

P. 6- 3- 116/11 /7 FILTINIE

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EXAMINER

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

PTO 90C (Rev 2/95)

1 File Copy

	Application No 08/868 338	Applicant(s)	F	1
Notice of Allowability	Examiner	L	Fortune e	
	Yonel Beauli	eu	Group Art Unit 3661	
All claims being allowable PROSECUTION ON THE MERIT herewith (or previously mailed) a Notice of Allowance and mailed in due course				
∑ This communication is responsive to <u>amendment filed</u> .	on 9 July 1999			
∑ The allowed claim(s) is/are 1 27				
☐ The drawings filed on are accep	table			
☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priorit ☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies ☐ received ☐ received in Application No (Series Code/Serial N	of the priority docum	nents have t		
received in this national stage application from the	ne International Burea	u (PCT Rule	17 2(a))	
*Certified copies not received	ority under 35 U.S.C.	§ 119(e)		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RESPONSE to of THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE MAILED of this Offic ABANDONMENT of this application Extensions of time in the Note the attached EXAMINER S AMENDMENT or NOTI that the oath or declaration is deficient A SUBSTITUT	comply with the required action. Failure to the lay be obtained under ICE OF INFORMAL AF	rements not timely comp the provision	oly will result in ons of 37 CFR I PTO 152 wh	1 136(a)
Applicant MUST submit NEW FORMAL DRAWINGS	E OATH OH DECEAR	A11014 10 11	Edomes	
☐ because the originally filed drawings were declared	by applicant to be infi	ormal		
Including changes required by the Notice of Draftspoto Paper No	erson's Patent Drawin	g Review F	PTO 948 attac	hed hereto or
including changes required by the proposed drawing approved by the examiner	correction filed on _	Jul 9 1	999 whi	ch has been
including changes required by the attached Examine	r s Amendment/Com	ment		
Identifying indicia such as the application number (see drawings The drawings should be filed as a separate in Draftsperson				
☐ Note the attached Examiner s comment regarding REQ	UIREMENT FOR THE	DEPOSIT OF	F BIOLOGICAL	MATERIAL
Any response to this letter should include in the upper rig CODE/SERIAL NUMBER) If applicant has received a Notic and DATE of the NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE should also be	e of Allowance and Is			
Attachment(s) Notice of References Cited PTO 892 Information Disclosure Statement(s) PTO 1449 Pa Notice of Draftsperson s Patent Drawing Review P Notice of Informal Patent Application PTO 152 Interview Summary, PTO 413 Examiner s Amendment/Comment Examiner s Comment Regarding Requirement for De	TO 948	nterial S	Supervisory P	UCHLINSKI JR ATENT EXAMINER CENTER 3600

Notice of Allowability

U S Patent and Trademark Office PTO 37 (Rev 9 95)

Part of Paper No 6

Art Unit 3661

2

DETAILED ACTION

Allowable Subject Matter

- 1 Claims 1 27 are allowable over the art of record and the following is a statement of reasons for such an indication
 - As specifically claimed, the art of record fall short of a method in a vehicle restraint system having a controller for deploying air bags and means for selectively allowing and inhibiting the deployment in accordance with the occupancy of a seat by a person of at least a minimum weight, the system comprising seat sensors responding to the weight of the person to produce sensor outputs and a microprocessor coupled to the sensor outputs and programmed to inhibit and allow and to determine measures represented by individual sensor outputs and calculate from the sensor outputs a relative weight parameter the relative weight parameter being a total load rating of the sensors, establish a first threshold of the relative weight parameter, allow deployment when the relative weight parameter is above the first threshold, establish a lock threshold above the first threshold, set a lock flag when the relative weight parameter is above the lock threshold and deployment has been allowed for a given time, establish an unlock threshold at a level indicative of an empty seat, clear the flag when the relative weight parameter is below the unlock threshold for a time, and allow deployment while the lock flag is set

Art Unit 3661

In the above system, the microprocessor is further programmed to calculate a load rating for each sensor as a function of the difference between the sensor output and a base value, sum the load rating for all the sensors it derive a total load rating, periodically increment a flag value toward a maximum value when the relative weight parameter is above the lock threshold, periodically decrement the flag value toward zero when the relative weight parameter is less than the unlock threshold, set the lock flag when the flag value is greater than zero and clear the flag is zero so that the flag value determines at any time the minimum time for clearing the flag

Conclusion

- Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yonel Beaulieu whose telephone number is (703) 305-4072. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 0800 to 1500.
- If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr Cuchlinski, can be reached on (703) 308-3873 The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 305-7687

Application/Control Number 08/868,338

Page 4

Art Unit 3661

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308

1113

Beaulieu

WILLIAM A CUCHLINSKI, JR SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600



UNITED STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office

NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE AND ISSUE FEE DUE

114-11-1

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APPLICATION NO	FILING DATE	TOTAL CLAIMS	EXAMINER AND GROUP ART UNIT		DATE MAILED
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THE APPLICATION IDENTIFIED ABOVE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND IS ALLOWED FOR ISSUANCE AS A PATENT PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS CLOSED

THE ISSUE FEE MUST BE PAID WITHIN <u>THREE MONTHS'</u> FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS NOTICE OR THIS APPLICATION SHALL BE REGARDED AS ABANDONED <u>THIS STATUTORY PERIOD CANNOT BE EXTENDED</u>

HOW TO RESPOND TO THIS NOTICE

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- B File verified statement of Small Entity Status before or with payment of 1/2 the FEE DUE shown above
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Duane Donald Fortune Robert John Cashler

Group Art Unit 3661

Occupant Detection Method And Apparatus For Air Bag System

Examiner Yonel Beaulieu

Serial No 08/868,338

Filed June 3, 1997

Allowed August 18, 1999

Batch No A36

ATTENTION OF OFFICIAL DRAFTSMAN

Drawing Review Branch Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Washington, D C 20231

AMENDMENT TO THE DRAWINGS

Sır

The above application was allowed subject to the corrections of drawing informalities — Please substitute the enclosed formal drawings for those presently in the application

H 198088 S 1 of 5

LJJN 08/868 338

Filed June 3 1997

Title Occupant Detection Method And Apparatus For Air Bag System

Inventors Duane Donald Fortune Robert John Cashler

Group Art 3661 Examiner Yonel Beaulieu

Allowed August 18 1999 Batch No A36

Delphi Delco Electronics Systems

Attorney Jimmy L Funke Telephone 248 267 5554 Reg No 34 166

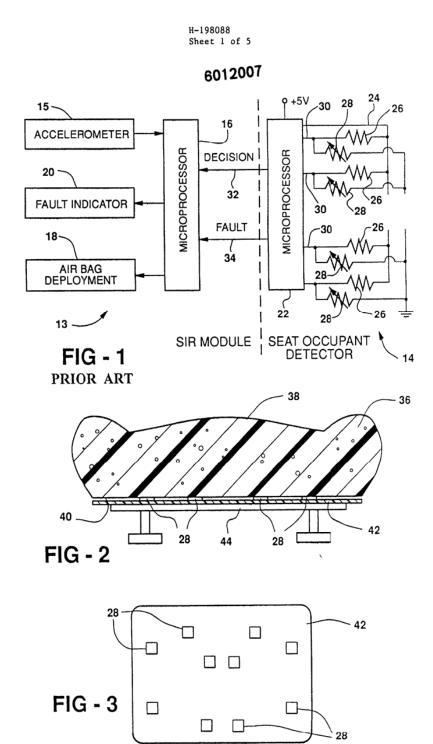
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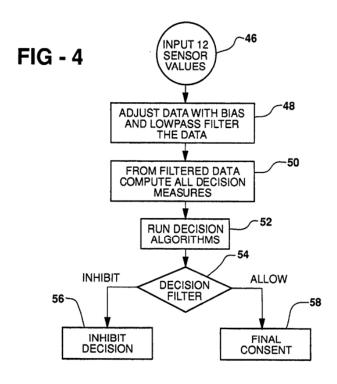
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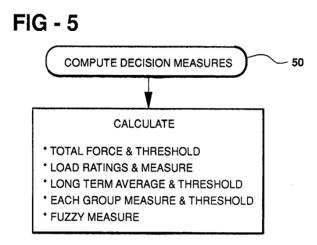
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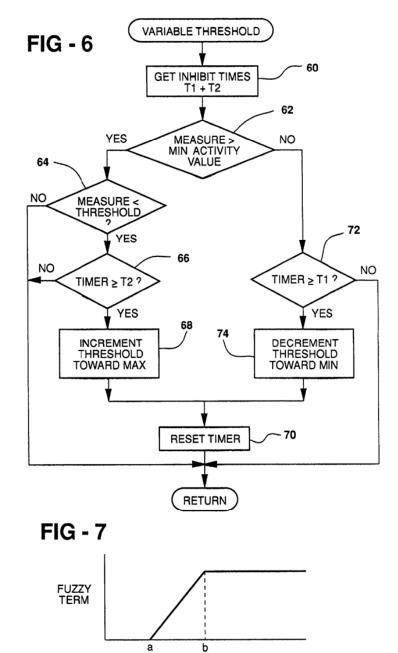




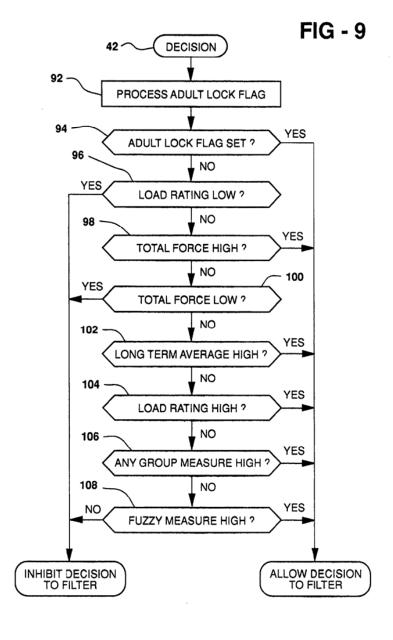


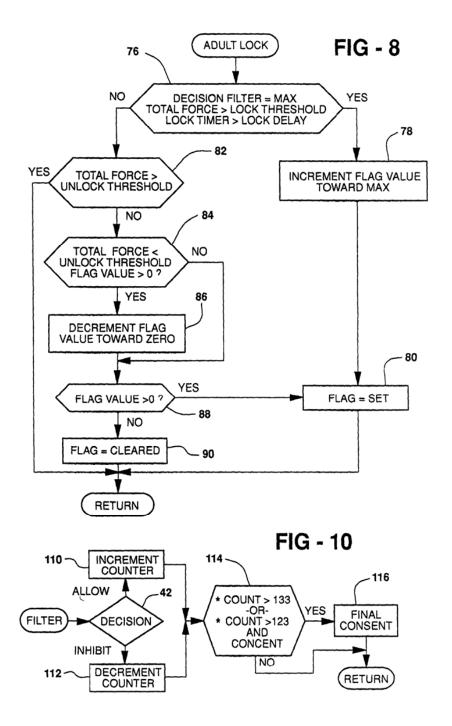






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APPLICATION NO FILING DATE TOTAL CLAIMS		EXAMINER AND GROUP		DATE MAILED
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First Named Applicant FULUINE 45 HC	L 154 (E	t) term est	~ I J	et v
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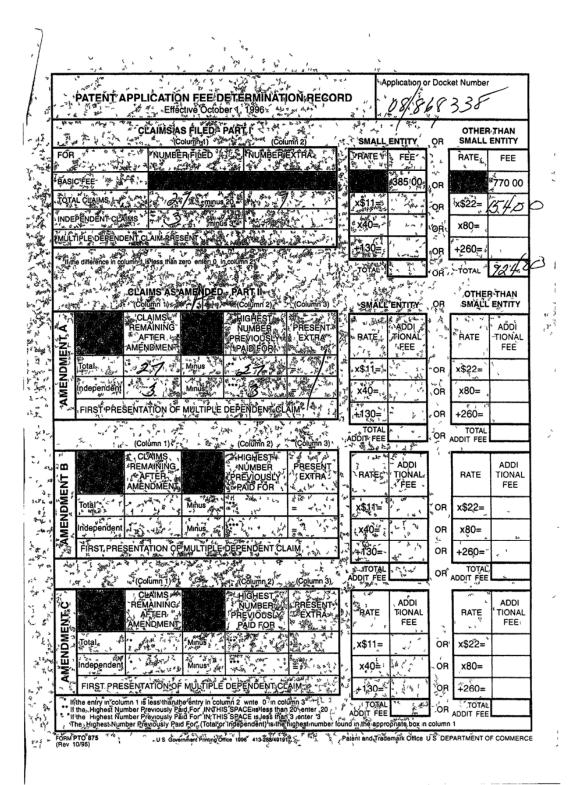
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Document Date - 2000-01-04

Document Title - USPTO Grant

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DATE DATE	SHEETS OF DRAWING		PARENT FILING	DATE MONTH DAY YEAR								YEAR
1ST EXAMINER 2ND EXAMINER	GROUP CLASS	ATTORNEY DOCKET NUMBER		PARENT PATENT NUMBER							FOREIGN ILING DATI	MONTH
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THOMSON INNOVATION

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Table of Contents

1. US6012007A Occupant detection method and apparatus for air bag system

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Family 1/1

2 record(s) per family

Record 1/2 US5732375A Method of inhibiting or allowing airbag deployment

Publication Number: US5732375A 19980324

Title: Method of inhibiting or allowing airbag deployment

Title - DWPI: Vehicle airbag control method allowing deployment if total force is above total threshold force, determining local pressure area when total force is concentrated in one seat area, and allowing deployment if local force is greater than seat threshold force

Priority Number: US1995566029A

Priority Date: 1995-12-01

Application Number: US1995566029A

Application Date: 1995-12-01 Publication Date: 1998-03-24

IPC Class Table:

IPC	Section	Class	Subclass	Class Group	Subgroup
B60R002101	В	B60	B60R	B60R0021	B60R002101
G06K000900	G	G06	G06K	G06K0009	G06K000900
G06K000932	G	G06	G06K	G06K0009	G06K000932
B60R0021015	В	B60	B60R	B60R0021	B60R0021015

IPC Class Table - DWPI:

IPC - DWPI	Section - DWPI	Class - DWPI	Subclass - DWPI	Class Group - DWPI	Subgroup - DWPI
B60R002132	В	B60	B60R	B60R0021	B60R002132
G06F001740	G	G06	G06F	G06F0017	G06F001740

Assignee/Applicant: Delco Electronics Corp., Kokomo, IN, US

JP F Terms: JP FI Codes:

Assignee - Original: Delco Electronics Corp.

1

Any CPC Table:

Туре	Invention	Additional	Version	Office
Current	B60R 21/015	B60R 2021/01516	20130101	EP
Current	G06K 9/00362		20130101	EP
Current	G06K 9/3241		20130101	EP

ECLA: B60R0021015 | G06K000900H | G06K000932R1 | L60R0021015G2

Abstract:

An array of pressure sensors on a vehicle passenger seat senses the presence of an occupant including an infant seat and determines whether the infant seat faces forward or rearward. A microprocessor coupled to the sensors determines whether to allow or inhibit deployment based on the sensor load forces and the pattern of loading. The pattern can identify an infant seat and pattern and loading determine its orientation. Local areas are checked to detect child occupants. Fuzzy logic is used to determine loading and to recognize patterns.

Language of Publication: EN INPADOC Legal Status Table:

Gazette Date	Code	INPADOC Legal St	atus Impact
2014-03-26	AS	-	
	LOOPBACK TECHNOLOGIES, INC., IOLOGIES, INC.; REEL/FRAME:03253		GNORS INTERES
2014-03-26	AS	-	
	SIGNAL IP, INC., CALIFORNIA ASS CHNOLOGIES, INC.; REEL/FRAME:03		ST;
2014-03-26	AS	-	
	DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES, INC, MIC RONICS LLC; REEL/FRAME:032536/0		1ENT;
2009-08-26	FPAY	+	
Description: FEE PAYMENT			
2005-09-30	AS	-	
Description: ASSIGNMENT	DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES INC., MIC	HIGAN ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNO	ORS INTEREST;
ASSIGNOR:DELCO ELECT	RONICS CORPORATION; REEL/FRAM	ME:017115/0208 2005-09-30	

2005-09-02	FPAY	+
Description: FEE PAYMEN	г	
2001-08-30	FPAY	+
Description: FEE PAYMEN	г	

Post-Issuance (US):

Reassignment (US) Table:

Assignee	Assignor	Date Signed	Reel/Frame	Date
SIGNAL IP INC.,LOS ANGELES,CA,US	LOOPBACK TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	2014-03-26	032534/0803	2014-03-26
Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT	OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SE	EE DOCUMENT FO	OR DETAILS).	
Corresponent: ASCENDA LA	W GROUP, PC 84 W SANTA CL	ARA ST. SUITE 55	50 SAN JOSE, CA 95	113
LOOPBACK TECHNOLOGIES INC.,ALEXANDRIA,VA,US	DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	2013-12-18	032534/0636	2014-03-26
Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT	OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SE	EE DOCUMENT FO	OR DETAILS).	
Corresponent: ASCENDA LA	W GROUP, PC 84 W SANTA CL	ARA ST. SUITE 55	50 SAN JOSE, CA 95	113
DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES INC,TROY,MI,US	DELCO ELECTRONICS LLC	2005-09-30	032536/0496	2014-03-26
Conveyance: CONFIRMATOR	RY ASSIGNMENT	,		'
Corresponent: ASCENDA LA	W GROUP, PC 84 W SANTA CL	ARA ST. SUITE 55	50 SAN JOSE, CA 95	113
DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES INC.,TROY,MI,US	DELCO ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	2005-09-30	017115/0208	2005-09-30
Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT	OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SE	EE DOCUMENT FO	OR DETAILS).	
Corresponent: JIMMY L. FUN	KE P.O. BOX 5052 M/C 480 410	202 TROY, MI 48	007	
DELCO ELECTRONICS CORPORATION,KOKOMO,I N,US	CASHLER, ROBERT JOHN	1995-11-28	007801/0847	1995-12-01
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Maintenance Status (US):

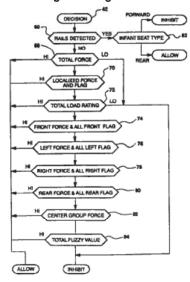
Litigation (US): 2004-05-27 2004 Takata Seat Belts Inc., a Delaware Corporation Delphi Automotive Systems LLC W.D. Texas | 2014-04-01 2014 Signal IP, Inc. a California Corporation American Honda Motor Co., Inc. a California Corporation Honda of America Mfg., Inc. an Ohio Corporation C.D. California 2:14cv02454 | 2014-04-01 2014 Signal IP, Inc. a California Corporation KIA Motors America, Inc. a California Corporation C.D. California 2:14cv02457 | 2014-04-01 2014 Signal IP, Inc. a California Corporation Mazda Motor of America, Inc. a California Corporation C.D. California 2:14cv02459 | 2014-04-01 2014 Signal IP, Inc. a California Corporation Mitsubishi Motors North America, Inc. a California Corporation C.D. California 2:14cv02462 | 2014-04-17 2014 Signal IP, Inc. a California Corporation Nissan North America, Inc. a California Corporation C.D. California 2:14cv02962

Opposition (EP):

License (EP):

EPO Procedural Status:

Front Page Drawing:



Record 2/2 US6012007A Occupant detection method and apparatus for air bag system

Publication Number: US6012007A 20000104

Title: Occupant detection method and apparatus for air bag system **Title - DWPI:** Occupant detection method for air bag system of vehicle

Priority Number: US1995566029A

Priority Date: 1995-12-01

Application Number: US1997868338A

Application Date: 1997-06-03 Publication Date: 2000-01-04

IPC Class Table:

IPC	Section	Class	Subclass	Class Group	Subgroup
B60R002101	В	B60	B60R	B60R0021	B60R002101
G06K000900	G	G06	G06K	G06K0009	G06K000900
G06K000932	G	G06	G06K	G06K0009	G06K000932
B60R0021015	В	B60	B60R	B60R0021	B60R0021015

IPC Class Table - DWPI:

IPC - DWPI	Section - DWPI	Class - DWPI	Subclass - DWPI	Class Group - DWPI	Subgroup - DWPI
B60R002101	В	B60	B60R	B60R0021	B60R002101
G06K000900	G	G06	G06K	G06K0009	G06K000900
G06K000932	G	G06	G06K	G06K0009	G06K000932
B60R002112	В	B60	B60R	B60R0021	B60R002112
B60R002132	В	B60	B60R	B60R0021	B60R002132

Assignee/Applicant: Delphi Technologies Inc., Troy, MI, US

JP F Terms: JP FI Codes:

Assignee - Original: Delphi Technologies Inc.

Any CPC Table:

Туре	Invention	Additional	Version	Office
Current	G06K 9/00362	B60R 2021/01516	20130101	EP
Current	B60R 21/015		20130101	EP
Current	G06K 9/3241		20130101	EP

ECLA: G06K000900H | B60R0021015 | G06K000932R1 | L60R0021015G2 Abstract:

Pressure sensors on the bottom surface of a seat cushion respond to occupant weight. A microprocessor evaluates the sensor outputs according to total force, load rating, long term average, sensor groups and a fuzzy measure to discriminate between large and small occupants and allow air bag deployment for large but not small occupants. Allow and inhibit decisions are filtered avoid sudden response to transient pressure changes on the seat. When a large occupant is positively detected, an allow decision is locked in place as long as total force exceeds a threshold.

Language of Publication: EN INPADOC Legal Status Table:

Gazette Date	Code	INPADOC Legal Status Impact
2014-03-27	AS	-
· ·	LOOPBACK TECHNOLOGIES, INC., IOLOGIES, INC.; REEL/FRAME:03254	VIRGINIA ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST 6/0176 2013-12-18
2014-03-27	AS	-
	DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES, INC., MIC RONICS LLC; REEL/FRAME:032552/0	CHIGAN CONFIRMATORY ASSIGNMENT; 247 2005-09-30
2014-03-27	AS	
	SIGNAL IP, INC., CALIFORNIA ASS CHNOLOGIES, INC.; REEL/FRAME:03	GIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST; 32546/0190 2014-03-27
2011-06-01	FPAY	+
Description: FEE PAYMENT	f.	
	AS	
2008-04-14		
	DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES, INC., MIC HASE BANK, N.A.; REEL/FRAME:0208	HIGAN RELEASE OF SECURITY AGREEMENT; 08/0583 2008-02-25
Description: ASSIGNMENT ASSIGNOR:JPMORGAN CH		
Description: ASSIGNMENT	FPAY	08/0583 2008-02-25
Description: ASSIGNMENT ASSIGNOR:JPMORGAN CH 2007-06-08	FPAY	08/0583 2008-02-25
Description: ASSIGNMENT ASSIGNOR:JPMORGAN CH 2007-06-08 Description: FEE PAYMENT 2005-09-30 Description: ASSIGNMENT	FPAY AS	+ HIGAN ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST;

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1997-06-03	AS	-	

Post-Issuance (US): Reassignment (US) Table:

	Assignor	Date Signed	Reel/Frame	Date
SIGNAL IP INC.,LOS ANGELES,CA,US	LOOPBACK TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	2014-03-27	032546/0190	2014-03-27
Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT	Γ OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (S	EE DOCUMENT FO	OR DETAILS).	
Corresponent: ASCENDA L	AW GROUP, PC 84 W SANTA CI	ARA ST. SUITE 5	50 SAN JOSE, CA 95	113
LOOPBACK TECHNOLOGIES INC.,ALEXANDRIA,VA,US	DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	2013-12-18	032546/0176	2014-03-27
Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT	FOF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (S	EE DOCUMENT FO	OR DETAILS).	
Corresponent: ASCENDA LA	AW GROUP, PC 84 W SANTA CI	_ARA ST. SUITE 5	50 SAN JOSE, CA 95	113
DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES	AW GROUP, PC 84 W SANTA CI JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.	ARA ST. SUITE 5	020808/0583	2008-04-14
Corresponent: ASCENDA L. DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES INC.,TROY,MI,US Conveyance: RELEASE OF	JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.			
DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES INC.,TROY,MI,US Conveyance: RELEASE OF	JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.	2008-02-25	020808/0583	2008-04-14
DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES INC.,TROY,MI,US Conveyance: RELEASE OF Corresponent: MICHAEL D.	JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A. SECURITY AGREEMENT	2008-02-25	020808/0583	2008-04-14

DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES INC.,TROY,MI,US	DELCO ELECTRONICS CORPORATION	2005-09-30	017115/0208	2005-09-30
Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT	OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SE	E DOCUMENT F	OR DETAILS).	
Corresponent: JIMMY L. FUN	IKE P.O. BOX 5052 M/C 480 410	202 TROY, MI 48	3007	
JPMORGAN CHASE BANK N.A.,HOUSTON,TX,US	DELPHI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.	2005-06-14	016237/0402	2005-07-07
Conveyance: SECURITY AGI	REEMENT		All and a second a	
Corresponent: MARK SOLOM NY 10017	MON, ESQ. SIMPSON THACHER	& BARTLETT LL	P 425 LEXINGTON A	VENUE NEW YORK
NY 10017 DELCO ELECTRONICS	NON, ESQ. SIMPSON THACHER		P 425 LEXINGTON A ¹	VENUE NEW YORK
NY 10017			Sept. 1891, 150	

Maintenance Status (US):

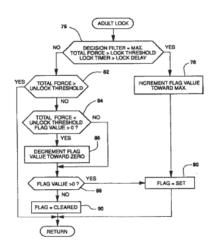
Litigation (US): 2004-05-27 2004 Takata Seat Belts Inc., a Delaware Corporation Delphi Automotive Systems LLC W.D. Texas | 2014-04-01 2014 Signal IP, Inc. a California Corporation American Honda Motor Co., Inc. a California Corporation Honda of America Mfg., Inc. an Ohio Corporation C.D. California 2:14cv02454 | 2014-04-01 2014 Signal IP, Inc. a California Corporation KIA Motors America, Inc. a California Corporation C.D. California 2:14cv02457 | 2014-04-01 2014 Signal IP, Inc. a California Corporation Mazda Motor of America, Inc. a California Corporation C.D. California 2:14cv02459 | 2014-04-01 2014 Signal IP, Inc. a California Corporation Mitsubishi Motors North America, Inc. a California Corporation C.D. California 2:14cv02462 | 2014-04-01 2014 Signal IP, Inc. a California Corporation American Honda Motor Co., Inc. a California Corporation Honda of America Mfg., Inc. an Ohio Corporation C.D. California 2:14cv02454 | 2014-04-01 2014 Signal IP, Inc. a California Corporation Mazda Motor of America, Inc. a California Corporation C.D. California 8:14cv00491 | 2014-04-01 2014 Signal IP, Inc. a California Corporation Mitsubishi Motors North America, Inc. a California Corporation C.D.. California 8:14cv00497 | 2014-04-17 2014 Signal IP, Inc. a California Corporation Subaru of America, Inc. a New Jersey Corporation C.D. California 2:14cv02963 | 2014-04-17 2014 Signal IP, Inc. a California Corporation Suzuki Motor of America, Inc. A California Corporation C.D. California 8:14cv00607 | 2014-04-17 2014 Signal IP, Inc. a California Corporation Nissan North America, Inc. a California Corporation C.D. California 2:14cv02962

Opposition (EP):

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USPTO Main	tenance Report					
Patent Bibliog	graphic Data		05/06/2014 12:58 AM			
Patent Number:	6012007		Application Number:	08868338		
Issue Date:	01/04/2000		Filing Date:	06/03/1997		
Title:	OCCUPANT DETECTION METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AIR IS SYSTEM					
Status:	4th, 8th and 12	h, 8th and 12th year fees paid		Entity:	LARGE	
Window Opens:	N/A	Surcharge Date:	N/A	Expiration:	N/A	
Fee Amt Due:	Window not open	Surchg Amt Due:	Window not open	Total Amt Due:	Window not open	
Fee Code:						
Surcharge Fee Code:						
Most recent events (up to 7):	06/01/2011 06/08/2007 07/23/2003 06/30/2003	Payment of Maintenance Fee, 12th Year, Large Entity. Payment of Maintenance Fee, 8th Year, Large Entity. Maintenance Fee Reminder Mailed. Payment of Maintenance Fee, 4th Year, Large Entity End of Maintenance History				
Address for fee purposes:	P O BOX 9005	TRONICS COR G NG MAIL STOP				