

US00RE42340E

(19) **United States**
(12) **Reissued Patent**
Anderson et al.

(10) **Patent Number:** **US RE42,340 E**
(45) **Date of Reissued Patent:** **May 10, 2011**

(54) **VEHICLE INTERIOR LIGHTING SYSTEMS USING ELECTROLUMINESCENT PANELS**

4,328,532 A 5/1982 Smith 362/19
4,365,232 A 12/1982 Miller 340/27 R
4,494,326 A 1/1985 Kanamori

(75) Inventors: **James Burr Anderson**, Cookeville, TN (US); **John Christopher Brown**, Lascassas, TN (US)

(Continued)

(73) Assignee: **Federal Mogul World Wide, Inc.**, Southfield, MI (US)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

(21) Appl. No.: **10/967,117**

(22) Filed: **Oct. 15, 2004**

DE 29908994 U 7/1999
DE 299 08 994 9/1999
EP 0 979 760 A1 2/2000
FR 2779398 12/1999
GB 2 002 522 2/1979
GB 2333829 1/1998
GB 2 333 829 8/1999
JP 62182843 11/1987
JP 03014746 1/1991
JP 333737 4/1991
JP 475739 7/1992
JP 740486 2/1995
JP 11115629 4/1999

Related U.S. Patent Documents

Reissue of:

(64) Patent No.: **6,464,381**
Issued: **Oct. 15, 2002**
Appl. No.: **09/793,205**
Filed: **Feb. 26, 2001**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

U.S. Applications:

(60) Provisional application No. 60/185,349, filed on Dec. 26, 2000.

*Corresponds to DE 29908994.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
B60Q 1/00 (2006.01)
B60Q 1/26 (2006.01)

Primary Examiner—Sharon E Payne
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Robert L. Stearns; Dickinson Wright, PLLC

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **362/488**; 362/489; 362/492; 362/84; 362/490; 362/501; 362/153

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 156/293, 156/256, 257, 108; 362/488, 489, 492, 84, 362/490, 501, 153, 23, 26

See application file for complete search history.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

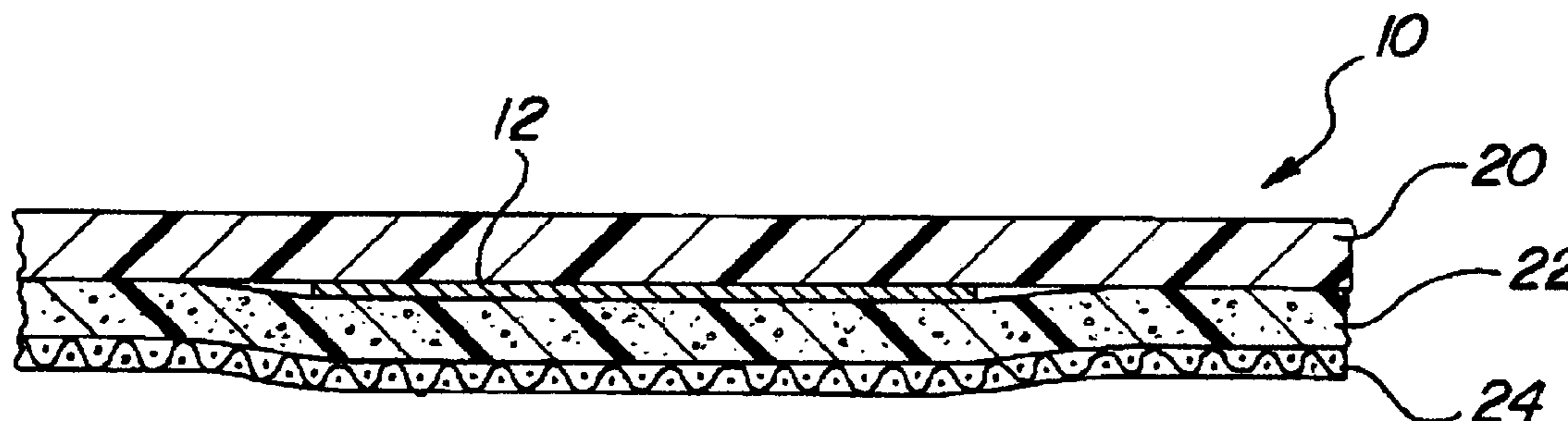
A vehicle interior component and lighting assembly that includes a vehicle interior component having a fabric disposed over a substrate or foam layer, or both. An electroluminescent panel is located between the fabric and substrate/foam layer and directs light from the panel through the fabric. In this way, the light source can be effectively hidden when not in use and can be incorporated into the interior component in a manner that requires little space. The vehicle interior component can be any of a number of different interior articles, including, for example, a headliner, door panel, vehicle seat, rear deck, sun visor, and trunk panel. Also disclosed are vehicle interior illumination systems using touch switches and electroluminescent panels to provide back lighting of the switch and/or vehicle interior illumination through the switch.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,545,110 A 12/1970 Coolbaugh et al. 40/130
4,104,555 A 8/1978 Fleming 313/512
4,109,235 A 8/1978 Bouthors 340/52
4,138,620 A 2/1979 Dickson 313/1
4,181,925 A 1/1980 Burrows et al. 362/29
4,266,164 A * 5/1981 Schroeder 315/169.1
4,297,681 A 10/1981 Dirksen 340/366

43 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



US RE42,340 E

Page 2

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,499,451 A	2/1985	Suzuki et al.	340/98	5,516,387 A	*	5/1996	Hoffman	156/70
4,561,042 A	12/1985	Wehner et al.	362/30	5,549,323 A		8/1996	Davis	280/728.3
4,578,617 A	3/1986	Kerr, III et al.	313/512	5,558,364 A		9/1996	Davis	280/728.3
4,580,196 A	4/1986	Task	362/62	5,564,813 A		10/1996	Curtindale	362/83.1
4,581,683 A	4/1986	Reiter et al.	362/62	5,565,733 A		10/1996	Krafcik et al.	313/510
4,647,337 A	3/1987	Simopoulos et al.	156/633	5,566,384 A		10/1996	Chien	
4,667,273 A	5/1987	Queudray	362/34	5,641,221 A		6/1997	Schindele et al.	
4,754,372 A	* 6/1988	Harrison	362/551	5,667,394 A		9/1997	Chien	
4,864,473 A	9/1989	Tokarz		5,671,996 A		9/1997	Bos et al.	362/83.1
4,951,177 A	8/1990	Nishizaki et al.	362/28	5,803,579 A		9/1998	Turnbull et al.	362/283.1
4,959,759 A	9/1990	Kohler	362/80	5,811,930 A		9/1998	Krafcik et al.	313/510
5,007,976 A	* 4/1991	Satterfield et al.	156/222	5,893,637 A	*	4/1999	Mizuno	362/489
5,013,967 A	5/1991	Hirota et al.		5,917,666 A		6/1999	Kimble	359/838
5,124,845 A	6/1992	Shimojo	359/838	5,938,321 A		8/1999	Bos et al.	362/494
5,136,485 A	* 8/1992	Muller	362/488	6,008,732 A		12/1999	Lam	350/815.4
5,142,274 A	8/1992	Murphy et al.	340/705	6,013,956 A		1/2000	Anderson, Jr.	307/10.1
5,257,167 A	10/1993	Clem	362/27	6,040,534 A		3/2000	Beukema	200/5 A
5,272,603 A	12/1993	Camarota et al.	362/95	6,082,867 A		7/2000	Chien	362/84
5,329,429 A	7/1994	Mathias et al.		6,086,131 A		7/2000	Bingle et al.	296/76
5,339,550 A	8/1994	Hoffman	40/544	6,087,953 A		7/2000	DeLine et al.	340/815.4
5,347,434 A	9/1994	Drake	362/73	6,101,032 A		8/2000	Wortman et al.	359/500
5,414,598 A	5/1995	Anderson	362/26	6,111,622 A		8/2000	Abileah	349/61
5,434,013 A	7/1995	Fernandez	428/690	6,120,159 A		9/2000	Inoguchi et al.	362/29
5,434,757 A	7/1995	Kashiwagi	362/80	6,124,647 A		9/2000	Marcus et al.	307/10.1
5,441,339 A	8/1995	Mathias et al.		6,132,072 A		10/2000	Turnbull et al.	362/494
5,465,091 A	11/1995	Nishino et al.	341/33	6,139,172 A		10/2000	Bos et al.	362/494
5,479,275 A	12/1995	Abileah	359/48	6,140,934 A		10/2000	Lam	340/815.4
5,499,170 A	3/1996	Gagne	362/84	6,144,424 A		11/2000	Okuda et al.	349/65
5,504,661 A	4/1996	Szpak	362/30	6,160,475 A		12/2000	Hornung et al.	340/461
5,516,143 A	5/1996	Lang et al.	280/728.3	6,517,226 B1		2/2003	Zimmermann et al.	
				6,641,276 B1		11/2003	Macher et al.	

* cited by examiner

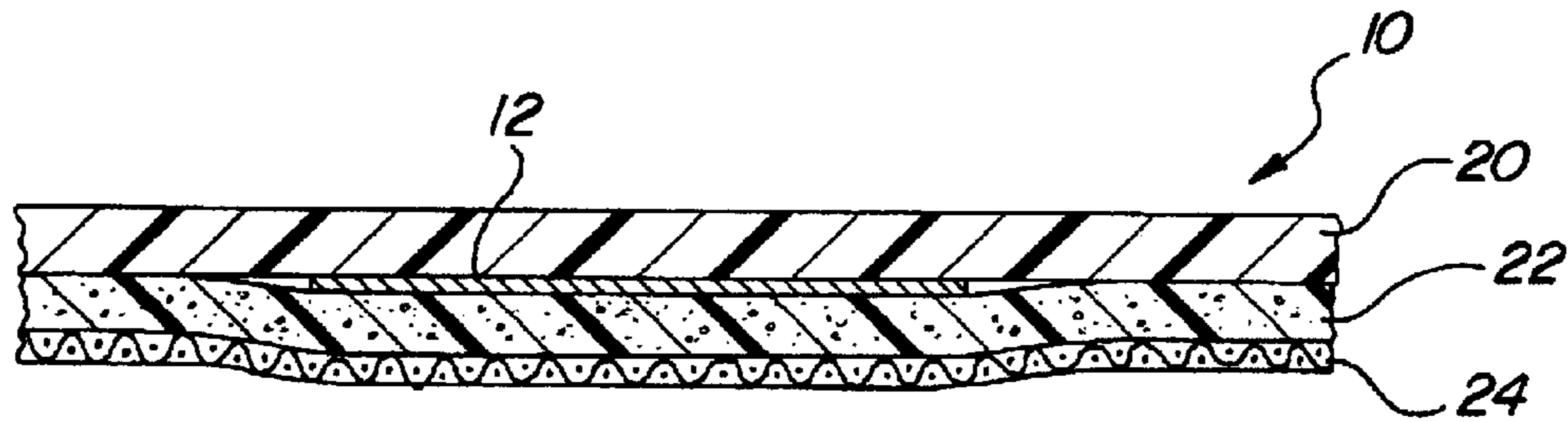
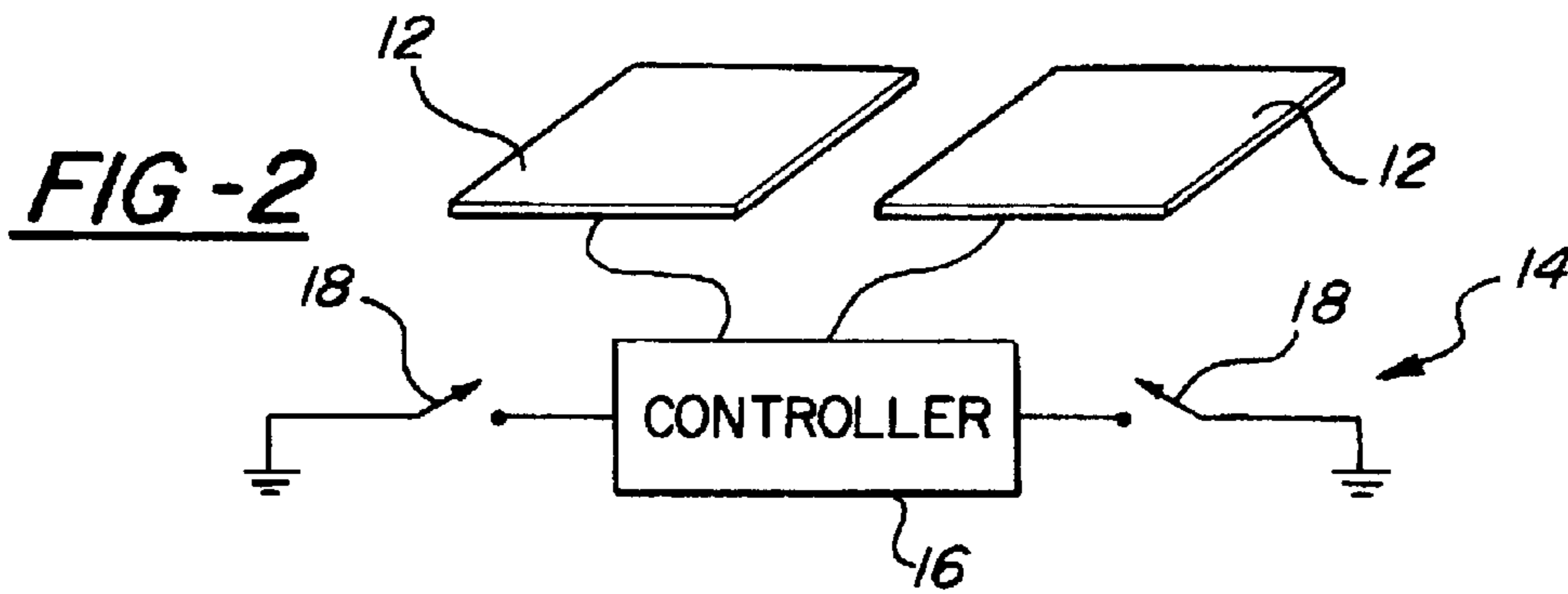
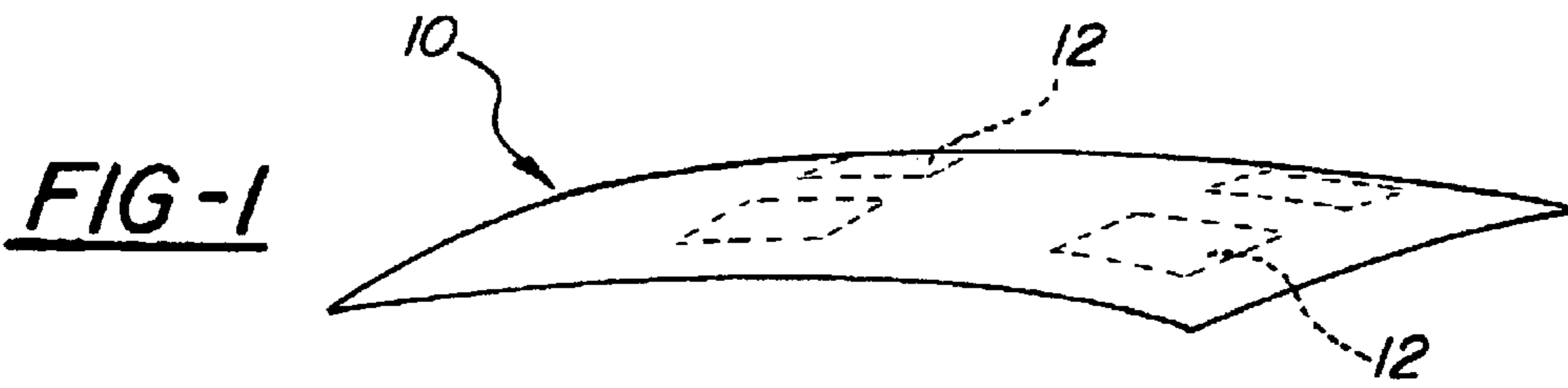


FIG-3

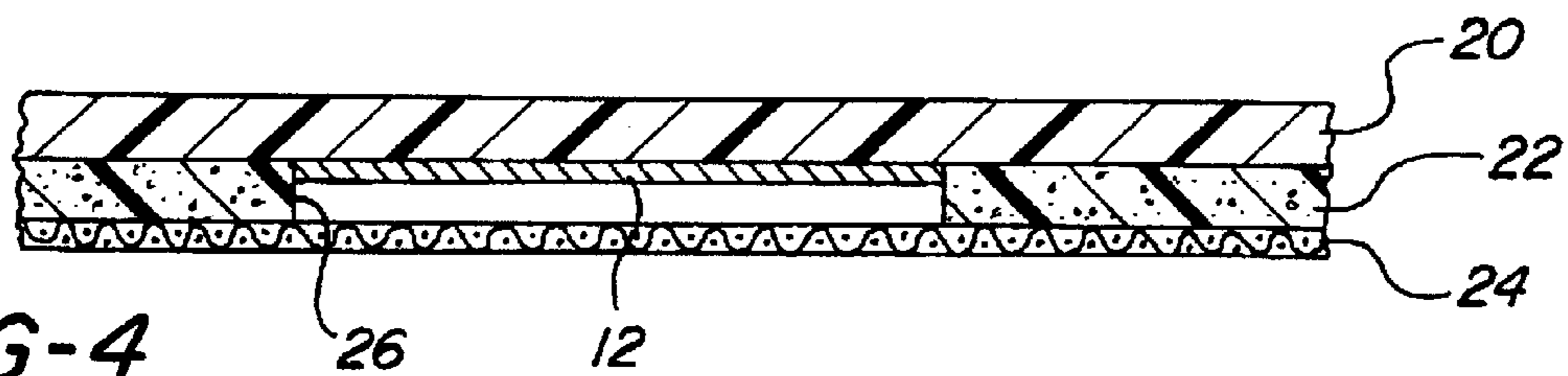


FIG-4

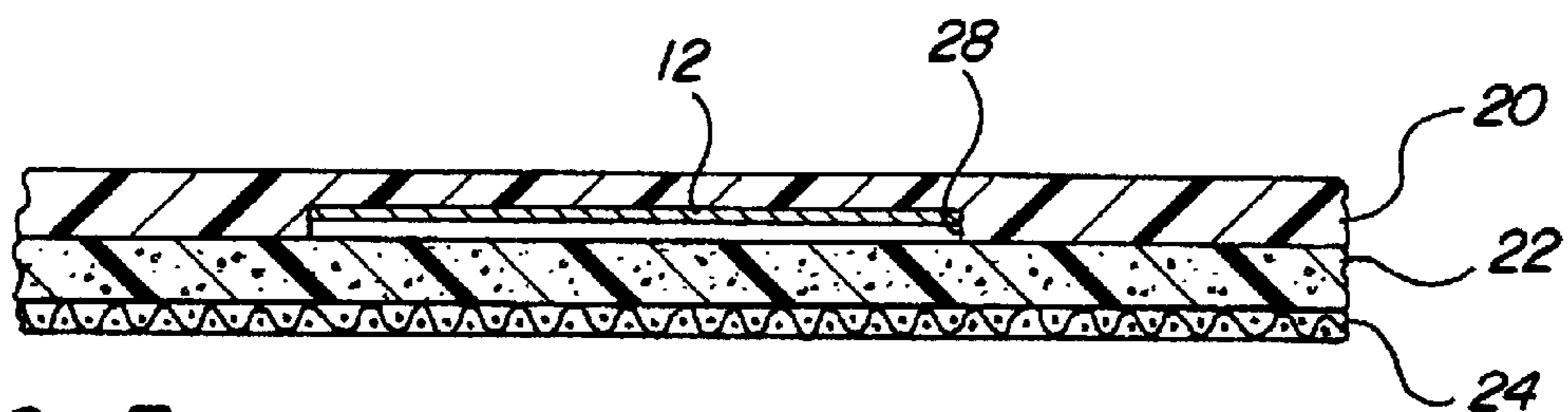


FIG-5

FIG-6

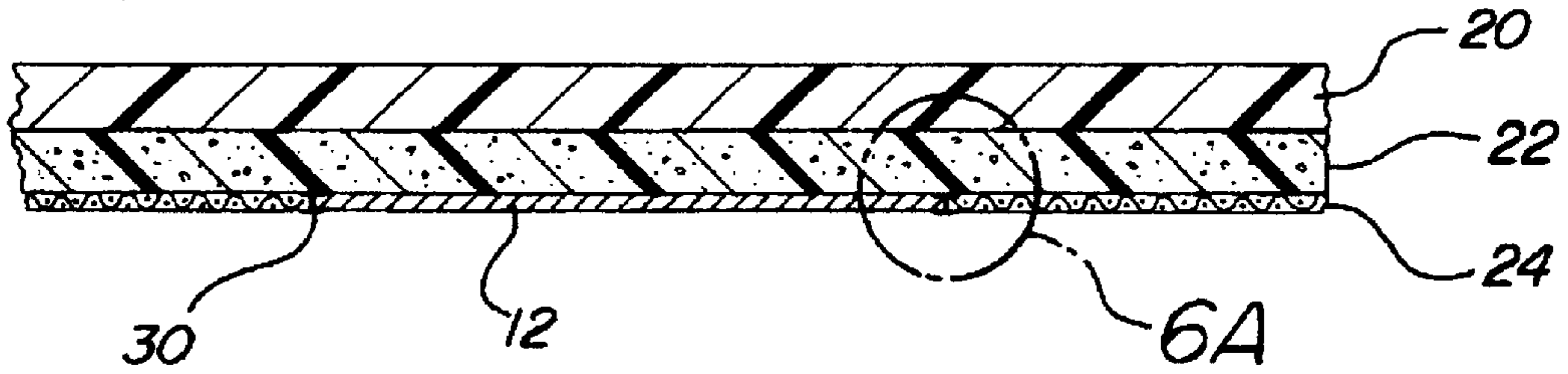


FIG-6A

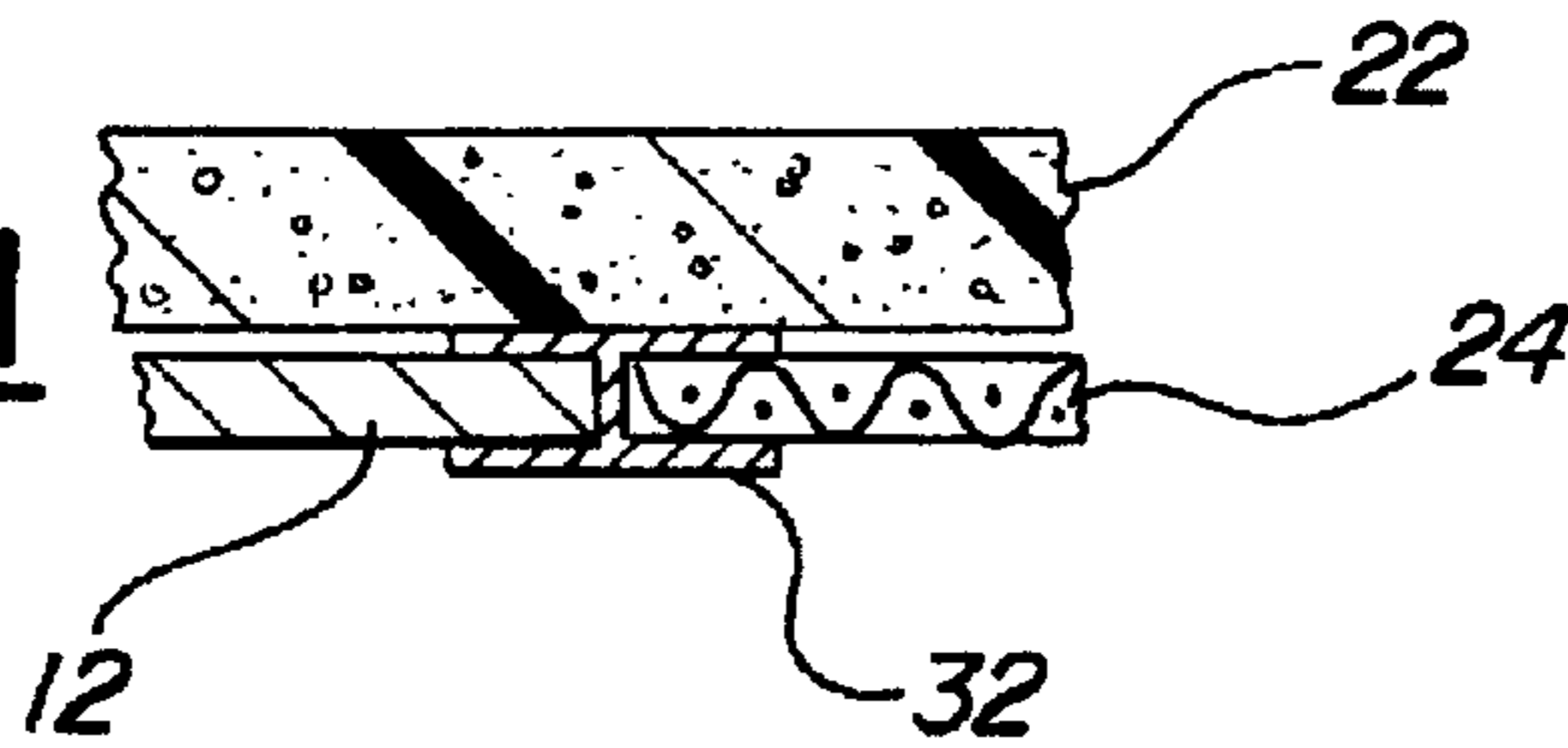


FIG-7

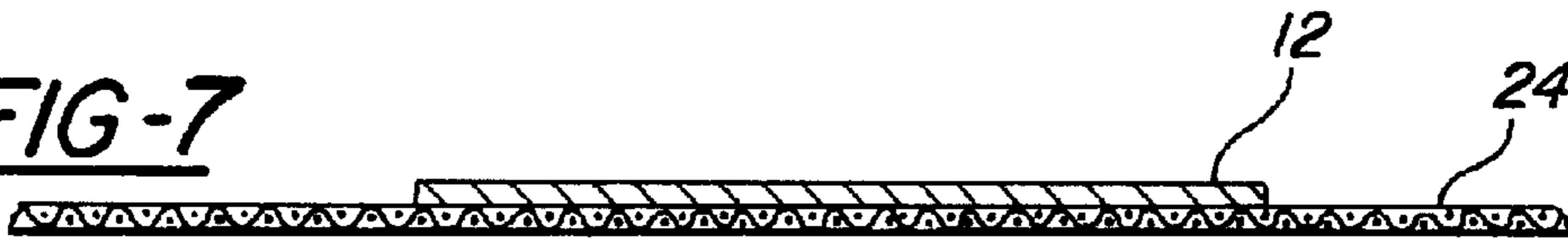


FIG-8

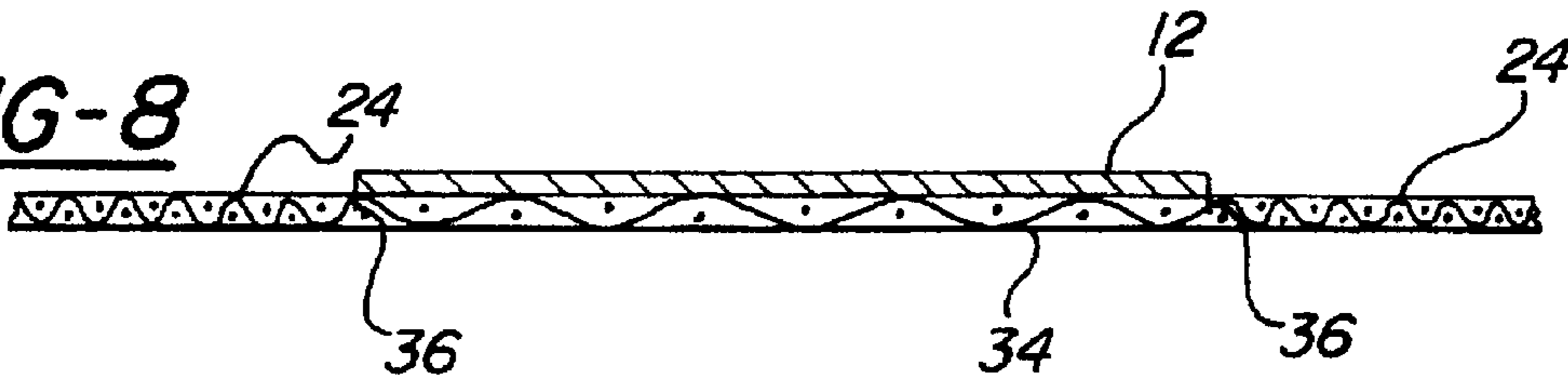


FIG-9

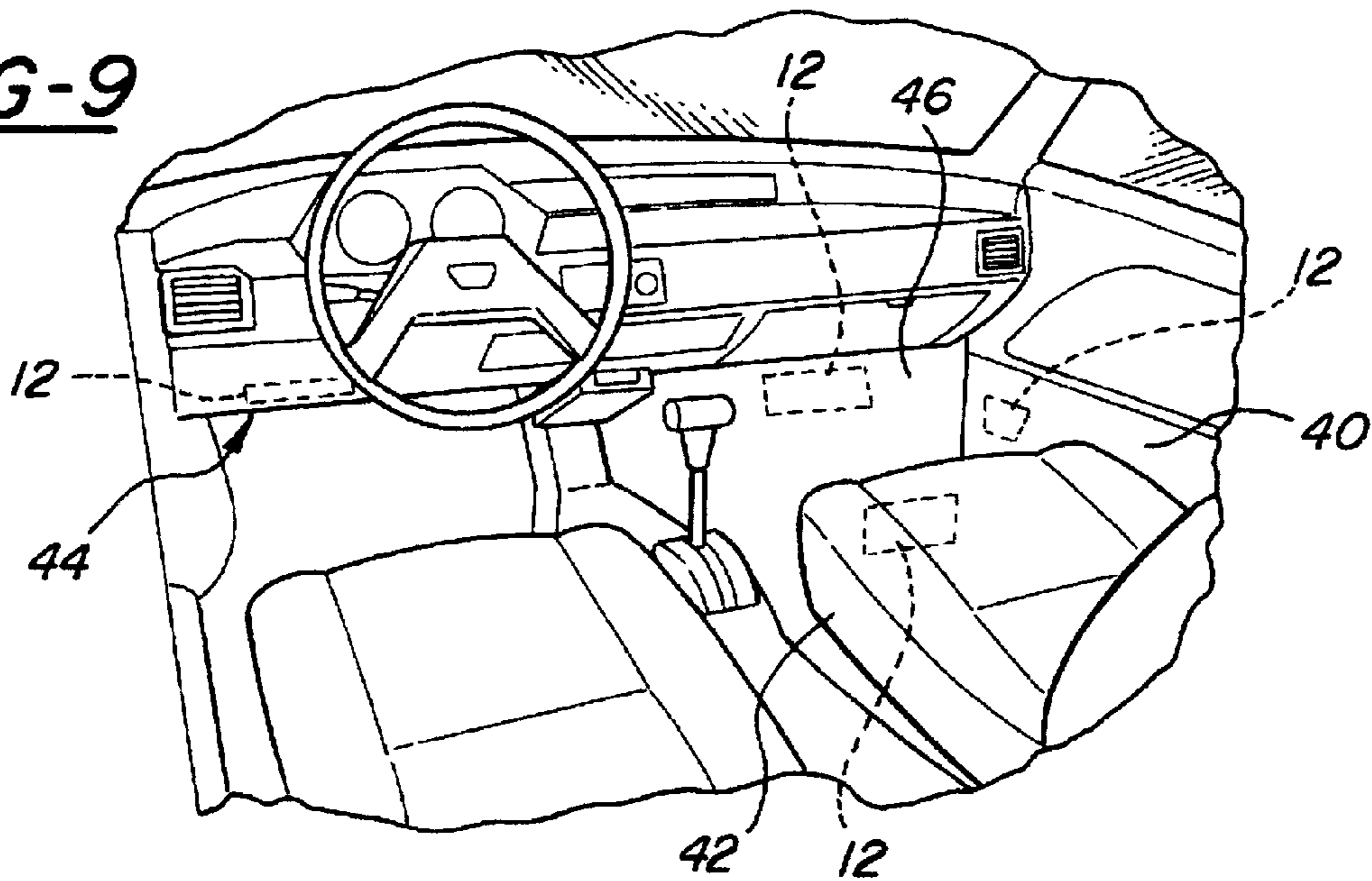


FIG-10

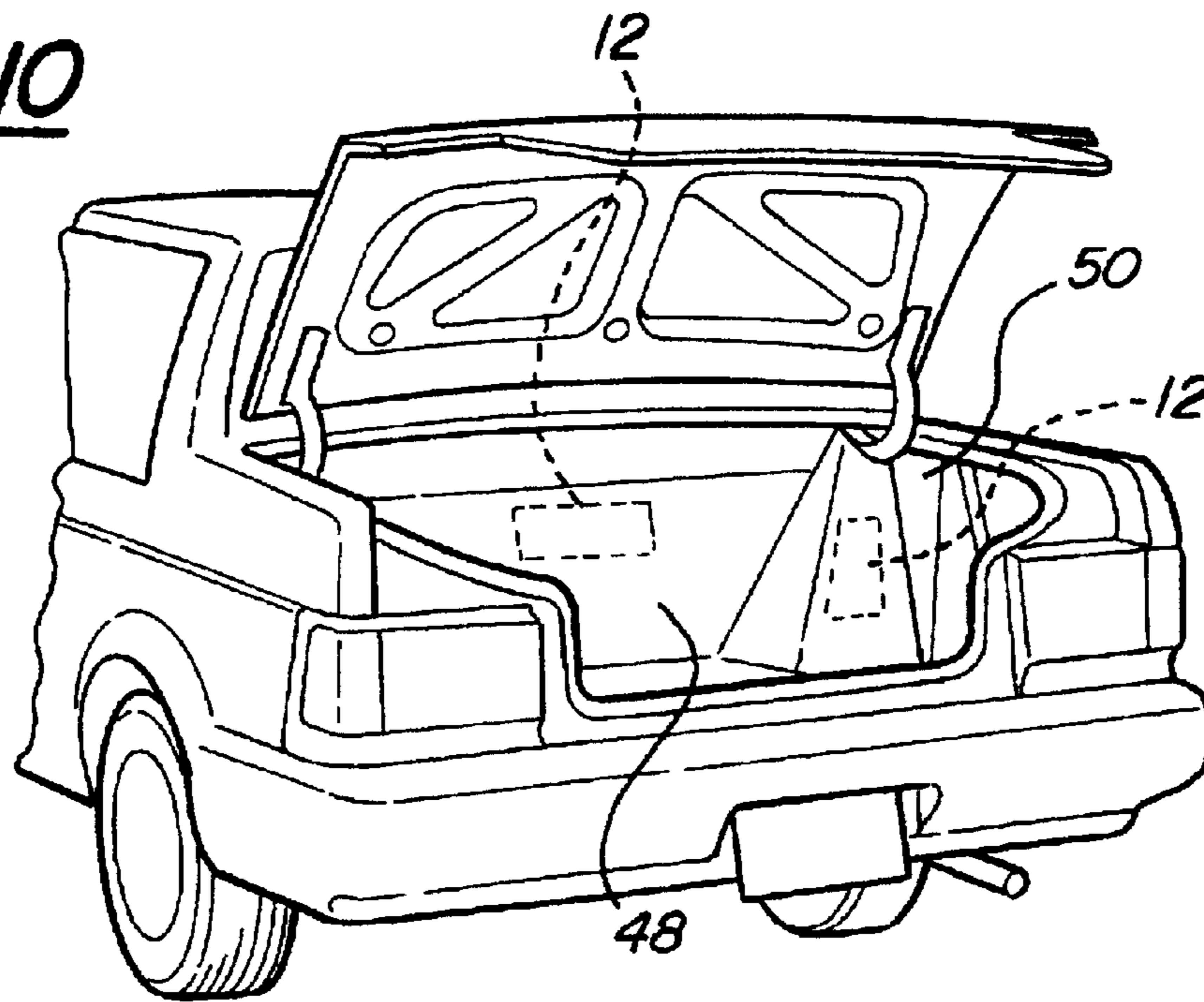


FIG-11

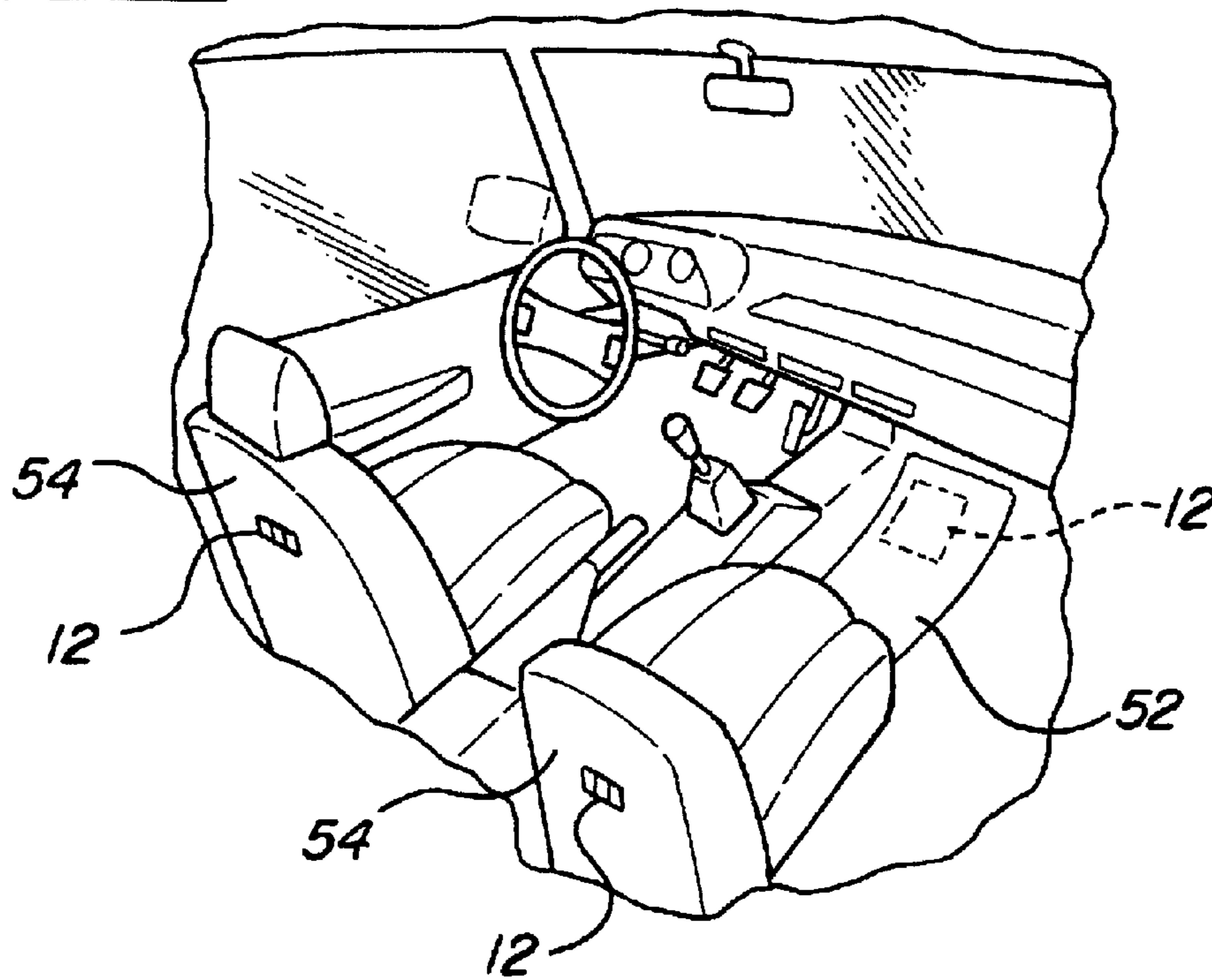


FIG-12

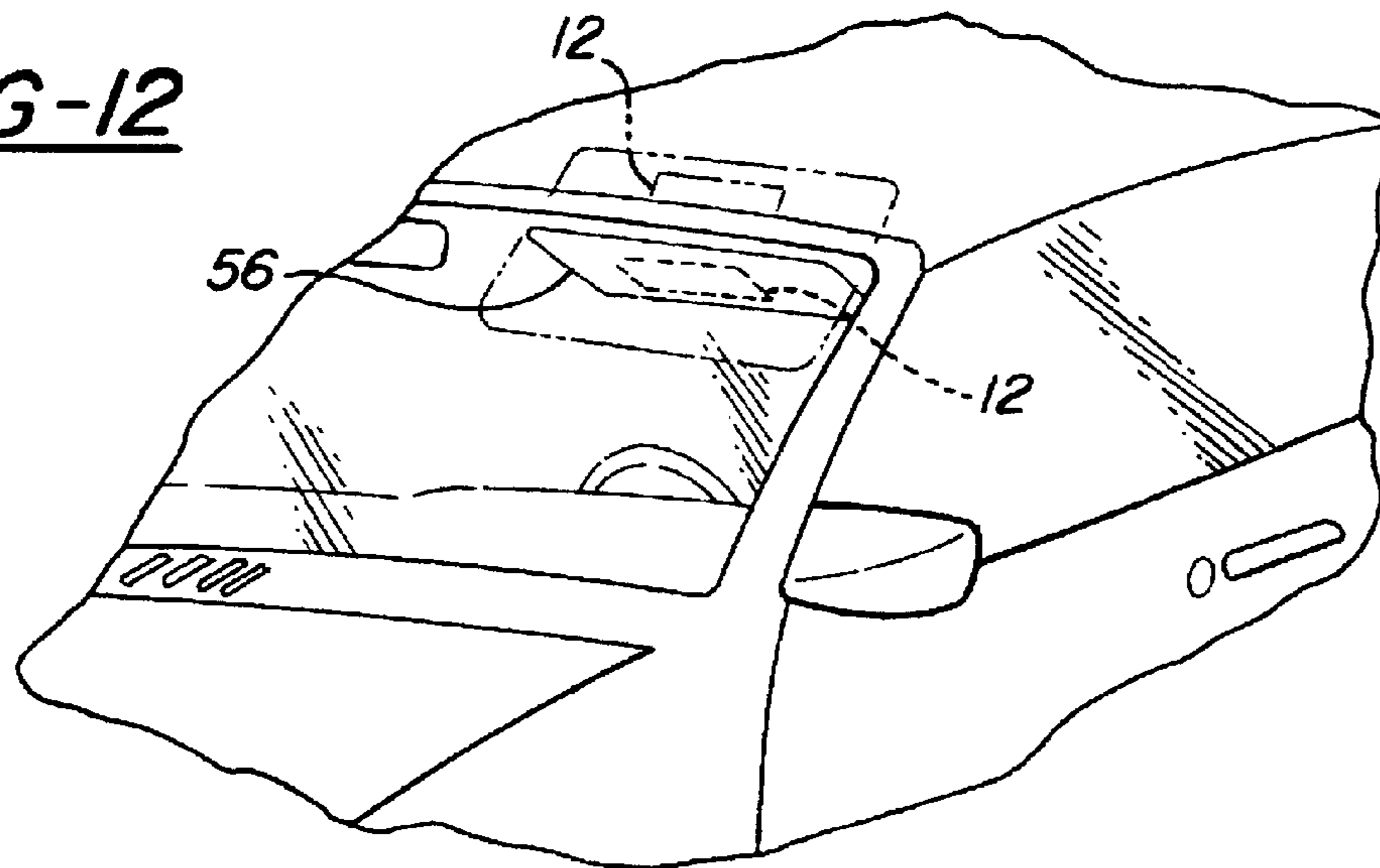
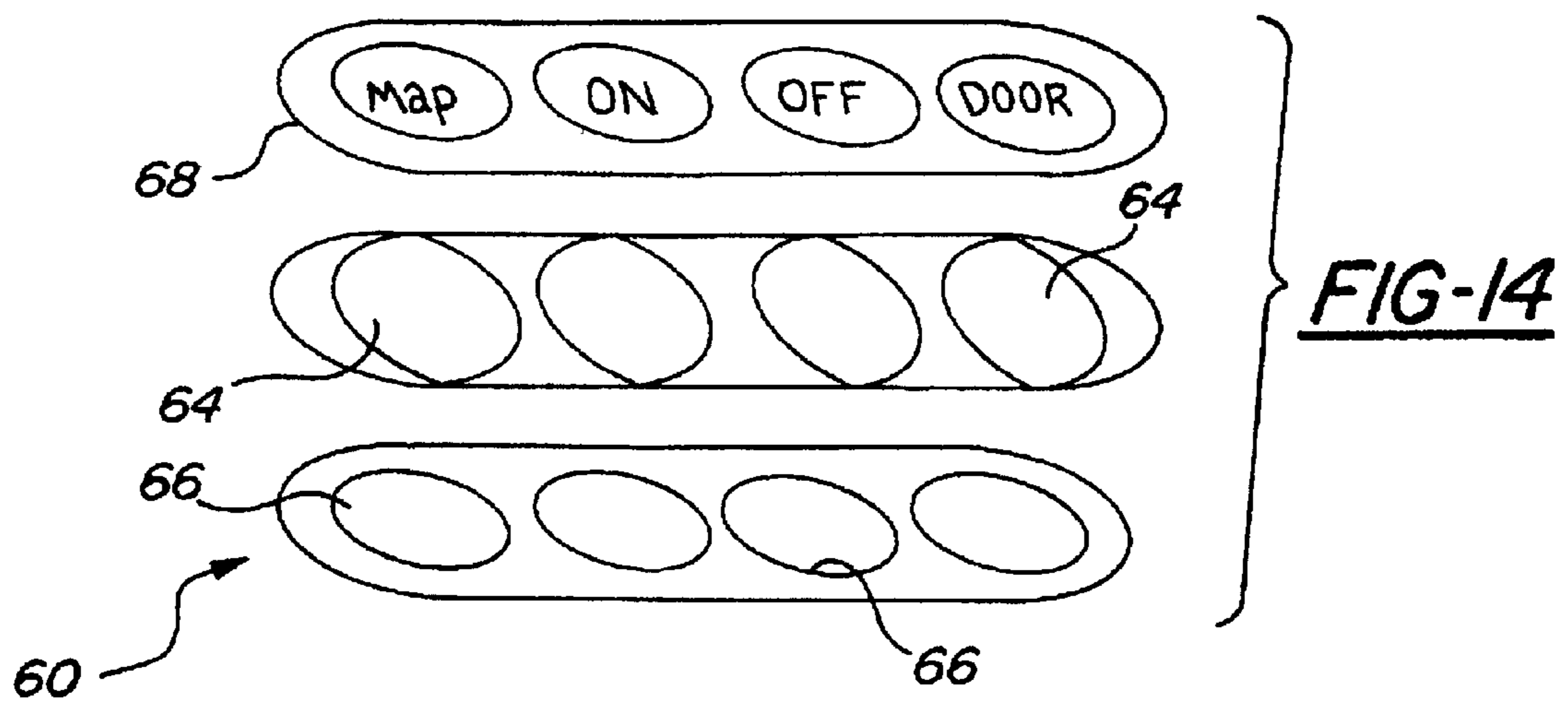
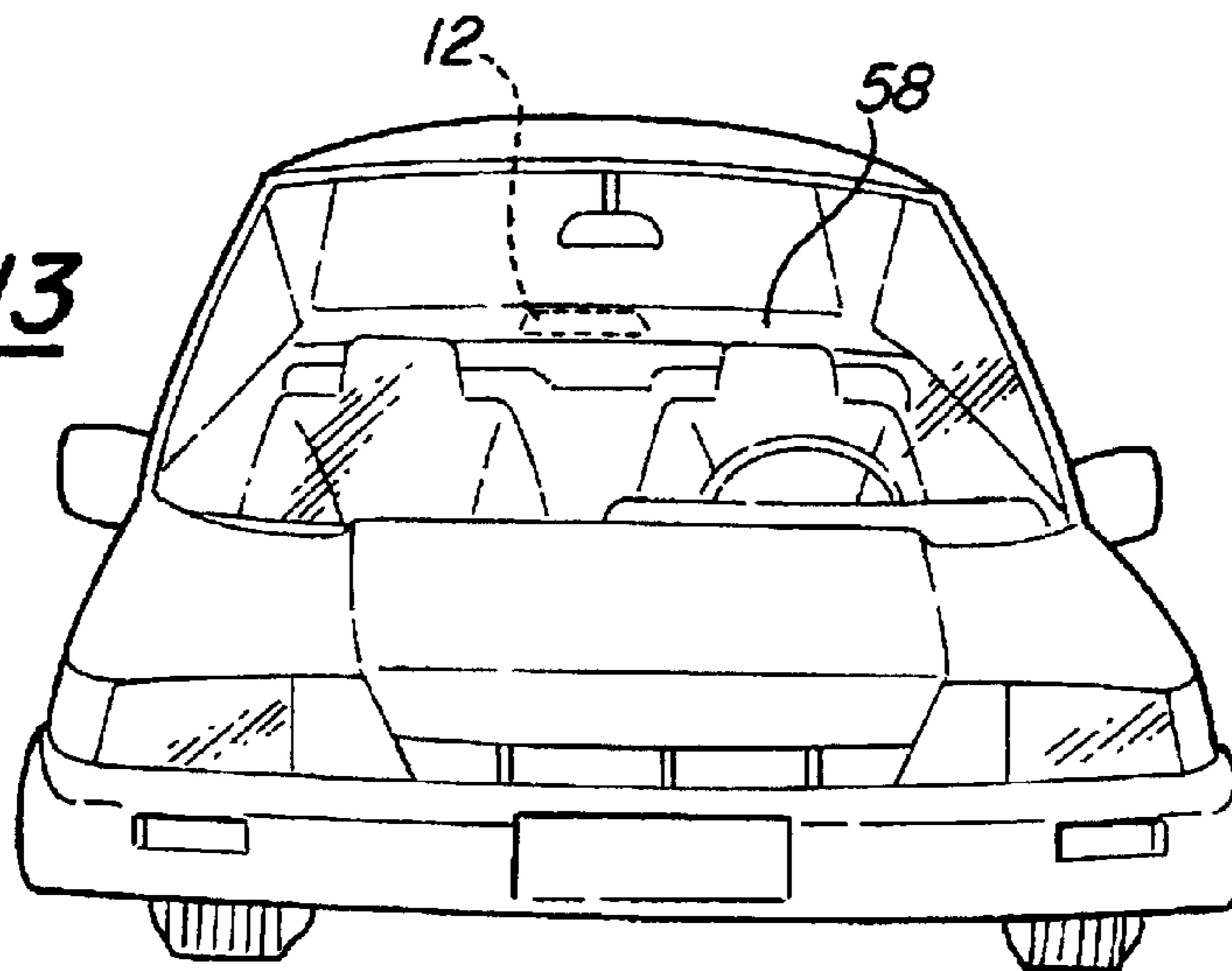
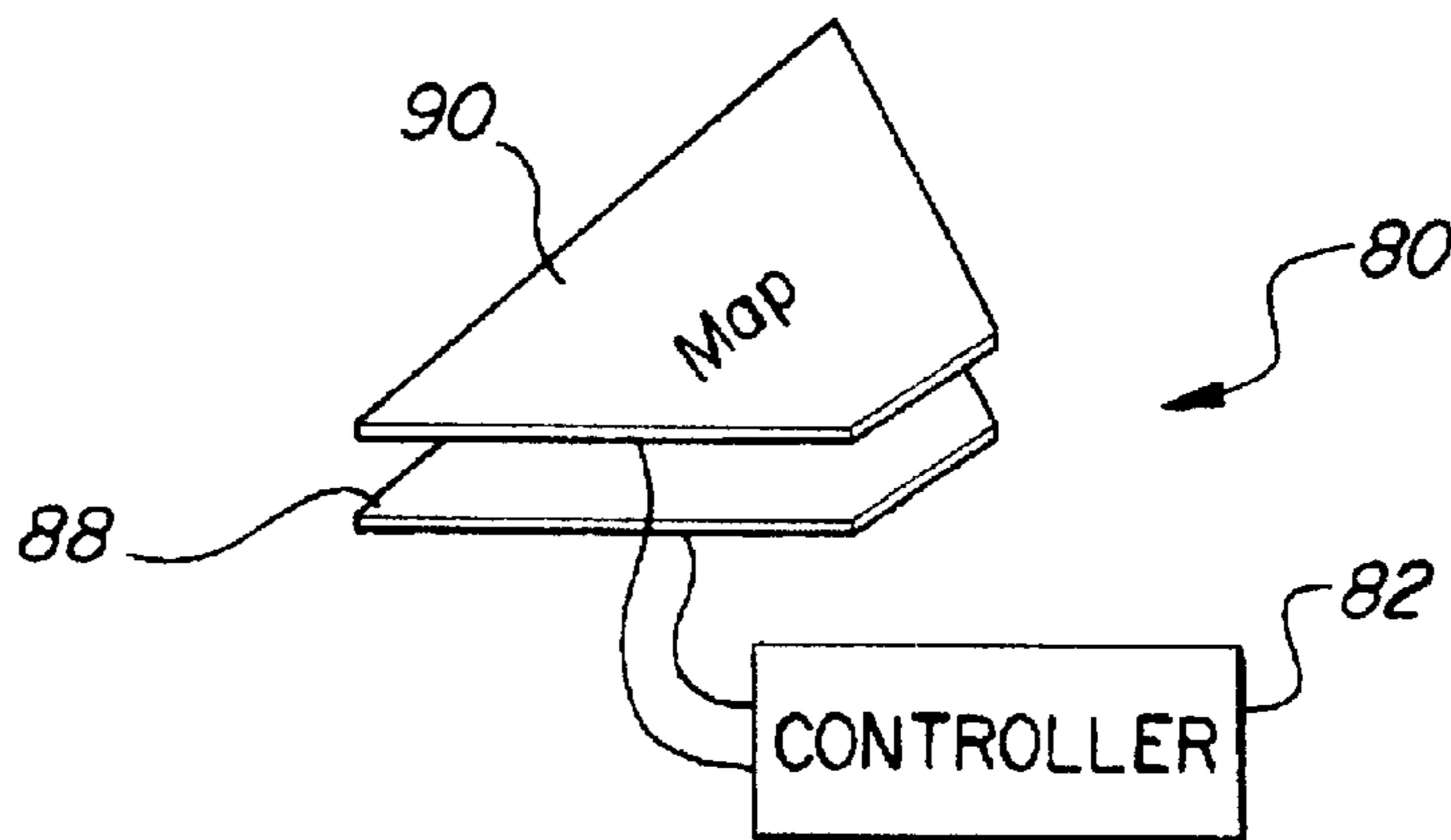
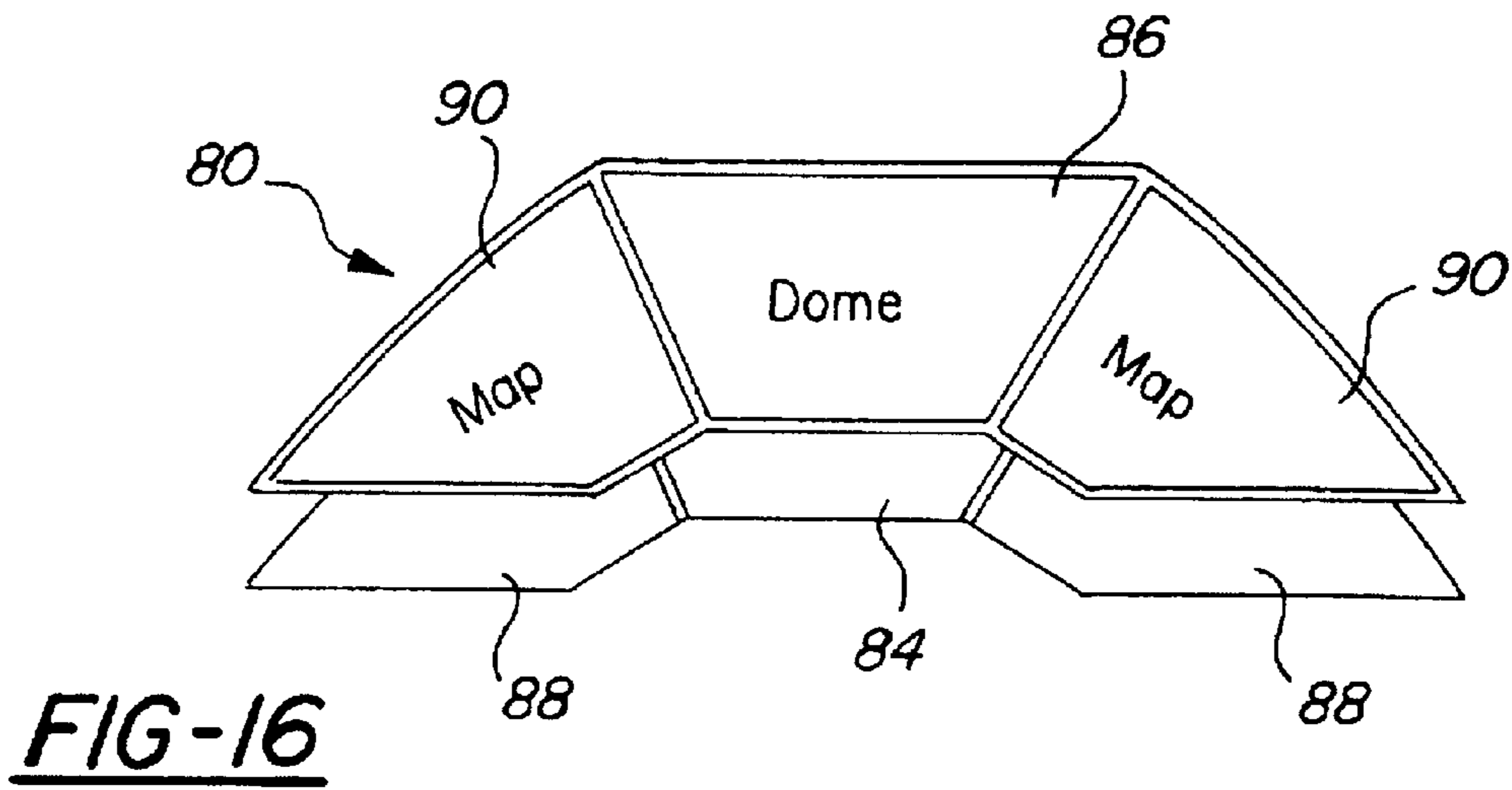
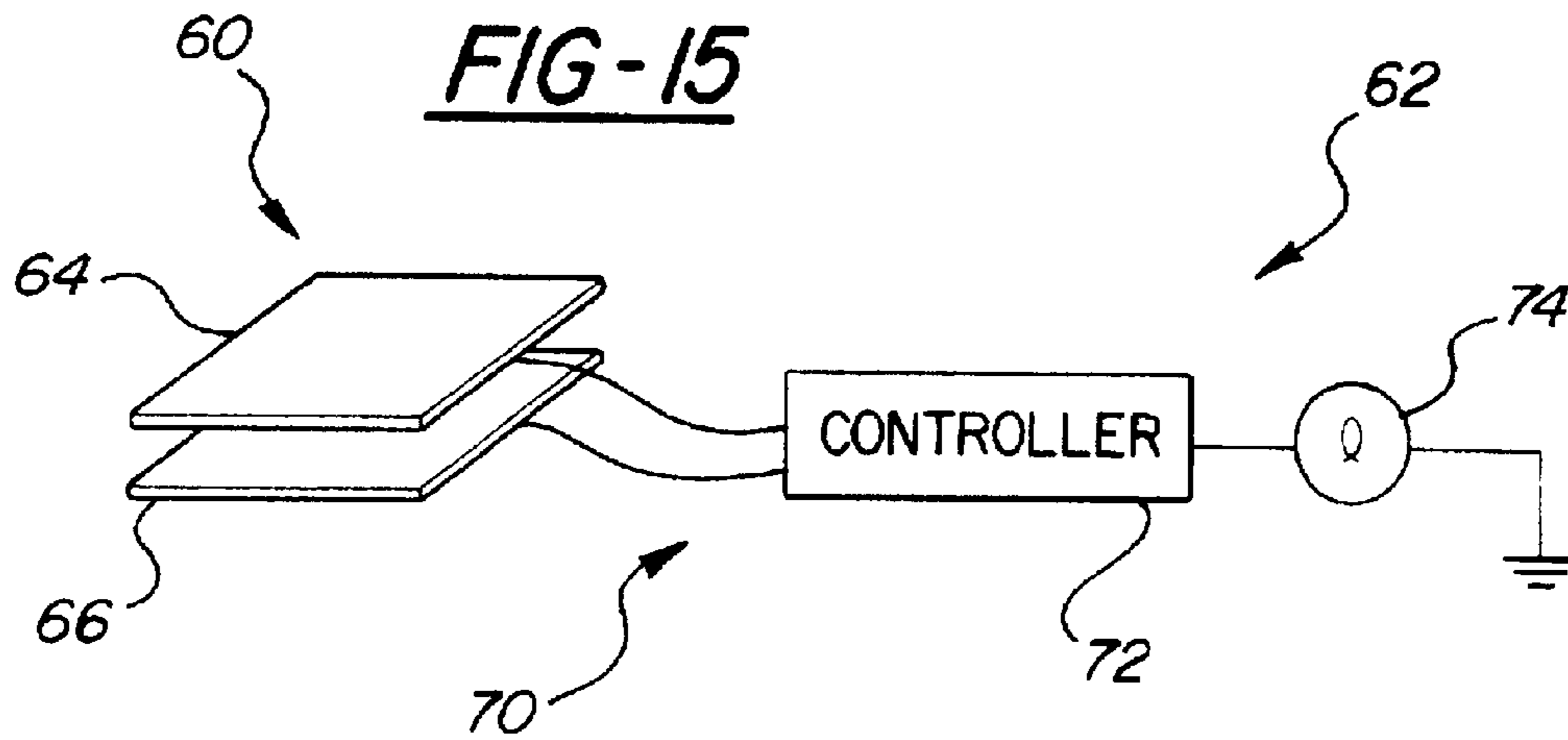


FIG-13





VEHICLE INTERIOR LIGHTING SYSTEMS USING ELECTROLUMINESCENT PANELS

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the priority of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/185,349, filed Feb. 26, 2000.

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to interior vehicle lighting systems and lighted switch assemblies used for automotive applications.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Interior lighting systems for automotive and other vehicle applications are generally used for two purposes. One is to provide general area illumination and the other is feature lighting of specific objects, either for aesthetic or functional reasons. Traditionally, these interior lighting systems have utilized incandescent lamps for both area and feature lighting, often using lenses to control the shape and light intensity distribution of the emitted light. Although incandescent lamp systems can often be integrated into various vehicle interior trim components in a simple manner, various considerations do arise which complicates their use for automotive lighting. For example, where heat from the lamp could damage adjacent components or otherwise cause problems, thermal management of that heat must be implemented. Also, there is often little room in or behind a particular vehicle interior body panel or trim component for the lamp, socket, and lensing.

This constraint on space behind the vehicle panels can be especially true with vehicle headliners where there may be little room between the headliner and roof of the vehicle. For headliners, the solution has typically been to either require more room between the headliner and roof or to utilize a light assembly that protrudes downwardly from the headliner for a short distance. Where sufficient space is available, various functional components such as electrical conduits, lamp soffits, electrical connectors, HVAC ducts, flat speakers, and head airbags can be molded into the headliner during its manufacture. See, for example, European Patent Application EP 0979760, published Feb. 16, 2000. However, where the headliner thickness is to be kept to a minimum, the use of molded-in lamp soffits may not be practical.

The use of alternative light sources, such as electroluminescent panels, has been proposed for a wide range of vehicle lighting applications. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 4,864,473 to Tokarz et al. discloses an electroluminescent panel dome lamp designed for a convertible-type automobile. The panel is mounted on a housing that is attached to the headliner of the convertible's roof. U.S. Pat. No. 5,013,967 to Hirotaka et al. discloses a detachable electroluminescent panel light source that can be located at various places about the inside of a vehicle to provide illumination. These locations include inside the trunk, at the glove compartment, and on the backside of the front seats. U.S. Pat. No. 5,564,813 to Curtindale discloses a sun visor that includes incandescent light sources to provide courtesy, reading, and vanity illumination. The patent states that electroluminescent light-

ing strips could be used in place of the incandescent lamps. However, while various automotive lighting uses of electroluminescent panels have been proposed, as exemplified by these patents, much of the prior art discloses the use of electroluminescent panels as a direct substitute for incandescent and/or LED lamps without taking full advantage of the unique structural features of the electroluminescent technology.

Accordingly, it is a general object of the invention to provide a vehicle interior lighting system that can be used to provide area or feature lighting in a manner that minimizes the aesthetic impact of the light source when not in use and that requires negligible space behind the interior body panel or trim component where the light source is located.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to various interior vehicle assemblies that provide illumination using electroluminescent panels. In accordance with one aspect, the present invention is directed to a vehicle interior component assembly that includes a vehicle interior component having a fabric disposed over either a substrate or foam layer (or both). An electroluminescent panel is located between the fabric and substrate (or foam layer) and is configured to direct light from the panel through the fabric. In this way, the light source can be effectively hidden when not in use and can be incorporated into the interior component in a manner that requires little, if any, space behind the interior component. The vehicle interior component can be any of a number of different interior articles, including, for example, a headliner, door panel, vehicle seat, rear deck, sun visor, and trunk panel.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there is provided a vehicle carpet utilizing an electroluminescent panel, with the carpet including a substrate and a carpet pile attached to the substrate. The electroluminescent panel is mounted underneath the carpet pile and is configured to direct light from the panel through the carpet pile. A vehicle carpet so constructed can be used as a floor mat or as installed floor carpet.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there is provided a vehicle instrument panel utilizing an electroluminescent panel to provide downwardly-directed light. The instrument panel includes a lower surface that faces towards a floor area of the vehicle when installed, with the lower surface having a light-transmitting region. The electroluminescent panel is mounted within the instrument panel behind the lower surface at the light-transmitting region, and electroluminescent panel is configured to direct light from the panel through the light-transmitting region of the lower surface.

In accordance with yet another aspect of the invention, there is provided a vehicle interior illumination system that includes a light source, a switch assembly, and an electronic circuit for energizing the light source. The switch assembly includes at least one light-transmissive touch switch and an electroluminescent panel that is located behind the touch switch to provide back lighting of the touch switch upon energization by the electronic circuit. The electronic circuit is connected to the light source, touch switch, and electroluminescent panel, and is operable upon activation of the switch to energize the light source and to change energization of the electroluminescent panel.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there is provided a vehicle interior lighting and switch assembly, comprising a light-transmissive touch switch, a light source

disposed behind the touch switch, and an electronic circuit connected to both the touch switch and light source. The light source comprises an electroluminescent panel and the circuit is operable upon activation of the touch switch to energize the electroluminescent panel to thereby provide area illumination through the touch switch. A vehicle lighting and switch assembly constructed in this manner can be used for dome lights and map lights within the vehicle.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred exemplary embodiments of the invention will hereinafter be described in conjunction with the appended drawings, wherein like designations denote like elements, and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a vehicle headliner constructed in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a schematic of a control circuit for operation of the electroluminescent light sources used in the headliner of FIG. 1;

FIGS. 3–8 depict fragmentary, cross-sectional views of the headliner of FIG. 1 showing different mounting arrangements that can be used for the electroluminescent panels;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of an interior region of a vehicle showing vehicle seating, door panel, instrument panel, and floor carpeting assemblies that incorporate electroluminescent panels in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of a vehicle trunk interior showing trunk panel assemblies that incorporate electroluminescent panels in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of an interior region of a vehicle showing a floor mat assembly and a vehicle seat back assembly that incorporate electroluminescent panels in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 12 is a perspective view of a sun visor assembly for a vehicle that incorporates an electroluminescent panel in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 13 is a front view of a vehicle showing a rear deck assembly that incorporates an electroluminescent panel in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 14 is an exploded view of a preferred embodiment of lighted, touch switch assembly of the invention;

FIG. 15 is a schematic of a control circuit for the switch assembly of FIG. 14;

FIG. 16 is an exploded view of a preferred embodiment of a vehicle interior lighting and switch assembly of the invention; and

FIG. 17 is a schematic showing a controller that forms a part of the lighting and switch assembly of FIG. 16.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring to FIG. 1, there is shown an embodiment of a headliner 10 as it might be constructed in accordance with the invention. Although the following description is primarily directed to the use of the invention to provide illumination from headliner 10, it will of course be appreciated that, in its broader aspects, the invention is directed to a vehicle interior component assembly that uses one or more electroluminescent panels to provide interior vehicle illumination, and that the invention can thus be used for any of a wide variety of interior trim articles and other vehicle interior components. For example, it can be used in conjunction with door panels, instrument panels, floor carpeting, floor mats, trunk panels, occupant seating, sun visors, and rear decks, as will be described further below.

To provide general area illumination at each of the four main occupant seats of a typical automotive sedan, headliner 10 includes four electroluminescent panels 12 that are spaced within headliner 10 at locations corresponding to the main occupant seats. As shown in the schematic of FIG. 2, the electroluminescent panels 12 are connected to an electronic circuit 14 that includes a controller 16 and a switch 18 for each of the panels 12. For simplicity, only two of the electroluminescent panels 12 and their corresponding switches 18 are shown. Controller 16 receives operating power from the vehicle battery (not shown) and is operable to energize each electroluminescent panel 12 independently of the other panels when its corresponding switch 18 is activated. Each switch 18 can be a manually activated switch positioned within the vehicle at a location that allows the occupant of any of the four main seats to activate the light corresponding to that seat. Of course, the switches could also be wired to a second set of switches on an operator console to permit the driver to activate, de-activate, or even block activation of any of the panels. Optionally, the panels 12 can be controlled by a vehicle computer (not shown). In this regard, the circuit 14 (or controller 16 itself) can include a timer circuit that controls the length of time that the panels 12 are illuminated. Similarly, controller 16 can also include suitable circuitry for control of the brightness level of the panels. The design and implementation of these different electrical circuits is well known to those skilled in the art and no further discussion of these circuits is therefore necessary.

As is also known by those skilled in the art, the electroluminescent panels 12 are substantially flat panels that can be formed into a variety of shapes and sizes. They are energized by suitable operating power from controller 16. The construction and use of such panels is also well known and therefore no further explanation of their construction or operation is necessary.

Referring now to FIGS. 3–6, there are shown a number of fragmentary, cross-sectional views of some of the different possible embodiments of one of the electroluminescent panels 12 as it can be integrated into headliner 10. Headliner 10 can be made using conventional techniques and can include three primary layers—a relatively rigid fiberglass substrate 20, an intermediate foam layer 22, and a fabric layer 24 that is exposed to the occupants for an aesthetically pleasing look and feel. As shown in FIG. 3, the electroluminescent panel 12 can be disposed between the substrate 20 and foam layer 22 with the panel oriented to direct light through foam layer 22 and fabric 24. Together these layers are typically translucent such that suitable illumination from panel 12 can be achieved.

As shown in the embodiment of FIG. 4, a discontinuity or opening 26 can be formed in the foam layer 22 with the electroluminescent panel 12 attached in place within this opening. This arrangement prevents the bulging of the foam layer 22 and fabric 24 shown in FIG. 3. It also permits light transmission that is unimpeded by the foam layer 22. Although electroluminescent panel 12 is shown having a smaller thickness than foam layer 22, it will be appreciated that the relative thickness of panel 12 and foam layer 22 can be selected as appropriate for any particular vehicle application.

Referring to FIG. 5, the electroluminescent panel 12 can also be attached within a recessed portion 28 of substrate 20. This recess can be formed as a part of the original molding of substrate 20 and has the advantage that it helps locate the proper position of the panel 12 during assembly. Also, in instances where either substrate 20 or foam layer 22 are formed in a molding process, the panel 12 can be molded in

5

place so that it is co-bonded to either the substrate **20**, foam layer **22**, or both.

FIG. **6** depicts yet another embodiment in which the panel **12** is exposed to the occupants of the vehicle by placing it onto the foam layer **22** in an opening **30** in the fabric. The fabric layer **24** can simply abut and terminate at panel **12** or, as shown in FIG. **6A**, a bezel **32** can be used around the periphery of the panel **12** to provide proper fit and finish. The exposed panels can allow for many options, such as touch controls, information display, or styling features. In this regard, the panels **12** need not be used for area illumination or passenger-specific illumination. Rather, they can be used for styling features, such as a light strip that extends about the periphery of the headliner or a sun roof. The panels can also include text, vehicle logos, or other graphics that are discernable by the occupants when the panels are illuminated.

An advantage of the embodiments of FIGS. **3–5** is that, in each instance, the electroluminescent panels **12** are concealed from the vehicle occupants until illuminated. However, the embodiments of FIGS. **3** and **5** illuminate through both the foam and fabric layers, whereas the embodiment of FIG. **4** requires the formation of an opening in the foam layer **22**. To maintain the concealment of the panels in a simple manner while maximizing the light illuminating down on the passengers, the arrangement of FIG. **7** can be utilized. In this embodiment, the panels **12** are each located between the fabric layer **24** and foam layer **22** (not shown). To further increase the light output, the arrangement of FIG. **8** can be used, with the panels **12** being covered by a different fabric **34** having a more open weave to increase the light throughput. The two fabrics **24** and **34** can be joined by seams **36**.

As will be appreciated, by using one or more of the electroluminescent panels **12** in the headliner, mood, ambiance, reading, and general cab lighting can be provided using a light source that occupies essentially no space. Also, as shown in FIGS. **9–13**, the lighting system can instead incorporate the panels onto other interior vehicle components.

More specifically, as shown in FIG. **9**, the electroluminescent panels **12** can be incorporated into other fabric-surfaced interior components, such as a door panel **40** or seat riser **42**. The various techniques discussed above in connection with FIGS. **3–8** for incorporating the panels into a fabric-surfaced component can be used for these applications as well. In addition to or in lieu of their use in fabric-surfaced components, the panels **12** can also be incorporated into other interior components such as an instrument panel **44** or floor carpet **46**. For the instrument panel, the panel can be located at a lower surface that faces the floor area of the vehicle when the instrument is installed as shown. The lower surface has a light-transmitting region which can comprise either a translucent portion of the instrument panel or perforations of the instrument panel through which light from the electroluminescent panel is transmitted. When used with the floor carpet **46**, the electroluminescent panel can be located underneath the carpet pile, either above or below the substrate on which the carpet pile is attached.

As shown in FIG. **10**, the electroluminescent panels **12** can be incorporated into one or more trunk panels **48**, **50**, using the construction techniques discussed above in connection with FIGS. **3–8**. In FIG. **11**, there is shown another carpet application in which the electroluminescent panel **12** is incorporated into a floor mat **52** in the same manner discussed above in connection with the floor carpet **46** of FIG. **9**. Also, the panels **12** can be incorporated underneath the

6

fabric on the seat backs **54** of the front driver and passenger side seats. In FIG. **12**, there is shown a sun visor **56** which can include an electroluminescent panel **12** mounted underneath the visor fabric on either or both sides of the visor. Finally, in FIG. **13**, there is shown an electroluminescent panel **12** incorporated into a rear deck **58**, again underneath the fabric layer to hide its presence when not illuminated. For both the sun visor and rear deck applications, the various implementations disclosed in FIGS. **3–8** can be used.

Turning now to FIGS. **14** and **15**, a second use of electroluminescent panels for vehicle interior lighting systems will now be described. FIG. **14** is an exploded view of a lighted, touch switch assembly **60** and FIG. **15** is a schematic showing the use of a switch assembly **60** in a vehicle interior illumination system **62**. Switch assembly **60** includes as its primary components a set of light transmissive touch switches **64** and a corresponding set of electroluminescent panels **66**, each of which are aligned with one of the touch switches **64** to thereby provide back lighting of the switches. Appropriate indicia can be printed on each of the touch switches to identify the function of each switch **64**. Alternatively, and as shown, a light-transmissive graphics overlay **68** can be provided with the desired indicia. When assembled, the switches **64**, panels **66**, and overlay **68** form a backlit, low profile switch assembly having a thickness of only a few millimeters. This provides great flexibility in placement of the switch assembly within the vehicle.

The electronic circuit **70** of FIG. **15** is shown as it would be connected to a single one of the touch switches **64** and electroluminescent panels **66** of FIG. **14**. The circuit **70** includes a controller **72** and light source **74** which is used to provide illumination in response to activation of its corresponding touch switch **64**. Controller **72** is operable in response to activation of switch **64** to energize light source **74** and to change the energization of the panel **66** used to back-light switch **64**. This change in energization of panel **66** can be, for example, switching-on of the panel so that it provides illumination of the switch **64** as an indication that the light source **74** is on. Conversely, since the activation of the light source may be self-evident, the switch **64** can be normally illuminated by operation of the panel **66** when the light source **74** is switched off, with controller **72** then changing the energization of panel **66** so that it is off when the light source **74** is switched on. In this way, the switch is illuminated and may be seen in the dark when the light source **74** is off. In yet another variation, the panel can be illuminated at different levels of energization so that, for example, it glows dimly when the light is off and brightly when it is on (or vice-a-versa). This multiple-level brightness control can also permit the brightness to be varied automatically according to ambient light levels.

Although shown symbolically as a conventional incandescent lamp, light source **74** can of course be an electroluminescent panel itself. More generally, light source **74** can instead be some other electronically-actuated device, such as a motor or solenoid, in which case its corresponding touch switch **64** can be any of the various function switches used in the vehicle, including door lock switches, window switches, etc.

Turning now to FIGS. **16** and **17**, a third use of electroluminescent panels for vehicle interior lighting systems will now be described. In particular, FIG. **16** depicts a vehicle interior lighting and switch assembly **80** with FIG. **17** also showing a controller **82** that is connected to and forms a part of the lighting and switch assembly **80**. The assembly **80** can be mounted to a vehicle headliner (not shown) and includes a dome light and integral switch, as well as separate driver

and front passenger map lights with integral switches. The dome light comprises a central electroluminescent panel **84** located underneath a light-transmissive touch switch **86** that can be manually activated by an occupant to switch on the dome light **84** via controller **82**. Similarly, each of the map lights comprise an electroluminescent panel **88** located behind a corresponding touch switch **90**. Only one of the map switches and lights are shown connected to the controller **82** in FIG. **17**, although it will of course be understood that the other map light/switch and dome light/switch would also be connected as well. In each case, activation of one of the switches **86**, **90** causes controller **82** to switch on the corresponding electroluminescent panel **84**, **88** with the light from the panel transmitting through the switch and into the interior of the vehicle. The dome lamp **84** can also be separately controlled to switch on, for example, when any of the vehicle doors are opened.

It will thus be apparent that there has been provided in accordance with the present invention several vehicle interior lighting systems and lighted switch assemblies which achieve the aims and advantages specified herein. It will of course be understood that the foregoing description is of preferred exemplary embodiments of the invention and that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiments shown. Various changes and modifications will become apparent to those skilled in the art. For example, the two-layer switch/light assembly shown in FIGS. **16** and **17** can be used for other lighting applications as well, including for example reading lights for the rear occupants. All such variations and modifications are intended to come within the scope of the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A vehicle interior component assembly for providing interior vehicle illumination, comprising:

a vehicle interior component having [a substrate and a] fabric [disposed over said substrate] covering; and an electroluminescent panel disposed between said fabric [and substrate] covering, with said electroluminescent panel being configured to direct light from said panel through said fabric covering.

2. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **1**, wherein said interior component includes a foam layer disposed between said fabric and [said] a substrate of said interior component.

3. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **2**, wherein said electroluminescent panel is disposed between said foam layer and said substrate.

4. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **2**, wherein said electroluminescent panel is disposed in an opening in said foam layer.

5. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **1**, wherein said vehicle interior component includes a substrate [includes] having a recessed portion facing said fabric and wherein said electroluminescent panel is disposed in said recessed portion.

6. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **1**, further comprising an electrical circuit for energizing said electroluminescent panel, where said circuit includes a manually-operated switch.

7. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **2**, further comprising an electrical circuit for energizing said electroluminescent panel, where said circuit includes a timer circuit for controlling the length of energization of said electroluminescent panel.

8. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **1**, wherein said vehicle interior component comprises a vehicle headliner.

9. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **8**, wherein said electroluminescent panel comprises one of a plurality of electroluminescent panels located in said headliner at spaced locations from each other.

10. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **1**, wherein said vehicle interior component comprises a door panel.

11. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **1**, wherein said vehicle interior component comprises a vehicle seat.

12. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **1**, wherein said vehicle interior component comprises a rear deck.

13. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **1**, wherein said vehicle interior component comprises a sun visor.

14. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **1**, wherein said vehicle interior component comprises a trunk panel.

15. A vehicle interior component assembly for providing interior vehicle illumination, comprising:

a vehicle interior component having a foam layer and a fabric disposed over said foam layer; and

an electroluminescent panel disposed between said fabric and foam layer, with said electroluminescent panel being configured to direct light from said panel through said fabric.

16. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **15**, wherein said vehicle interior component includes a foam substrate with said foam layer being disposed between said fabric and said substrate.

17. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **15**, further comprising an electrical circuit for energizing said electroluminescent panel, where said circuit includes a manually-operated switch.

18. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **15**, further comprising an electrical circuit for energizing said electroluminescent panel, where said circuit includes a timer circuit for controlling the length of energization of said electroluminescent panel.

19. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **15**, wherein said vehicle interior component comprises a vehicle headliner.

20. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **19**, wherein said electroluminescent panel comprises one of a plurality of electroluminescent panels located in said headliner at spaced locations from each other.

21. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **15**, wherein said vehicle interior component comprises a door panel.

22. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **15**, wherein said vehicle interior component comprises a vehicle seat.

23. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **22**, wherein said vehicle interior component comprises a seat back.

24. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **15**, wherein said vehicle interior component comprises a sun visor.

25. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **15**, wherein said vehicle interior component comprises a rear deck.

26. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim **15**, wherein said vehicle interior component comprises a trunk panel.

27. A vehicle carpet, comprising:

a substrate;

a carpet pile attached to said substrate; and

an electroluminescent panel mounted underneath said carpet pile, with said electroluminescent panel being configured to direct light from said panel through said carpet pile.

28. A vehicle carpet as defined in claim 27, wherein said substrate and attached carpet pile together comprise a floor mat.

[29. A instrument panel assembly for a vehicle, comprising:

an instrument panel having a lower surface that faces towards a floor area of the vehicle when installed within the vehicle, said lower surface having a light-transmitting region; and

an electroluminescent panel mounted within said instrument panel behind said lower surface at said light-transmitting region, with said electroluminescent panel being configured to direct light from said panel through said light-transmitting region of said lower surface.]

30. A vehicle interior component assembly for providing interior vehicle illumination, comprising:

a vehicle interior component having a substrate and a foam layer disposed over said substrate wherein said substrate includes a recessed portion facing said foam layer; and

an electroluminescent panel disposed in said recessed portion with said electroluminescent panel being configured to direct light through said foam layer.

31. A headliner for providing illumination to an interior of a vehicle, comprising:

a laminate having an interior surface for facing the interior of the vehicle;

an electroluminescent illumination source immovably fixed to said laminate below said interior surface, the electroluminescent illumination source comprising a plurality of electroluminescent panels in spaced relation to one another; and

a controller coupled to each of said plurality of electroluminescent panels and operative to operate said plurality of electroluminescent panels.

32. A headliner as defined in claim 31, further comprising separate switches coupled to said controller and corresponding to each of said plurality of electroluminescent panels for individually operating each of said plurality of electroluminescent panels.

33. A headliner as defined in claim 32, wherein each of said switches is configured to individually control a light intensity of each of said plurality of electroluminescent panels.

34. A headliner as defined in claim 31 wherein said laminate comprises a substrate and a lining disposed over said substrate.

35. A vehicle, comprising:

a vehicle body defining an interior and including a headliner comprising a laminate having an interior surface facing said interior;

an electroluminescent illumination source immovably fixed to said laminate below said interior surface, the electroluminescent illumination source comprising a

plurality of electroluminescent panels in spaced relation to one another; and

a controller coupled to each of said plurality of electroluminescent panels and operative to operate said plurality of electroluminescent panels.

36. A vehicle, comprising:

a vehicle body defining an interior having a plurality of seating positions;

a headliner disposed above said plurality of seating positions;

an electroluminescent illumination source incorporated into said headliner and extending across said plurality of seating positions to illuminate each of said plurality of seating positions, the electroluminescent illumination source comprising a plurality of electroluminescent panels in spaced relation to one another; and

a controller coupled to each of said plurality of electroluminescent panels and operative to operate said plurality of electroluminescent panels.

37. A vehicle as defined in claim 36, further comprising separate switches coupled to said controller and corresponding to each of said plurality of electroluminescent panels for individually operating each of said plurality of electroluminescent panels.

38. A vehicle as defined in claim 37, wherein each of said switches is configured to individually control a light intensity of each of said plurality of electroluminescent panels.

39. A vehicle as defined in claim 36, wherein said headliner comprises a laminate having an interior surface for facing said interior of said vehicle, said laminate having a recessed portion extending beneath said interior surface.

40. A vehicle as defined in claim 39, wherein said electroluminescent illumination source is secured to said laminate and disposed in said recessed portion below said interior surface such that said electroluminescent illumination source does not protrude into said interior.

41. A vehicle interior component assembly for providing illumination to an interior of a vehicle, comprising:

a vehicle interior component having a substrate and a lining disposed over said substrate wherein said vehicle interior component includes a recessed portion for facing the interior of the vehicle;

a plurality of electroluminescent panels disposed in said recessed portion; and

controller coupled to each of said plurality of electroluminescent panels and operative to operate said plurality of electroluminescent panels.

42. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim 41, wherein said controller is programmed for individually operating each of said plurality of electroluminescent panels.

43. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim 42, further comprising separate switches coupled to said controller and corresponding to each of said plurality of electroluminescent panels for individually operating each of said plurality of electroluminescent panels.

44. A vehicle interior component assembly as defined in claim 43, wherein each of said switches is configured to individually control a light intensity of each of said plurality of electroluminescent panels.