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(54) **HEATER APPARATUS**

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(71) Applicant: **SUBARU CORPORATION**, Tokyo (JP)

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(72) Inventors: **Yo MASUDA**, Tokyo (JP); **Ryoma OKAZUMI**, Tokyo (JP); **Isao NAKAGAWA**, Tokyo (JP); **Takahiro AKABA**, Tokyo (JP); **Takuya TAKASHIMA**, Tokyo (JP); **Ringo SHIMADA**, Tokyo (JP); **Shogo YOSHIDA**, Tokyo (JP); **Hiroto ASAI**, Tokyo (JP)

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A heater apparatus includes a base member, a cover member supported by the base member, a cloth member provided between the base member and the cover member to hold a heater wire, and a heater temperature sensor brought into contact with the cloth member, covered on a base member side facing the base member and a cover member side facing the cover member with the cloth member, and configured to detect a temperature of the heater wire. The cover member has a cover recessed portion recessed towards the base member in an overlapping region where the cloth member on the base member side and the cloth member on the cover member side of the heater temperature sensor overlap.

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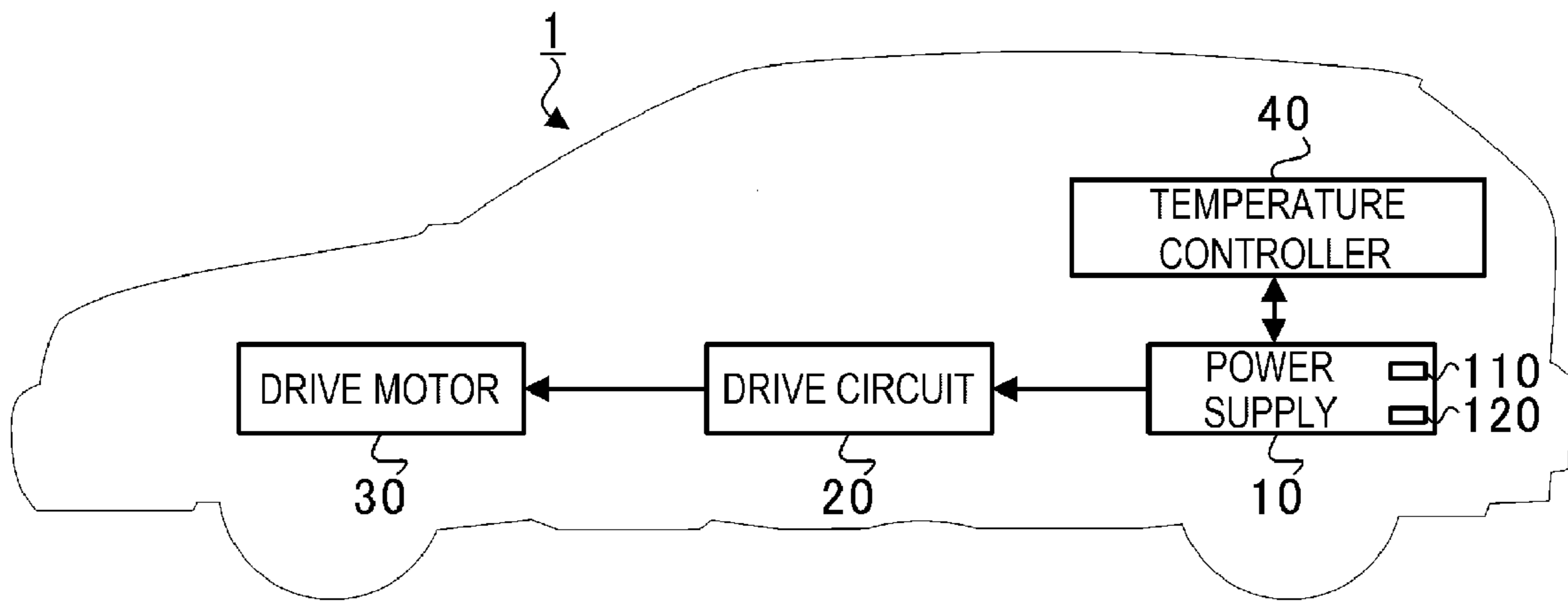


FIG. 1

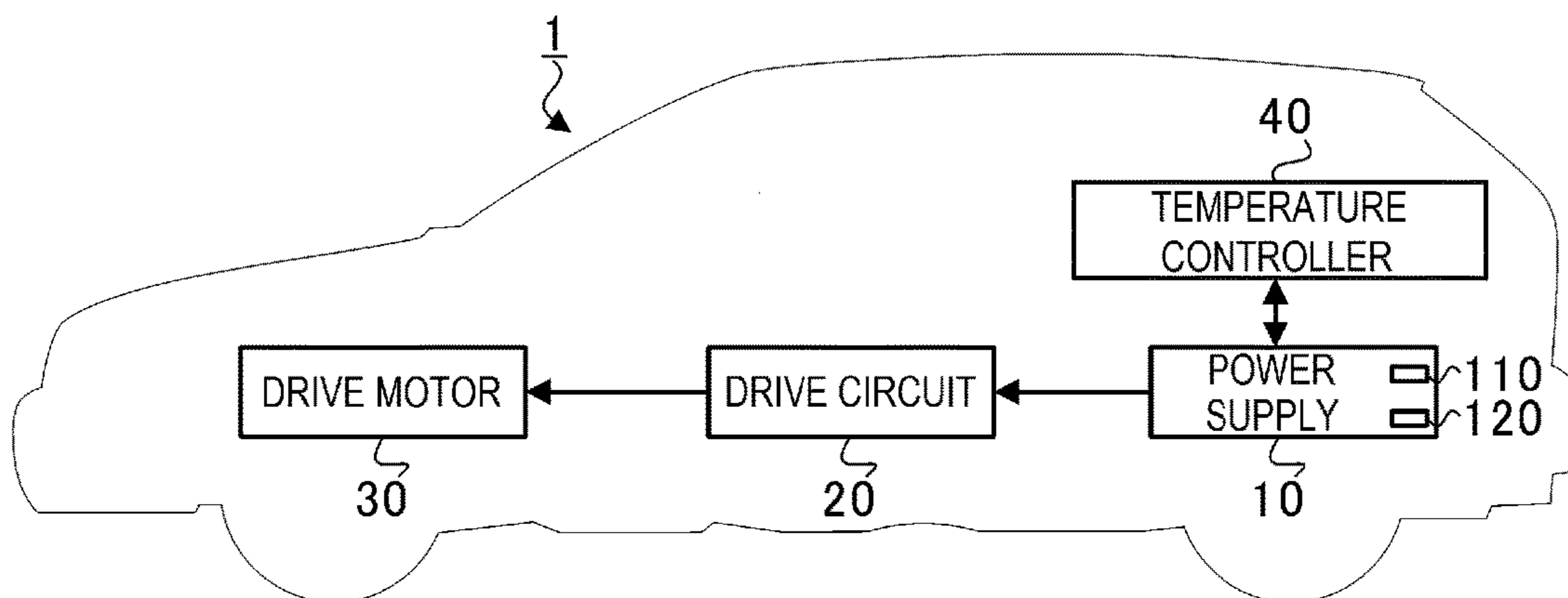


FIG. 2

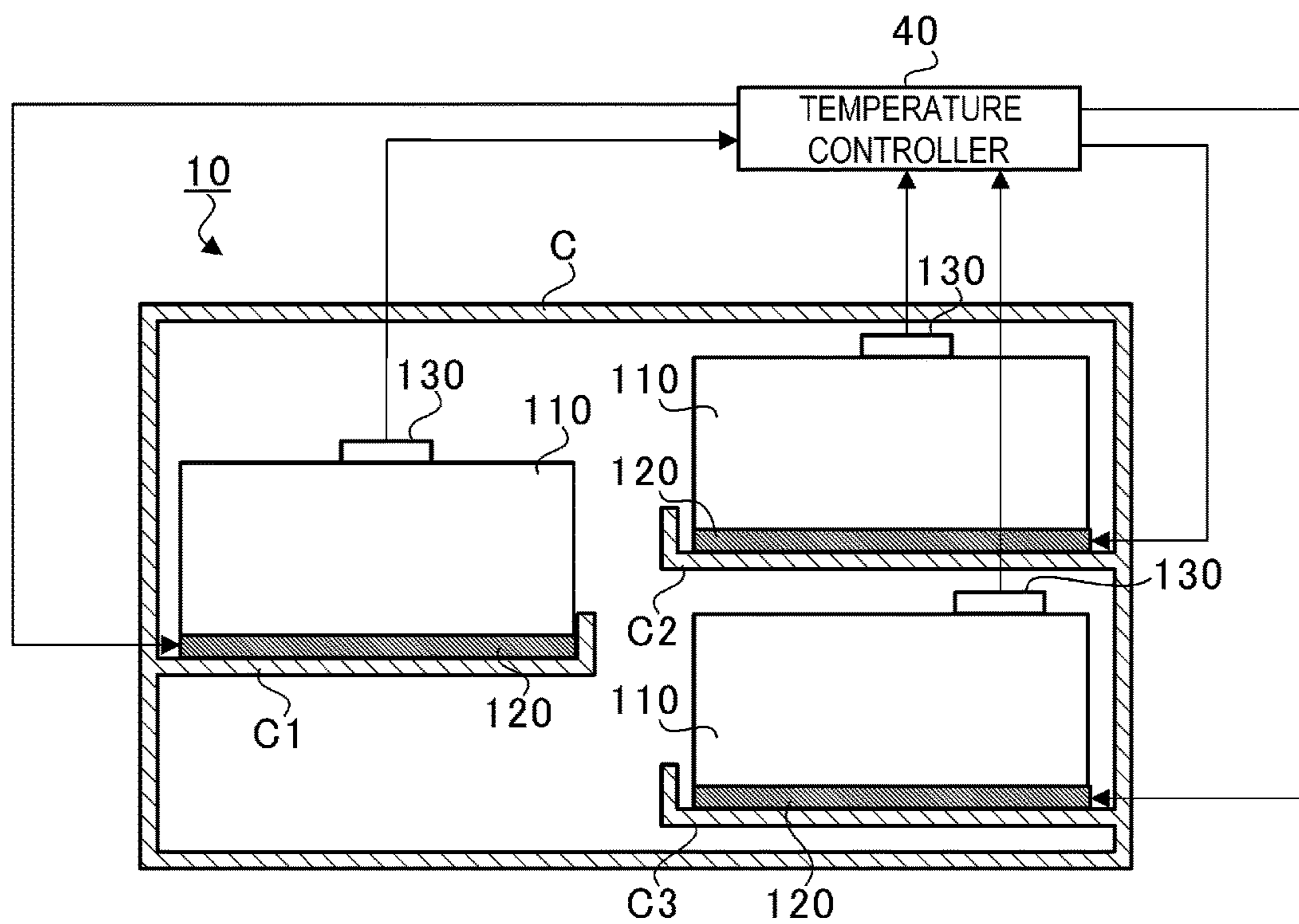
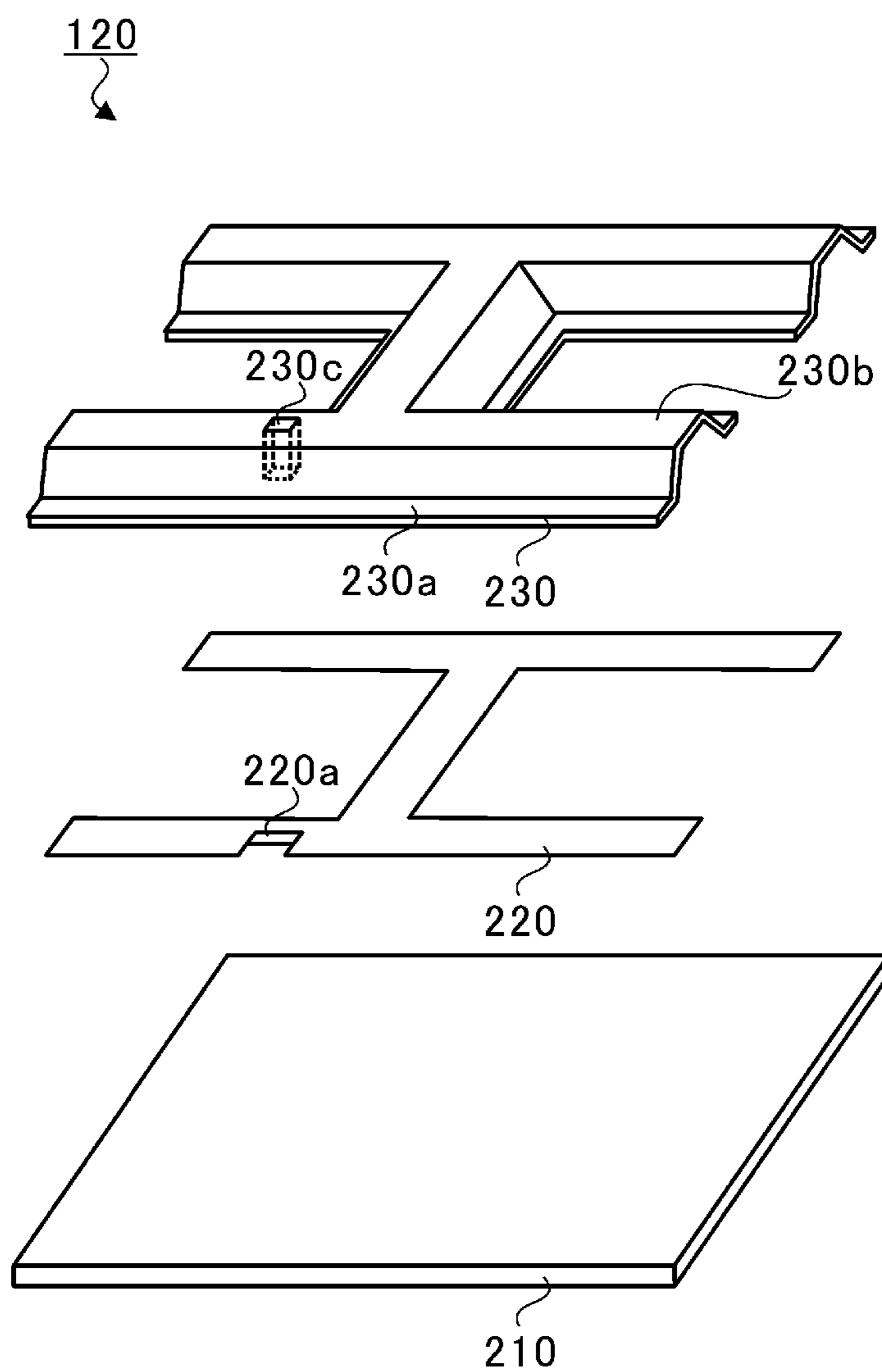


FIG. 3



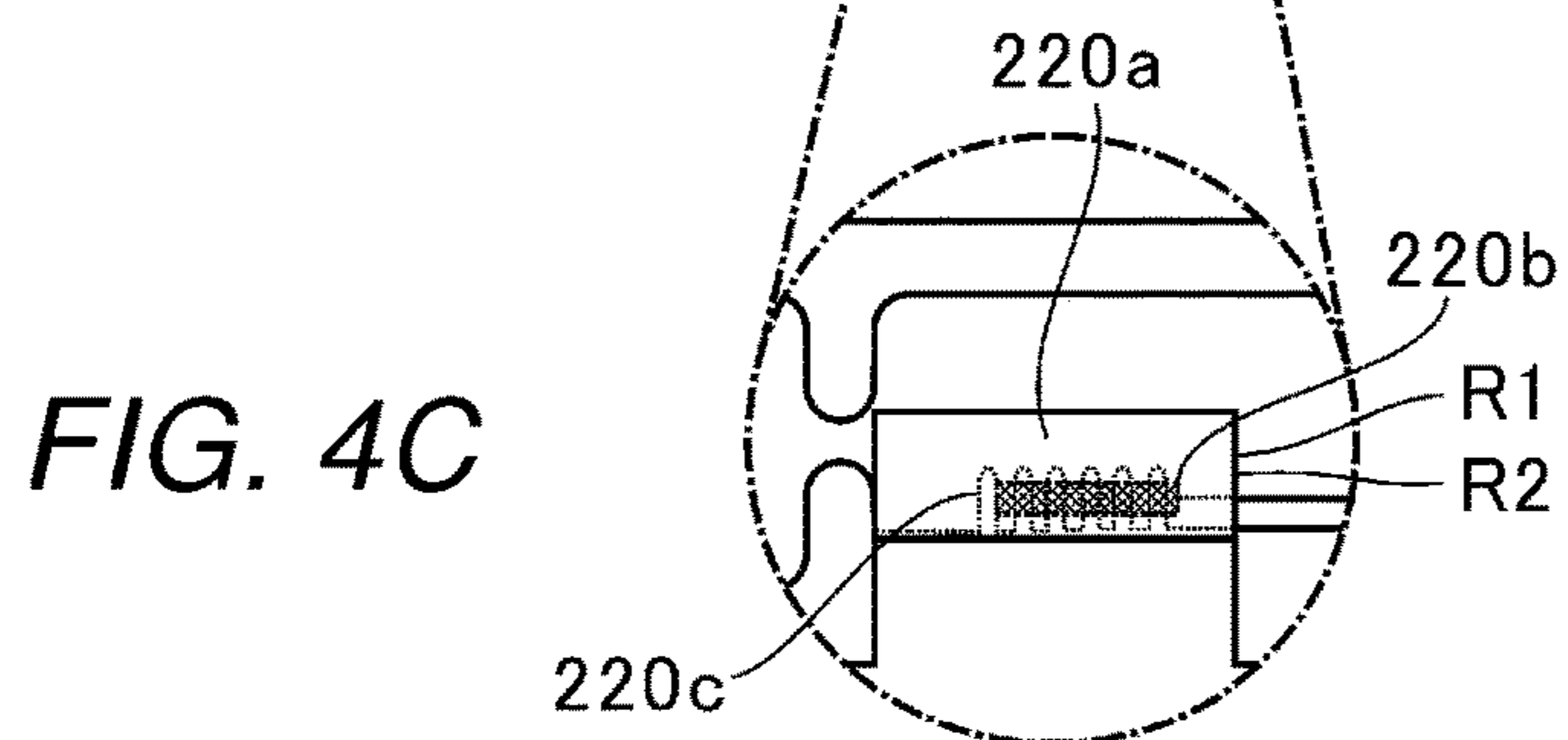
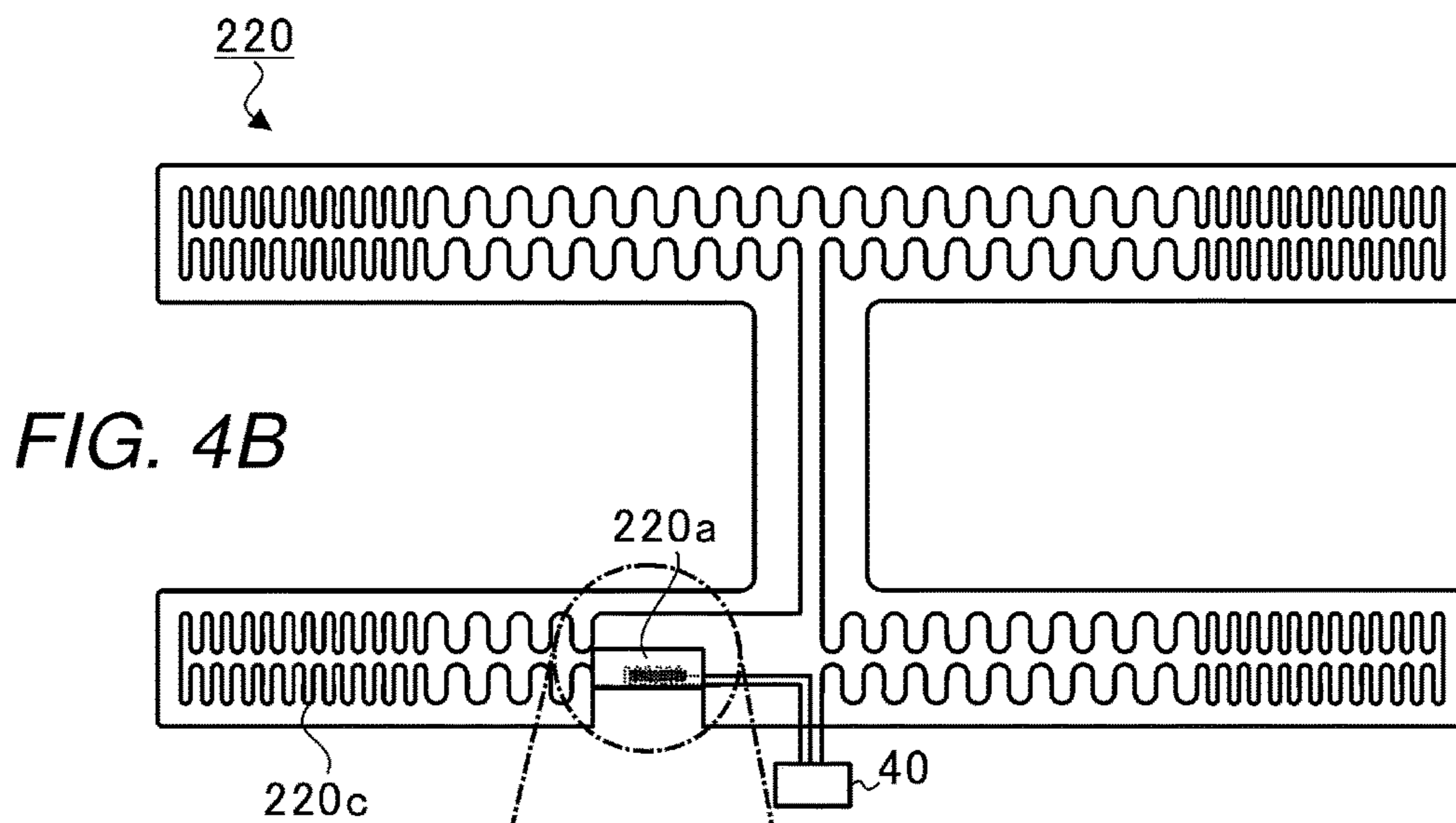
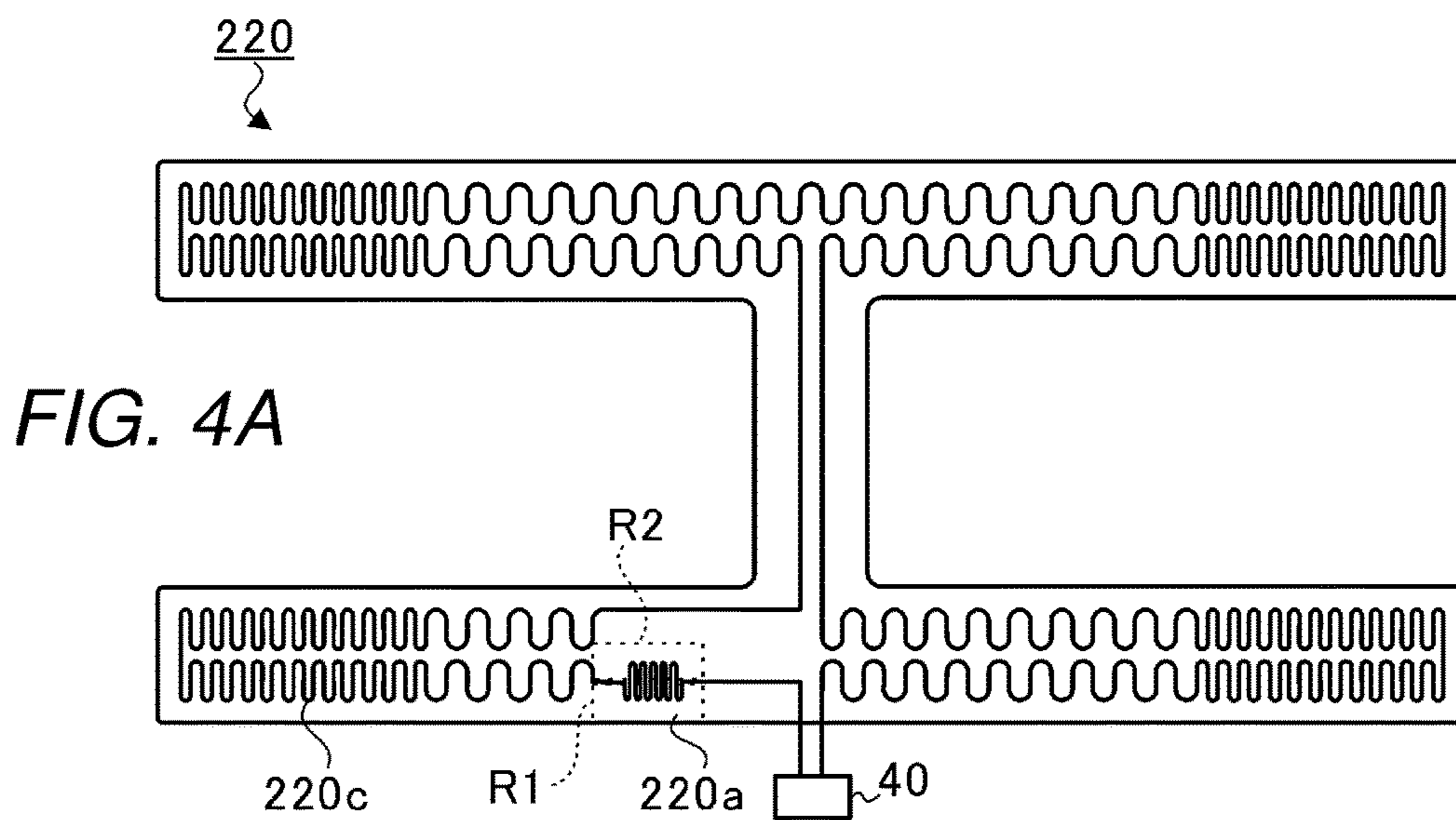


FIG. 5

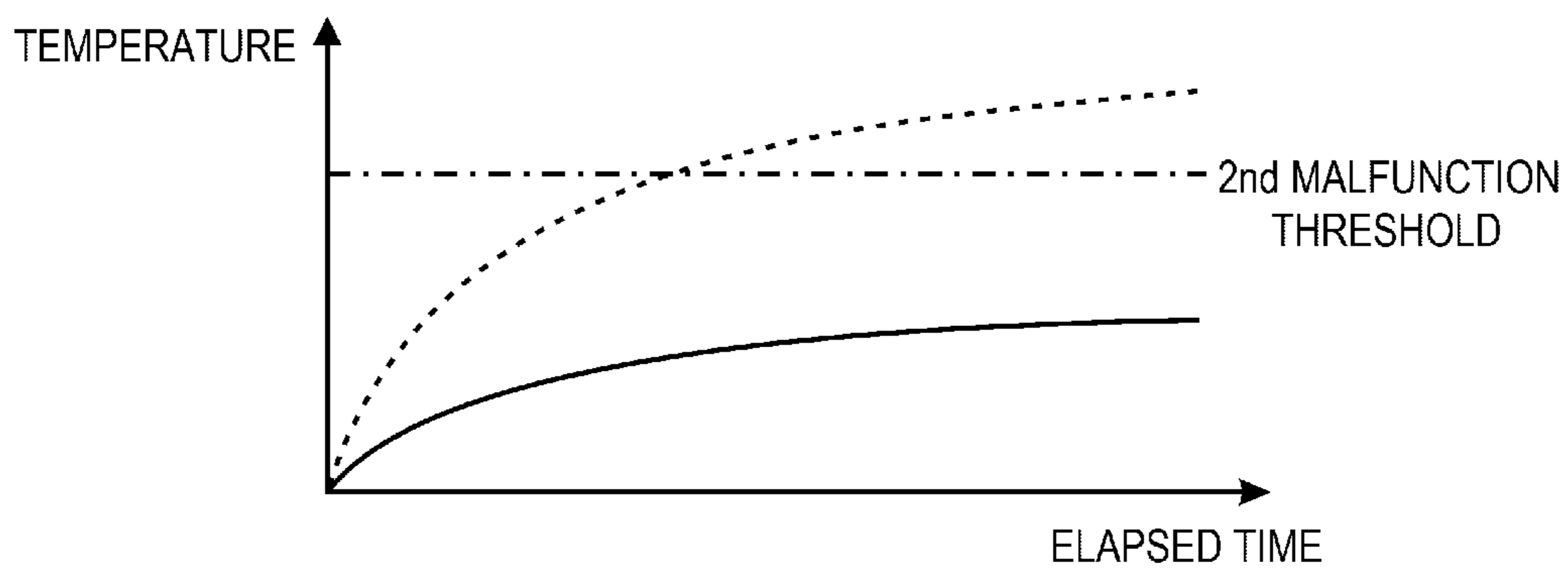


FIG. 6A

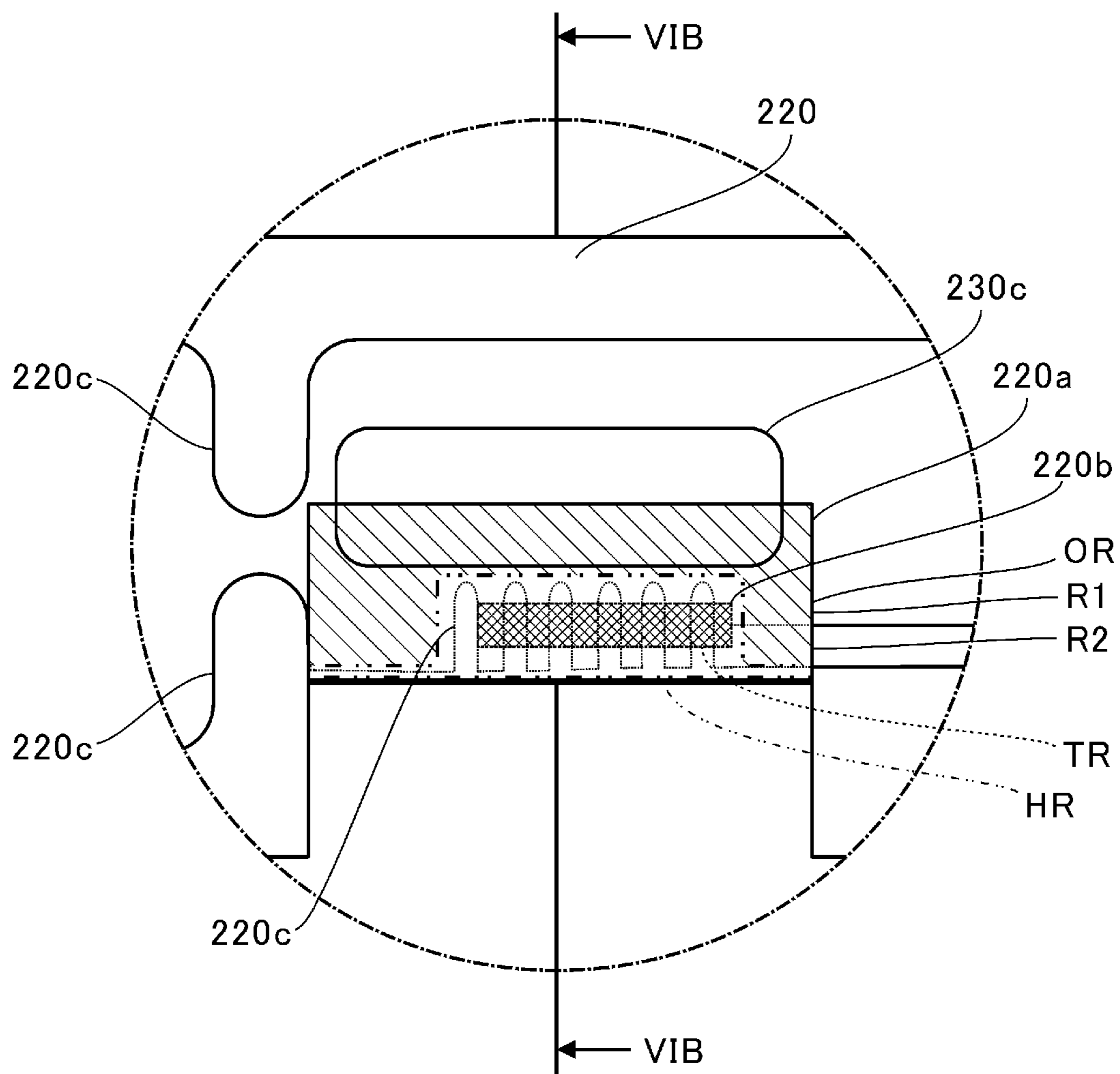


FIG. 6B

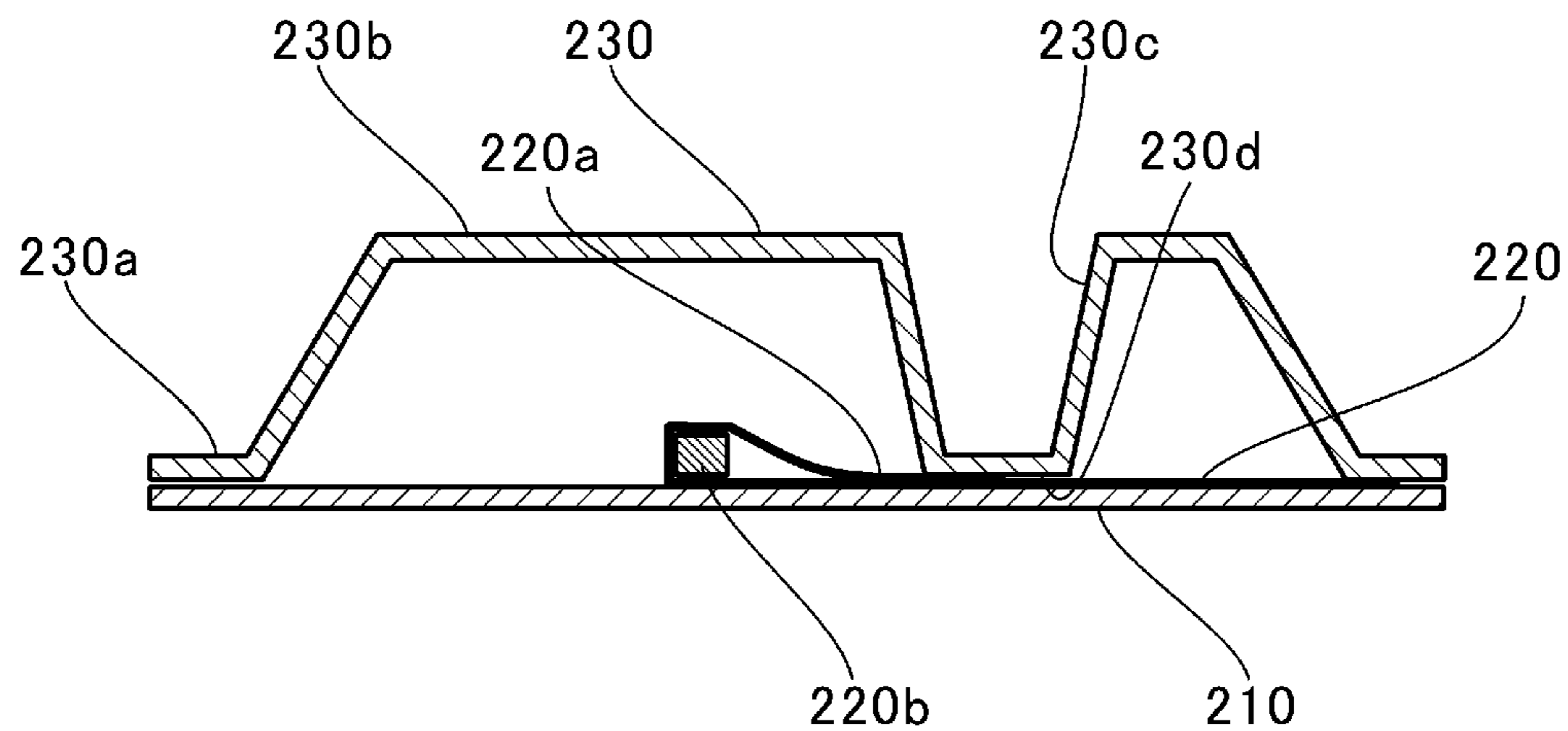
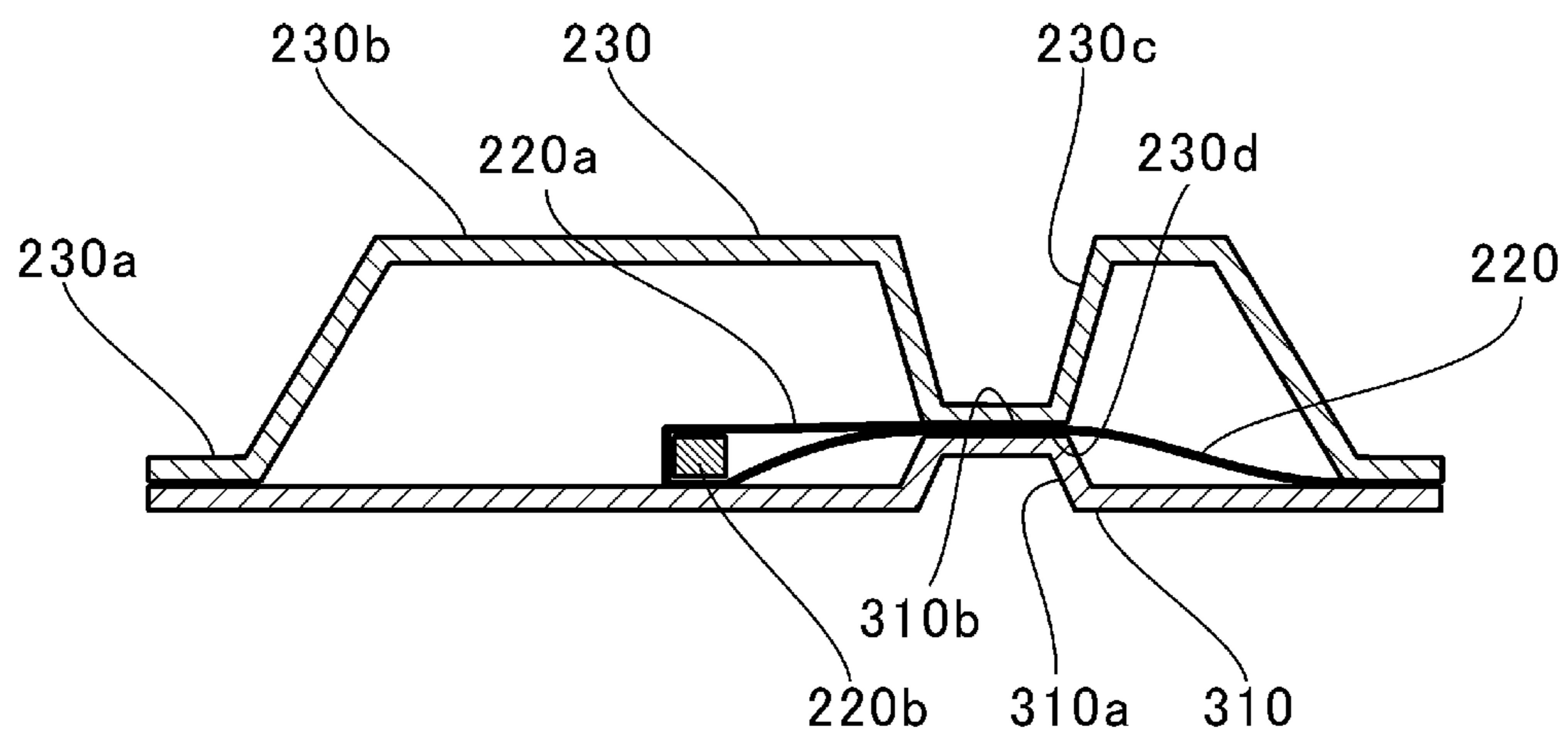


FIG. 7



HEATER APPARATUS**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

[0001] The present application claims priority from Japanese Patent Application No. 2018-078603 filed on Apr. 16, 2018, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Technical Field

[0002] The disclosure relates to a heater apparatus of a vehicle.

2. Related Art

[0003] Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication (JP-A) No. 2014-011061 discloses a technique in which a planar heater is mounted on a secondary battery mounted on an electric vehicle and the planar heater is heated to heat the secondary battery.

[0004] JP-A No. 2002-270343 discloses an onboard seat heater comprising a heater wire fixed to a base material such as a nonwoven fabric by sewing and a temperature control member configured to control the temperature of the heater wire.

SUMMARY

[0005] An aspect of the disclosure provides a heater apparatus including: a base member; a cover member supported by the base member; a cloth member provided between the base member and the cover member to hold a heater wire; and a heater temperature sensor brought into contact with the cloth member, covered on a base member side facing the base member and a cover member side facing the cover member with the cloth member, and configured to detect a temperature of the heater wire, in which the cover member has a cover recessed portion recessed towards the base member in an overlapping region where the cloth member on the base member side and the cloth member on the cover member side of the heater temperature sensor overlap.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] FIG. 1 is a functional block diagram illustrating a configuration of a vehicle;

[0007] FIG. 2 is a vertical cross-sectional view explaining a schematic configuration of a power supply;

[0008] FIG. 3 is a schematic perspective view explaining a configuration of a heater apparatus.

[0009] FIGS. 4A-4C are schematic plan views explaining a configuration of a nonwoven fabric.

[0010] FIG. 5 is a diagram showing a relationship between a temperature of a heater wire and an elapsed time after heating by the heater apparatus is turned off as a result of a malfunction of the heater apparatus;

[0011] FIGS. 6A-6B are diagrams explaining a positional relationship between a recess portion and a folding portion; and

[0012] FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of a modified embodiment taken along a line VIB-VIB in FIG. 6A.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0013] In the following, some preferred but non-limiting embodiments of the disclosure are described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. Note that sizes, materials, specific values, and any other factors illustrated in respective embodiments are illustrative for easier understanding of the disclosure, and are not intended to limit the scope of the disclosure unless otherwise specifically stated. Further, elements in the following example embodiments which are not recited in a most-generic independent claim of the disclosure are optional and may be provided on an as-needed basis. Throughout the present specification and the drawings, elements having substantially the same function and configuration are denoted with the same reference numerals to avoid any redundant description. Further, elements that are not directly related to the disclosure are unillustrated in the drawings. The drawings are schematic and are not intended to be drawn to scale.

[0014] The configuration of the onboard seat heater of JP-A No. 2002-270343 can be applied, as a specific configuration, to the planar heater configured to heat the secondary battery mounted on the electric vehicle of JP-A No. 2014-011061. In the onboard seat heater of JP-A No. 2002-270343, however, when the heater wire and the temperature control member are fixed together with a double-stick tape, the heater wire and the temperature control member may separate from each other as a result of the double-stick tape peeling off due to aged deterioration. In the event that the heater wire and the temperature control member separate from each other, there may be fears that the accuracy with which the temperature of the heater wire is detected cannot be maintained.

[0015] Then, it is desirable to provide a heater apparatus capable of maintaining the accuracy with which the temperature of a heater wire is detected.

[0016] (Vehicle 1)

[0017] FIG. 1 is a functional block diagram illustrating a configuration of a vehicle 1 according to an embodiment of the disclosure. The vehicle 1 includes a power supply 10, a drive circuit 20, a drive motor 30, and a temperature controller 40. Here, an electric vehicle (EV) will be described as the vehicle 1.

[0018] The power supply 10 includes a battery 110 and a heater apparatus 120. The battery 110 is made up of a secondary battery such as a lithium ion battery made up of a plurality of cells and accumulates direct current (DC) power having a voltage of 100 V or more. In one implementation, the battery 110 may function as a “driving high-voltage battery”. The heater apparatus 120 raises the temperature of the battery 110.

[0019] The drive circuit 20 is made up of an inverter or the like, converts DC power supplied from the battery 110 into three-phase alternating current (AC) power, and supplies the three-phase AC power to the drive motor 30. The drive motor 30 is made up of, for example, a synchronous motor, and receives a supply of three-phase AC power from the drive circuit 20 to function as a drive source of the vehicle 1.

[0020] The temperature controller 40 controls the temperature of the battery 110 by controlling the heater apparatus 120. Hereinafter, the configuration of the power supply 10 will be described.

[0021] FIG. 2 is a vertical cross-sectional view explaining a schematic configuration of the power supply 10. In FIG. 2,

an upper side denotes an upward direction of the vehicle **1** and the power supply **10**, and a lower side denotes a downward direction of the vehicle **1** and the power supply **10**. The power supply **10** has a case **C** and houses a plurality of batteries **110** like the battery **110** and a plurality of heater apparatuses **120** like the heater apparatus **120** in an interior of the case **C**. In the example illustrated in FIG. 2, the power supply **10** accommodates three batteries **110** and three heater apparatuses **120** in the interior of the case **C**. One heater apparatus **120** is attached to a lower portion of one battery **110**, and the battery **110** and the heater apparatus **120** make up a pair.

[0022] The case **C** includes a plurality of holding members **C 1**, **C 2**, and **C 3**. In the example illustrated in FIG. 2, the case **C** includes three holding members **C 1**, **C 2**, and **C 3**. Each holding member holds one battery **110** and one heater apparatus **120** as a pair. A battery temperature sensor **130** is attached to each battery **110** and detects a temperature of the battery **110**.

[0023] The temperature controller **40** is made up of a semiconductor integrated circuit including a central processing unit (CPU), a ROM incorporating a program or the like, a RAM as a work area, or the like. The temperature controller **40** acquires detection signals of the battery temperature sensors **130**, and controls the heater apparatuses **120** based on the acquired detection signals.

[0024] The temperature controller **40** can control the temperatures of the batteries **110** by controlling the corresponding heater apparatuses **120**. The heater apparatus **120** converts electric energy into thermal energy by receiving a supply of electric energy from the temperature controller **40**, and raises the temperature of the battery **110** or heats the battery **10**. The reason that the temperature of the battery **110** is raised is as follows.

[0025] An output upper limit value and an output lower limit value of the battery **110** change according to the temperature of the battery **110**. For instance, when the temperature of the battery **110** is low, the output range of the battery **110** is narrowed. When the output range of the battery **110** is narrowed, the running speed and torque of the vehicle **1** are lowered. In addition, when the temperature of the battery **110** is low, the efficiency of the battery **110** is lowered, and the traveling distance of the vehicle **1** is shortened.

[0026] Because of this, in this embodiment, the heater apparatus **120** is attached to the battery **110**. The temperature controller **40** acquires a temperature of the battery **110** from the battery temperature sensor **130** and drives the heater apparatus **120** when the temperature of the battery **110** is 0° C. or lower. Driving the heater apparatus **120** raises the temperature of the battery **110**, whereby the output range of the battery **110** can be expanded.

[0027] In this manner, the heater apparatus **120** is used to expand the output range of the battery **110** when the temperature of the battery **110** is low. However, there may be a case such that the heater apparatus **120** malfunctions, which turns out the temperature of the battery **110** be not raised when the battery **110** is at a low temperature, or which contrarily turns out the temperature of the battery **110** being raised when the battery **110** is at a high temperature.

[0028] In the case where the temperature of the battery **110** cannot be raised when the temperature of the battery **110** is low, the output range of the battery **110** is narrowed as described above. Further, in the contrary case where the

temperature of the battery **110** is raised when the temperature of the battery **110** is high, the performance of the battery **110** maybe lowered or the battery **110** may ignite. Then, the heater apparatus **120** of the embodiment includes a heater temperature sensor configured to detect a temperature of a heater wire, as will be described later.

[0029] FIG. 3 is a schematic perspective view explaining the configuration of the heater apparatus **120**. The heater apparatus **120** includes a base member **210**, a nonwoven fabric **220**, and a cover member **230**. The base member **210** supports the nonwoven **220** and the cover member **230**. The base member **210** has a substantially flat plate shape.

[0030] The base member **210** is formed from a thermoplastic resin. For instance, the base member **210** is formed from polycarbonate which is suitable for mass production and has heat resistance. The base member **210** supports the nonwoven fabric **220** and the cover member **230** through clip fastening. The base member **210** is fixed to a lower portion (a bottom portion) of the battery **110** through fastening using a screw or a bolt. However, the disclosure is not limited thereto, and for example, the base member **210** may support the nonwoven fabric **220** and the cover member **230** through fastening using a screw or a bolt, or supports them with an adhesive.

[0031] The base member **210** is fixed to the lower portion of the battery **110** while supporting the nonwoven fabric **220** and the cover member **230**. The nonwoven fabric **220** and the cover member **230** are disposed between the lower portion of the battery **110** and the base member **210** when the base member **210** is fixed to the lower portion of the battery **110**. At this time, the cover member **230** contacts the lower portion of the battery **110**. However, the disclosure is not limited to this configuration, and hence, the cover member **230** may be spaced apart from the lower portion of the battery **110**.

[0032] The nonwoven fabric **220** is provided between the base member **210** and the cover member **230**, and is supported by the base member **210**. The nonwoven fabric **220** has substantially an H shape in a plan view. The nonwoven fabric **220** holds the heater wire (not shown in FIG. 3) in such a manner as to maintain the arrangement of the heater wire. The nonwoven fabric **220** has a folding portion **220a** where a portion of the nonwoven fabric **220** that includes the heater wire is folded. Details of the folding portion **220a** will be described later.

[0033] The cover member **230** is attached to the base member **210** and covers the whole of the nonwoven fabric **220**. The cover member **230** has a substantially H-shaped flat plate portion **230a** and a substantially H-shaped protruding portion **230b**. The cover member **230** is formed from a thermoplastic resin. For instance, the cover member **230** is formed from polycarbonate suitable for mass production and having heat resistance. When the cover member **230** is attached to the base member **210**, the flat plate portion **230a** comes into contact with a region of the nonwoven fabric **220** where no heater wire is provided.

[0034] The protruding portion **230b** protrudes from the flat plate portion **230a** in a direction in which the protruding portion moves away from the base member **210** and the nonwoven fabric **220**. When the cover member **230** is attached to the base member **210**, the protrusion **230b** maintains in a non-contact state where the cover member **230** stays apart from the nonwoven fabric **220** and the heater wire.

[0035] Here, in the event that the cover member 230 is made up of only the flat plate portion 230a, when the cover member 230 is attached to the base member 210, the cover member 230 comes into contact with the heater wire of the nonwoven fabric 220 supported by the base member 210. As described above, when the cover member 230 comes into contact with the heater wire, the heater wire may be disrupted by a force that would be applied when the cover member 230 is attached to the base member 210. When the cover member 230 comes into contact with the heater wire, in such a state that no predetermined space is provided between the cover member 230 and the heater wire, the heater wire may be heated abnormally or the cover member 230 may be deformed thermally.

[0036] Because of this, in this embodiment, the protruding portion 230b is provided on the cover member 230 where the cover member 230 is allowed to stay apart from the heater wire held by the nonwoven fabric 220. Providing the protruding portion 230b on the cover member 230 can suppress the breakage of the heater wire, the abnormal heating of the heater wire and the thermal deformation of the cover member 230.

[0037] In addition, the cover member 230 has a cover recessed portion 230c that is formed by recessing part of the protruding portion 230b in a direction in which the cover recessed portion 230c approaches the nonwoven fabric 220 (that is, the base member 210). The cover recessed portion 230c has a substantially quadrangular prism shape. However, the shape of the cover recessed portion 230c is not limited this shape and hence, the shape of the cover recessed portion 230c may have, for example, a polygonal prism shape, a cylindrical shape, or a shape of frustum of circular cone. Details of the cover recessed portion 230c will be described later.

[0038] FIGS. 4A-4C show schematic plan views explaining the configuration of the nonwoven fabric 220. FIG. 4A is a diagram illustrating a state before the folding portion 220a is formed on the nonwoven fabric 220. In FIG. 4A, a folding region R 1 and a non-folding region R 2 of the nonwoven fabric 220 are illustrated as being indicated by broken lines. FIG. 4B is a plan view illustrating a state after a heater temperature sensor 220b is attached to the nonwoven fabric 220, and the folding portion 220a is formed. FIG. 4C is an enlarged view of a portion indicated by an alternative long and short dash line in FIG. 4B.

[0039] The nonwoven fabric 220 holds the heater wire 220c on a surface thereof that faces the cover member 230 (that is, a surface opposite to the cover member 230). For instance, the heater wire 220c is sewn down to the nonwoven fabric 220 with a thread (not shown) and maintains a heater wire layout configuration illustrated in FIG. 4A. However, the disclosure is not limited to this holding configuration, and hence, the heater wire 220c may be held on the nonwoven fabric 220 with an adhesive.

[0040] The temperature controller 40 is connected with the heater wire 220c and supplies electric energy to the heater wire 220c. The heater wire 220c generates Joule heat when electric energy is supplied the heater wire 220c from the temperature controller 40.

[0041] As illustrated in FIG. 4A, the heater wire 220c is formed on a whole surface of the nonwoven fabric 220 (that is, substantially into an H shape). The heater wire 220c is provided in such a manner that the heat wire 220c becomes denser at both end portions of the nonwoven fabric 220 in a

longitudinal direction of the nonwoven fabric 220 (in a left-and-right direction in FIG. 4A) than a central portion of the nonwoven fabric 220. This is because the longitudinal end portions of the nonwoven fabric 220 are more easily brought into contact with outside air and hence are more easily cooled than the longitudinal center thereof. Because of this, in the heater wire 220c of this embodiment, the end portions are made denser than the central portion of the nonwoven fabric 220, so that the end portions are heated more intensely than the central portion.

[0042] The nonwoven fabric 220 includes the folding portion 220a provided at part of the central portion thereof. The folding portion 220a has the folding region R 1 on the surface of the nonwoven fabric 220 that faces the cover member 230. The nonwoven fabric 220 has the non-folding region R2 formed on the surface of the nonwoven fabric 220 that faces the cover member 230, and this non-folding region R2 lies adjacent to the folding region R 1, and the folding region R1 of the folding portion 220a is folded onto the non-folding region R2. Note that cuts are made at both end portions of the folding region R1 in the longitudinal direction of the nonwoven fabric 220 (in the left-and-right direction in FIG. 4A) to define the folding portion 220a.

[0043] The heater line 220c is provided in such a manner that part thereof passes through the folding region R 1 and the non-folding region R 2 of the nonwoven fabric 220. Specifically, the heater line 220c is provided so as to meander through a contact area in the folding region R1 where the heater wire 220 contacts the heater temperature sensor 220b, which will be described later. In addition, the heater wire 220c is provided so as to meander through a contact area in the non-folding region R2 where the heater wire 220c contacts the heater temperature sensor 220b.

[0044] As illustrated in FIG. 4B, the heater temperature sensor 220b is disposed in the non-folding region R 2 of the nonwoven fabric 220. The heater temperature sensor 220b is disposed on the heater wire 220c in the non-folding region R 2. The heater temperature sensor 220b detects a temperature of the heater wire 220c.

[0045] In the nonwoven fabric 220, with the temperature sensor 220b disposed on the heater wire 220c in the non-folding region R2, the folding region R1 (that is, the folding portion 220a) is folded in a direction in which the folding region R1 moves towards the non-folding region R2. As a result, the folding portion 220a is switched from the state illustrated in FIG. 4A to the state illustrated in FIG. 4B.

[0046] In the state illustrated in FIG. 4B, the heater temperature sensor 220b is covered with the nonwoven fabric 220 on a side facing the cover member 230 and a side facing the base portion 210. Specifically, the heater temperature sensor 220b is covered with the nonwoven fabric 220 (the folding portion 220a) of the folding region R1, being on the side facing the cover member 230, while covered with the nonwoven fabric 220 of the non-folding region R2, being on the side facing the base member 210. In this manner, the heater temperature sensor 220b is wrapped in by the nonwoven fabric 220 as a result of the folding portion 220a being folded.

[0047] When the folding portion 220a is folded, part of the folding region R1 comes opposite to part of the non-folding region R2. At this time, as illustrated in FIG. 4C, the heater temperature sensor 220b (a cross hatched portion in the figure) is brought into contact with the heater wire 220c (indicated by a broken line in the figure) provided in the

folding region R 1. The heater temperature sensor 220b contacts the heater wire 220c (not shown in the figure) provided in the non-folding region R 2.

[0048] In this manner, the heater temperature sensor 220b comes into contact with a plurality of surfaces (at least an upper surface and a lower surface) of the nonwoven fabric 220 (the heater wire 220c) as a result of the holding portion 220a being folded. This can increase a contact area of the heater temperature sensor 220b with the heater wire 220c. Heat can easily be transmitted to the heater temperature sensor 220c by increasing the contact area of the temperature sensor 220b with the heater wire 220c. In this manner, the heater temperature sensor 220b can detect a temperature of the heater wire 220c with good accuracy.

[0049] As described above, in the event that the heater apparatus 120 malfunctions, the performance of the battery 110 may be reduced or the battery 110 may ignite. Due to this, the temperature controller 40 diagnoses whether the heater apparatus 120 functions properly. The temperature controller 40 acquires a temperature of the heater wire 220c from the heater temperature sensor 220b in order to diagnose whether the heater apparatus 120 functions properly.

[0050] The temperature controller 40 compares the temperature of the heater wire 220c with a first malfunction threshold (for example, 2° C.) while supplying electric energy to the heater wire 220c (hereinafter referred to as “heater ON”).

[0051] With the heater ON, in the case where the temperature of the heater wire 220c is less than the first malfunction threshold, the temperature controller 40 determines that the heater apparatus 120 malfunctions. Further, with the heater ON, in the case where the temperature of the heater wire 220c is the first malfunction threshold or more, the temperature controller 40 determines that the heater apparatus 120 performs properly.

[0052] On the other hand, the temperature controller 40 compares the temperature of the heater wire 220c with a second malfunction threshold (for example, 70° C.) while electric energy is not supplied to the heater wire 220c (hereinafter referred to as “heater OFF”).

[0053] With the heater OFF, in the case where the temperature of the heater wire 220c is less than the second malfunction threshold, the temperature controller 40 determines that the heater apparatus 120 performs properly. With the heater OFF, in the case where the temperature of the heater wire 220c is the second malfunction threshold, the temperature controller 40 determines that the heater apparatus 120 malfunctions.

[0054] Here, conventionally, in the folding portion 220a illustrated in FIG. 4C, the folding region R1 and the non-folding region R2 are affixed together with a double-stick tape. Therefore, the double-stick tape may be peeled off due to aged deterioration, whereby the folding region R1 and the non-folding region R2 are separated from each other. In the event that the folding region R 1 and the non-folding region R 2 separate from each other, the heater temperature sensor 220b and the heater wire 220c in the folding region R1 separate from each other, whereby it may be difficult for the heater temperature sensor 220b to detect accurately the temperature of the heater wire 220c.

[0055] FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating the relationship between the temperature of the heater wire 220c and the elapsed time after the heater is turned off at the time of malfunction of the heater apparatus 120. In FIG. 5, an axis

of ordinate represents the temperature of the heater wire 220c detected by the heater temperature sensor 220b, and an axis of abscissa t represents the elapsed time after the heater is turned off.

[0056] In FIG. 5, a broken line represents the temperature of the heater wire 220c detected by the heater temperature sensor 220b before the double-stick tape peels off due to aged deterioration (that is, in a state where the heater temperature sensor 220b and the heater wire 220c are in contact with each other). A solid line represents the temperature of the heater wire 220c detected by the heater temperature sensor 220b after the double-stick tape peels off due to aged deterioration (that is, in a state where the heater temperature sensor 220b and the heater wire 220c separate from each other).

[0057] As indicated by the broken line in FIG. 5, the temperature of the heater wire 220c rises to the second malfunction threshold or higher after a predetermined time elapses since the heater is turned off, whereby the temperature controller 40 can determine that the heater apparatus 120 malfunctions. On the other hand, as indicated by the solid line, the temperature of the heater wire 220c never rises to the second malfunction threshold or higher after the heater is turned off, whereby the temperature controller 40 can never determine that the heater apparatus 120 malfunctions.

[0058] Then, in the cover member 230 of this embodiment, the cover recessed portion 230c is provided to suppress the separation of the heater temperature sensor 220b from the heater wire 220c due to aged deterioration. Hereinafter, a positional relationship between the cover recessed portion 230c and the folding portion 220a of this embodiment will be described.

[0059] FIGS. 6A-6B illustrate diagrams explaining the positional relationship between the cover recessed portion 230c and the folding portion 220a. FIG. 6A is a plan view of the cover member 230 and the nonwoven fabric 220 as viewed from above the cover member 230, illustrating a portion indicated by an alternate long and short dash line in FIG. 4B in an enlarged fashion. FIG. 6B is a cross-sectional view taken along a line VIB-VIB in FIG. 6A. In FIG. 6B, an upper side denotes an upward direction of the heater apparatus 120 (the cover member 230, the nonwoven fabric 220, and the base member 210), while a lower side denotes a downward direction of the heater apparatus 120 (the cover member 230, the nonwoven fabric 220, and the base member 210).

[0060] With the nonwoven fabric 220 and the cover member 230 attached to the base member 210, as shown in FIG. 6A, the cover recessed portion 230c is positioned above a region of the nonwoven fabric 220 where the heater wire 220c is not formed (that is, a region formed only of the nonwoven fabric 220).

[0061] The cover recessed portion 230c is disposed in a position where at least part thereof overlaps the folding portion 220a in an up-and-down direction. That is, at least part of the cover recessed portion 230c is positioned above an overlapping region OR where the folding region R 1 and the non-folding region R 2 of the nonwoven fabric 220 overlap each other.

[0062] Here, the overlapping region OR includes a temperature sensor disposition region TR (a cross hatched portion in the figure) where the heater temperature sensor 220b is disposed. At least part of the cover recessed portion

230c is positioned above a region other than the temperature sensor disposition region TR of the superposition region OR (a non-temperature-sensor-disposition region).

[0063] Such a configuration is to prevent the cover recessed portion **230c** from contacting the heater temperature sensor **220b** to thereby damage the heater temperature sensor **220b** in attaching the cover member **230** to the base member **210**.

[0064] The overlapping region OR includes a heater wire disposition region HR (a region surrounded by a chain double-dashed line in the figure) where the heater wire **220c** is disposed. At least part of the cover recessed portion **230c** is positioned above a region other than the heater wire disposition region HR in the overlapping region OR (a non-heater-wire-disposition region).

[0065] When referred to herein, the non-heater-wire-disposition region means a region where the heater wire **220c** is less dense compared with the heater wire disposition region HR. In this embodiment, the non-heater-wire-disposition region constitutes a region where the heater wire **220c** is not disposed.

[0066] In the event that at least part of the cover recessed portion **230c** is positioned above the heater wire disposition region HR, the cover recessed portion **230c** may be brought into contact with the nonwoven fabric **220** (the heater wire **220c**). In the case where the cover recessed portion **230c** is brought into contact with the nonwoven fabric **220** (the heater wire **220c**), the heater wire **220c** may be broken, the heater wire **220c** may be heated abnormally, or the cover member **230** may be thermally deformed, as described above. Due to this, at least part of the cover recessed portion **230c** is placed above the region (the non-heater-wire-disposition region) other than the heater wire disposition region HR.

[0067] In this manner, at least part of the cover recessed portion **230c** is positioned above the non-temperature-sensor-disposition region and the non-heater-wire-disposition region (the hatched portion in the figure) in the overlapping region. In other words, at least part of the cover recessed portion **230c** is positioned above a region (a hatched region in the figure) where only the nonwoven fabric **220** overlaps in the overlap region OR.

[0068] In addition, as shown in FIG. 6B, a bottom surface **230d** of the cover recessed portion **230c** contacts the folding portion **220a**. With the nonwoven fabric **220** and the cover member **230** attached to the base member **210**, a space defined between the bottom surface **230d** and the base member **210** is twice the thickness of the nonwoven fabric **220** or less.

[0069] Setting the space between the bottom surface **230d** and the base member **210** to the space equal to or less than twice the thickness of the nonwoven fabric **220** allow the cover recessed portion **230c** and the base member **210** to hold the nonwoven fabric **220** including the folding portion **220a** therebetween in a pressed state.

[0070] Sandwiching the nonwoven fabric **220** including the folding portion **220a** can maintain the contact state of the heater wire **220c** provided in the folding region R 1 and the non-folding region R 2 with the heater temperature sensor **220b**.

[0071] Thus, as has been described heretofore, the heater apparatus **120** of this embodiment includes the cover recessed portion **230c** provided in the cover member **230**. Providing the cover recessed portion **230c** in the cover

member **230** allows the nonwoven fabric **220** including the folding portion **220a** to be held by the cover recessed portion **230c** and the base member **210** therebetween.

[0072] Sandwiching the nonwoven fabric **220** including the folded portion **220a** can suppress the separation of the heater temperature sensor **220b** from the heater wire **220c** that would otherwise be caused by aged deterioration. As a result, the accuracy with which the heater temperature sensor **220b** detects a temperature of the heat wire **220c** can be maintained.

Modified Embodiment

[0073] FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view of a modified embodiment taken along a line VIB-VIB in FIG. 6A. This modified embodiment differs in configuration of a base member from that of the base member **210** of the embodiment described above. In this modified embodiment, like reference signs will be given to elements having substantially like functions or configurations to those of the embodiment described above so as to omit the repetition of similar descriptions. In this modified embodiment, a base member **310** is provided in place of the base member **210** of the embodiment described above.

[0074] The base member **310** has a substantially flat plate shape. The base member **310** has a base recessed portion **310a** where the base member **310** is recessed in a direction in which the base member **310** approaches a nonwoven fabric **220** (that is, towards a cover member **230**). The base recessed portion **310a** has a substantially quadrangular prism shape. However, the shape of the base recessed portion **310a** is not limited to this shape, and hence, the shape of the base recessed portion **310a** may have, for example, a polygonal prism shape, a cylindrical shape, or a shape of frustum of circular cone.

[0075] The base recessed portion **310a** of the base member **310** is formed in a position located opposite to a cover recessed portion **230c** of the cover member **230**. Therefore, as described in relation to the above embodiment, the base recessed portion **310a** is positioned above a region of the nonwoven fabric **220** where a heater wire **220c** is not formed (that is, a region formed only of the nonwoven fabric **220**).

[0076] At least part of the base recessed portion **310a** is positioned below or underneath a folding portion **220a**. That is, at least part of the base recessed portion **310a** is positioned below or underneath an overlapping region OR where a folding region R1 and a non-folding region R2 of the nonwoven fabric **220** overlap. At least part of the base recessed portion **310a** is positioned below or underneath a non-temperature-sensor-deposition region and a non-heater-wire-deposition region of the overlapping region OR.

[0077] As shown in FIG. 7, a bottom surface **230d** of the cover recessed portion **230c** contacts the folding portion **220a**, and a bottom surface **310b** of the base recessed portion **310a** contacts the nonwoven fabric **220** that lies opposite to the folding portion **220a**. With the nonwoven fabric **220** and the cover member **230** attached to the base member **310**, a space defined between the bottom surface **230d** and the bottom surface **310b** is equal to or less than twice the thickness of the nonwoven fabric **220**.

[0078] Setting the space between the bottom surface **230d** and the bottom surface **310b** to the space equal to or less than twice the thickness of the nonwoven fabric **220** allow the cover recessed portion **230c** and the base recessed portion

310a to hold the nonwoven fabric **220** including the folding portion **220a** therebetween in a pressed state.

[0079] Sandwiching the nonwoven fabric **220** including the folding portion **220a** can maintain the contact state of the heater wire **220c** provided in the folding region **R 1** and the non-folding region **R 2** with the heater temperature sensor **220b**.

[0080] Thus, as has been described above, in the heater apparatus **120** of the modified embodiment, the cover recessed portion **230c** is provided in the cover member **230**, and the base recessed portion **310a** is provided in the base member **310**. Providing the cover recessed portion **230c** in the cover member **230** and the base recessed portion **310a** in the base member **310** allows the nonwoven fabric **220** including the folding portion **220a** to be held by the cover recessed portion **230c** and the base recessed portion **310a**.

[0081] Sandwiching the nonwoven fabric **220** including the folded portion **220a** can suppress the separation of the heater temperature sensor **220b** from the heater wire **220c** that would otherwise be caused by aged deterioration. As a result, the accuracy with which the heater temperature sensor **220b** detects a temperature of the heat wire **220c** can be maintained.

[0082] Thus, the embodiment and modified embodiment have been described by reference to the accompanying drawings; however, needless to say, the disclosure is not limited to the embodiment and modified embodiment, and various modified embodiments or altered embodiments that fall within the scope of claims also belong to the technical scope of the disclosure.

[0083] For instance, although the disclosure is described as being applied to the electric vehicle (EV) as a matter of convenience of description in the embodiment and the modified embodiment, the disclosure can also be applied to various types of vehicles including a hybrid electric vehicle (HV), provided that the battery **110** is used therein.

[0084] In addition, in the embodiment and the modified embodiment that have been described above, the nonwoven fabric **220** is described as holding the heater wire. However, the disclosure is not limited to this configuration, and hence, the heater wire may be held by a cloth member such as a woven fabric or a knitted one, for example.

[0085] Additionally, in the embodiment and the modification that have been described above, the folding portion **220a** is described as being formed in the nonwoven fabric **220**. However, the disclosure is not limited to this configuration, and hence, the folding portion **220a** may not be formed on the nonwoven fabric **220**. For instance, in the heater temperature sensor **220b**, the side facing the cover member **230** and the side facing the base member **210** may be covered with the two pieces of nonwoven fabric **220** which hold the heater wire **220c** thereon.

[0086] Further, in the embodiment and the modified embodiment that have been described above, at least part of the cover recessed portion **230c** (the base recessed portion **310a**) is described as being disposed above (below) the region (the non-temperature-sensor-disposition region) of the overlapping region **OR** other than the temperature sensor disposition region **TR**. However, the disclosure is not limited to this configuration, and hence, at least part of the cover recessed portion **230c** (the base recessed portion **310a**) may be disposed above (below) the temperature sensor disposition region **TR**.

[0087] For instance, at least part of the cover recessed portion **230c** (the base recessed portion **310a**) is disposed apart from the nonwoven fabric **220** above (below) the temperature sensor disposition region **TR**. That is, at least part of the cover recessed portion **230c** (the base recessed portion **310a**) is disposed in such a manner as to define a predetermined space between the nonwoven fabric **220** and itself.

[0088] As a result, in attaching the cover member **230** to the base member **210**, it is possible to reduce the possibility that the heater wire **220c** is broken, the heater wire **220c** is heated abnormally, or the cover member **230** is thermally deformed. Further, by providing the cover recessed portion **230c** (the base recessed portion **310a**) above (below) the temperature sensor disposition region **TR**, when the nonwoven fabric **220** moves in a direction in which the nonwoven fabric **220** travels away from the heater temperature sensor **220b**, the traveling amount of the nonwoven fabric **220** can be suppressed.

[0089] According to the disclosure, it is possible to maintain the accuracy with which the temperature of the heater wire is detected.

1. A heater apparatus comprising:

a base member;

a cover member supported by the base member;

a cloth member provided between the base member and the cover member to hold a heater wire; and

a heater temperature sensor brought into contact with the cloth member, covered on a base member side facing the base member and a cover member side facing the cover member with the cloth member, and configured to detect a temperature of the heater wire, wherein

the cover member has a cover recessed portion recessed towards the base member in an overlapping region where the cloth member on the base member side and the cloth member on the cover member side of the heater temperature sensor overlap.

2. The heater apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the base member has a base recessed portion recessed toward the cover member in the overlapping region.

3. The heater apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the cover recessed portion is provided in a non-temperature-sensor-disposition region where the heater temperature sensor is not disposed in the overlapping region.

4. The heater apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the cover recessed portion is provided in a non-temperature-sensor-disposition region where the heater temperature sensor is not disposed in the overlapping region.

5. The heater apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the cover recessed portion is provided in a non-heater-wire-disposition region where the heater wire is not disposed in the overlapping region.

6. The heater apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the cover recessed portion is provided in a non-heater-wire-disposition region where the heater wire is not disposed in the overlapping region.

7. The heater apparatus according to claim 3, wherein the cover recessed portion is provided in a non-heater-wire-disposition region where the heater wire is not disposed in the overlapping region.

8. The heater apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the cover recessed portion is provided in a non-heater-wire-disposition region where the heater wire is not disposed in the overlapping region.

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