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本国际公布:

- 包括国际检索报告(条约第 21 条(3))。

(54) Title: SIMULATED CANDLE LAMP AND LAMP WICK

(54) 发明名称: 仿真蜡烛灯及灯芯

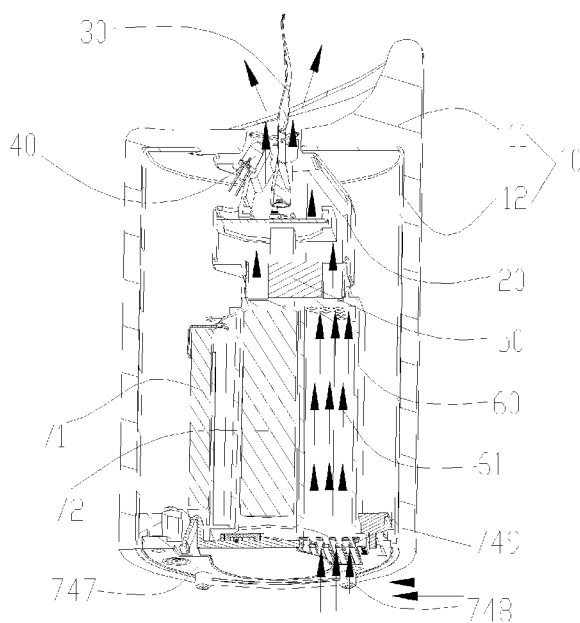


图 2 /Fig.2

(57) Abstract: A simulated candle lamp comprises a hollow casing and a simulated candle flame device disposed inside the casing. The simulated candle flame device comprises a lamp wick (30), a light source (40), a driving mechanism, and a control circuit. The lamp wick (30) comprises a reflector portion (31), a pivotal portion (32), and a pendulum (33) that are integrally formed. The pivotal portion (32) is located between the reflector portion (31) and the pendulum (33). The lamp wick (30) is pivotally mounted on the casing by using the pivotal portion (32), the reflector portion (31) extends outside the casing, and the pendulum (33) is located inside the casing. The light source (40) is mounted on the casing, and light emitted from the light source (40) is focused and reaches the reflector portion (31) of the lamp wick (30) in an inclined manner. The driving mechanism is located below the lamp wick (30). The control circuit sends a driving signal to the driving mechanism, so that the driving mechanism intermittently generate a force to be applied on the pendulum (33), so as to enable the lamp wick (30) to sway in an irregular rhythm. A sway effect of such a lamp wick (30) is closer to a sway effect of a candle flame and makes people feel more comfortable and relaxed. Further disclosed is a lamp wick (30).

(57) 摘要:

[见续页]



一种仿真蜡烛灯，包括中空壳体和设于壳体内的仿真蜡烛火焰设备。仿真蜡烛火焰设备包括灯芯（30）、光源（40）、驱动机构和控制电路。灯芯（30）包括一体成型的反光部（31）、枢转部（32）及摆锤（33），枢转部（32）位于反光部（31）和摆锤（33）之间。灯芯（30）通过枢转部（32）枢转安装于壳体上，反光部（31）延伸出壳体外，摆锤（33）位于壳体内。光源（40）安装于壳体上，光源（40）发出的光经聚光后斜射于灯芯的反光部（31）上。驱动机构位于灯芯（30）的下方，控制电路发出驱动信号至驱动机构，使得驱动机构间歇性产生作用力于摆锤（33）上，进而使灯芯（30）以忽快忽慢的节奏晃动。这种灯芯（30）的晃动效果更接近蜡烛火焰的晃动效果，能使感到人愉悦和放松。还公开了一种灯芯（30）。