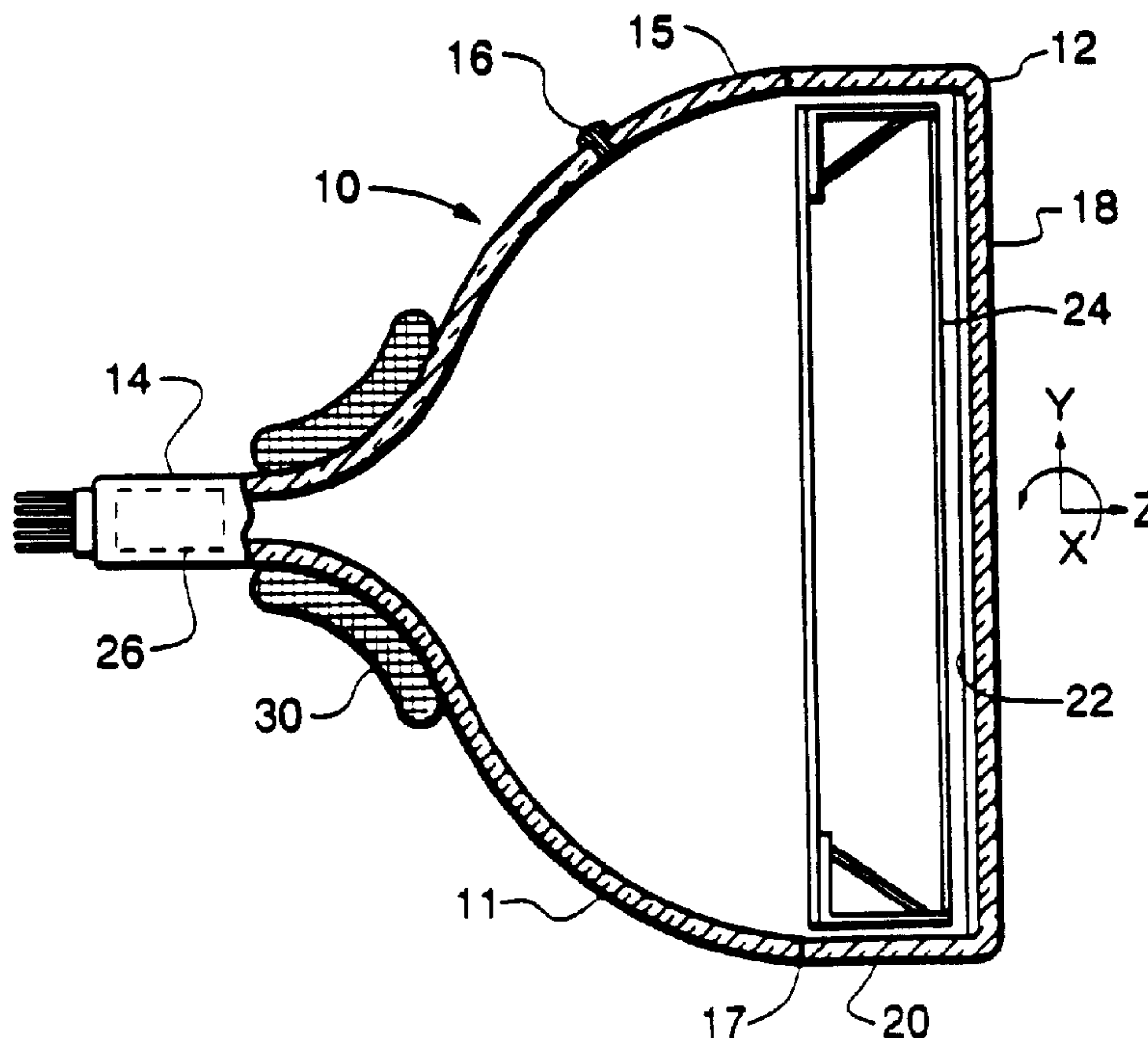




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(54) Titre : TUBE-IMAGE DOTE D×UN MASQUE TENDU A CADRE SOUPLE
 (54) Title: COLOR PICTURE TUBE HAVING A TENSIONED MASK AND COMPLIANT SUPPORT FRAME ASSEMBLY



(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

A color picture tube including a phosphor screen has a tensioned mask and a support frame, each of which is rectangular and has two long sides paralleling a central major axis and two short sides paralleling a central minor axis. The mask is cylindrically contoured, being curved along the major axis and straight along the minor axis. The support frame includes two first members paralleling the major axis and two second members attached to the ends of the first members and paralleling the minor axis. Each of the first members comprises a first part having two flanges, a first flange extending toward the screen and a second flange perpendicular to the first flange, in an L-shaped cross-section. The first flange varies in height along the first part, from a minimum height at the ends thereof to a maximum height at the center thereof. Each of the first members also comprises a second part which extends between the two flanges of the first part and forms a triangle therewith in cross-section.

ABSTRACT

A color picture tube including a phosphor screen has a tensioned mask and a support frame, each of which is rectangular and has two long sides paralleling a central major axis and two short sides paralleling a central minor axis. The mask is cylindrically contoured, being curved along the major axis and straight along the minor axis. The support frame includes two first members paralleling the major axis and two second members attached to the ends of the first members and paralleling the minor axis. Each of the first members comprises a first part having two flanges, a first flange extending toward the screen and a second flange perpendicular to the first flange, in an L-shaped cross-section. The first flange varies in height along the first part, from a minimum height at the ends thereof to a maximum height at the center thereof. Each of the first members also comprises a second part which extends between the two flanges of the first part and forms a triangle therewith in cross-section.

COLOR PICTURE TUBE HAVING A TENSIONED MASK
AND COMPLIANT SUPPORT FRAME ASSEMBLY

This invention relates to color picture tubes having
5 tensioned masks attached to support frames, and particularly to a
tube with a mask-frame assembly having a tensioned mask that is
attached to a compliant support frame.

A color picture tube includes an electron gun for forming
and directing three electron beams to a screen of the tube. The
10 screen is located on the inner surface of a faceplate of the tube
and is made up of an array of elements of three different color
emitting phosphors. An apertured mask, which may be either a
shadow mask or a focus mask, is interposed between the gun and
the screen to permit each electron beam to strike only the
15 phosphor elements associated with that beam. A shadow mask is
a thin sheet of metal, such as steel, that is contoured to somewhat
parallel the inner surface of the tube faceplate. A focus mask
comprises a dual set of conductive lines that are perpendicular to
each other and usually separated by an insulative layer. Both
20 shadow masks and focus masks can be constructed in the form of
tensioned masks. A tensioned mask is a stretched mask that is
maintained under tension by a support frame.

The frame used with a tension mask must have high
compliance, both to keep the tensioned strands of the mask tight
25 and to prevent over-stressing of the strands when the mask and
its support frame encounter a range of temperatures during
processing and tube operation. One existing design relieves mask
tension during tube processing by bending of the side members of
the frame. However, this design may result in a large variation in
30 compliance between the center and sides of the mask. Such
variation occurs because of uneven bending and twisting in the
frame members, which ultimately causes a reduction in wire
tension in some parts of the mask relative to the tension in other
parts. Although tubes with such mask frames have found wide
35 consumer acceptance, there is yet a need for further improvement
in tubes, to reduce the weight and cost of the mask-frame

assemblies used therein, while providing a compliant structure that is very resistant to bending and twisting.

The present invention provides an improvement in a color picture tube having a tensioned mask and a support frame, 5 each of which is rectangular and has two long sides paralleling a central major axis and two short sides paralleling a central minor axis. The mask is cylindrically contoured, with the mask being curved along the major axis and straight along the minor axis. The improvement comprises the support frame including two first 10 members paralleling the major axis and two second members, attached to the ends of the first members, paralleling the minor axis. Each of the first members comprises a first part having two flanges, a first flange extending toward the screen and a second flange perpendicular to the first flange, in an L-shaped cross- 15 section. The first flange varies in height along the first part, from a minimum height at the ends thereof to a maximum height at the center thereof. Each of the first members comprises also a second part, which extends between the two flanges of the first part and forms a triangle therewith in cross-section.

20 In the drawings:

FIGURE 1 is a top view, partly in axial section, of a color picture tube embodying the invention.

FIGURE 2 is a side view, partly in axial section, of the color picture tube of FIGURE 1.

25 FIGURE 3 is a perspective view of a tensioned shadow mask-frame assembly.

FIGURE 4 is a perspective view of a tensioned focus mask-frame assembly.

30 FIGURE 5 is a perspective view of the frame of FIGURE 3 with the mask removed.

FIGURE 6 is a partial cross-section view of the mask-frame assembly taken at line 6-6 of FIGURE 3.

FIGURE 7 is a partial cross-sectional view of the frame taken at line 7-7 of FIGURE 5.

35 FIGURE 8 is a partial cross-sectional view of a mask-frame assembly during fabrication.

FIGURE 9 is a partial perspective view of a frame with a corner support assembly.

FIGURE 10 is a partial perspective view of another frame embodiment, showing the use of pantographs between two portions of the frame.

FIGURES 1 and 2 show a color picture tube 10 having a glass envelope 11 comprising a rectangular faceplate panel 12 and a tubular neck 14 connected by a rectangular funnel 15. The funnel 15 has an internal conductive coating (not shown) that extends from an anode button 16 to the neck 14. The panel 12 comprises a cylindrical viewing faceplate 18 and a peripheral flange or sidewall 20 which is sealed to the funnel 15 by a glass frit 17. A three-color phosphor screen 22 is carried by the inner surface of the faceplate 18. The screen 22 is a line screen with the phosphor lines arranged in triads, each triad including a phosphor line of each of the three colors. A cylindrical tensioned mask 24 is removably mounted in predetermined spaced relation to the screen 22. The tensioned mask 24 may be either a shadow mask or a focus mask. An electron gun 26, shown schematically by dashed lines in FIGURES 1 and 2, is centrally mounted within the neck 14 to generate and direct three inline electron beams, a center beam and two side or outer beams, along convergent paths through the mask 24 to the screen 22.

The tube 10 is designed to be used with an external magnetic deflection yoke, such as the yoke 30 shown in the neighborhood of the funnel-to-neck junction. When activated, the yoke 30 subjects the three beams to magnetic fields which cause the beams to scan horizontally and vertically in a rectangular raster over the screen 22.

When the tensioned mask is a shadow mask 24', as shown in FIGURE 3, it includes an apertured portion that contains a multiplicity of elongated slits that parallel a central minor axis, Y, of the mask. Each slit extends from near one long side of the mask to near the other long side. The tensioned shadow mask 24' includes two long sides 32 and 34 and two short sides 36 and 38. The two long sides 32 and 34 parallel a central major axis, X, of

the mask, and the two short sides 36 and 38 parallel the central minor axis, Y, of the mask. When the tensioned mask is a focus mask 24", as shown in FIGURE 4, it includes a plurality of vertically extending strands 25, which are under tension, and a plurality of horizontally extending wires 27 that are separated from the strands 25 by insulators (not shown),

A frame 40, for use with either the tension or focus mask, is shown in FIGURES 5, 6 and 7. The frame 40 is rectangular and includes four major members, two first members 42 and 44 that substantially parallel the major axis X, and two second members 46 and 48 that substantially parallel the minor axis Y. Each of the first members 42 and 44 includes a first part 50 having two flanges, a first flange 52 that extends toward the screen, and a second flange 54 that is perpendicular to the first flange 52. The two flanges are configured in an L-shaped cross-section. The first flange 52 varies in height along the first part 50, from a minimum height at the ends of the first part to a maximum height at the center of the first part. Each first member 42 and 44 also includes a second part 56 that is angled between the two flanges 52 and 54 of the first part 50, to form a triangle therewith in cross-section. The second part 56 intersects the first flange 52 a predetermined distance from the distal end of the flange 52, to permit some flexibility of the cantilevered portion of the flange 52.

A method of attaching the mask 24' to the distal end of the first flange 52 is shown in FIGURE 8. First, the long sides 32 and 34 of the mask are held by two vacuum supports 58 (one shown), that are moved apart, as shown by force vector 60, to put the mask under tension. At the same time, the distal ends of the first flanges 52 are bent toward each other, as shown by force vector 62, with the distal ends in contact with the mask. Next, a welding head 64 is moved along the mask, welding the mask to the distal ends of the first flanges 52. Finally, the vacuum supports 58 are removed and the excess portion of the mask is separated therefrom. The spring-back of the distal ends of the flanges 52,

after removal of the force vector 62, maintains the mask under tension.

FIGURE 9 shows a corner support assembly 66 that can be used with the frame 40. In this embodiment, the two second members 46 and 48 are formed from solid metal bars, and the ends thereof are angled with respect to the major and minor axes, X and Y. These ends may either be perpendicular or nearly perpendicular to the frame diagonals, which extend between opposite corners of the frame. The support assembly includes a plate 67 and spring 68. The bottom of the plate 67 is welded to the angled ends of the second member 46, and the spring 68 is welded to the distal end of the plate 67. An aperture in the spring 68 engages a stud, which is located in a corner of the faceplate panel of the tube.

Another frame 70 is shown in FIGURE 10. The design of the frame 70 differs somewhat from that of the frame 40. Like the frame 40, the first members 42' along the long sides of the frame 70 include a first part 50' having two flanges configured in an L-shaped cross-section, a first flange 52' that extends toward the screen and a second flange 54' that is perpendicular to the first flange 52'. The first members 42' also include a second part 56' that is angled between the two flanges 52' and 54' of the first part 50', to form a triangle therewith in cross-section. The second part 56' intersects the first flange 52' a distance from the distal end of the flange 52', to permit some flexibility of the cantilevered portion of the flange 52'. However, unlike the frame 40, the frame 70 includes rectangularly shaped hollow pipes 72, instead of solid bars, as second members 46' along its short sides. These pipes could also be substituted into the first frame 40, in place of the solid bars. A big difference between the frame 70 from the frame 40 is the interconnection between the first and second members. In the frame 70, this interconnection is made by means of pantographs 74, wherein each pantograph comprises a plurality of parallel plates 76. The function of the pantographs 74 is to allow the top and bottom first members 42' to move nearer or farther from each other without any rotation of the first

members. This permits frame compliance to be substantially constant along the lengths of the top and bottom first members. The pantograph height, width, thickness and plate numbers are determined by the available space and force and compliance
5 needed. In general, the available space controls the height and width, the force controls the plates number and compliance controls the thickness.

CLAIMS

1. A color picture tube including a phosphor screen having a tensioned mask and support frame assembly, each of said mask and said support frame being rectangular and having
5 two long sides paralleling a central major axis thereof and two short sides paralleling a central minor axis thereof, and said mask having a cylindrical contour, being curved along said major axis and straight along said minor axis, comprising
said frame including two first members paralleling said
10 major axis and two second members attached to the ends of said first members and paralleling said minor axis, each of said first members comprising a first part having two flanges, a first flange extending toward said screen and a second flange being
perpendicular to said first flange, in an L-shaped cross-section,
15 said first flange varying in height along said first part from a minimum height at the ends thereof to a maximum height at the center thereof, and each of said first members comprising a second part extending between said first and second flanges of said first part and forming a triangle therewith in cross-section,
20 said second part intersecting the first flange of said first part a predetermined distance from a distal end of said first flange.
2. The tube as defined in Claim 1, wherein said second members have angled ends, and support spring assemblies are
25 attached to the angled ends of said second members.
3. The tube as defined in Claim 2, wherein said second members are solid metal bars.
- 30 4. The tube as defined in Claim 1, wherein said first and second members are connected by pantographs, each pantograph comprising a plurality of parallel plates.

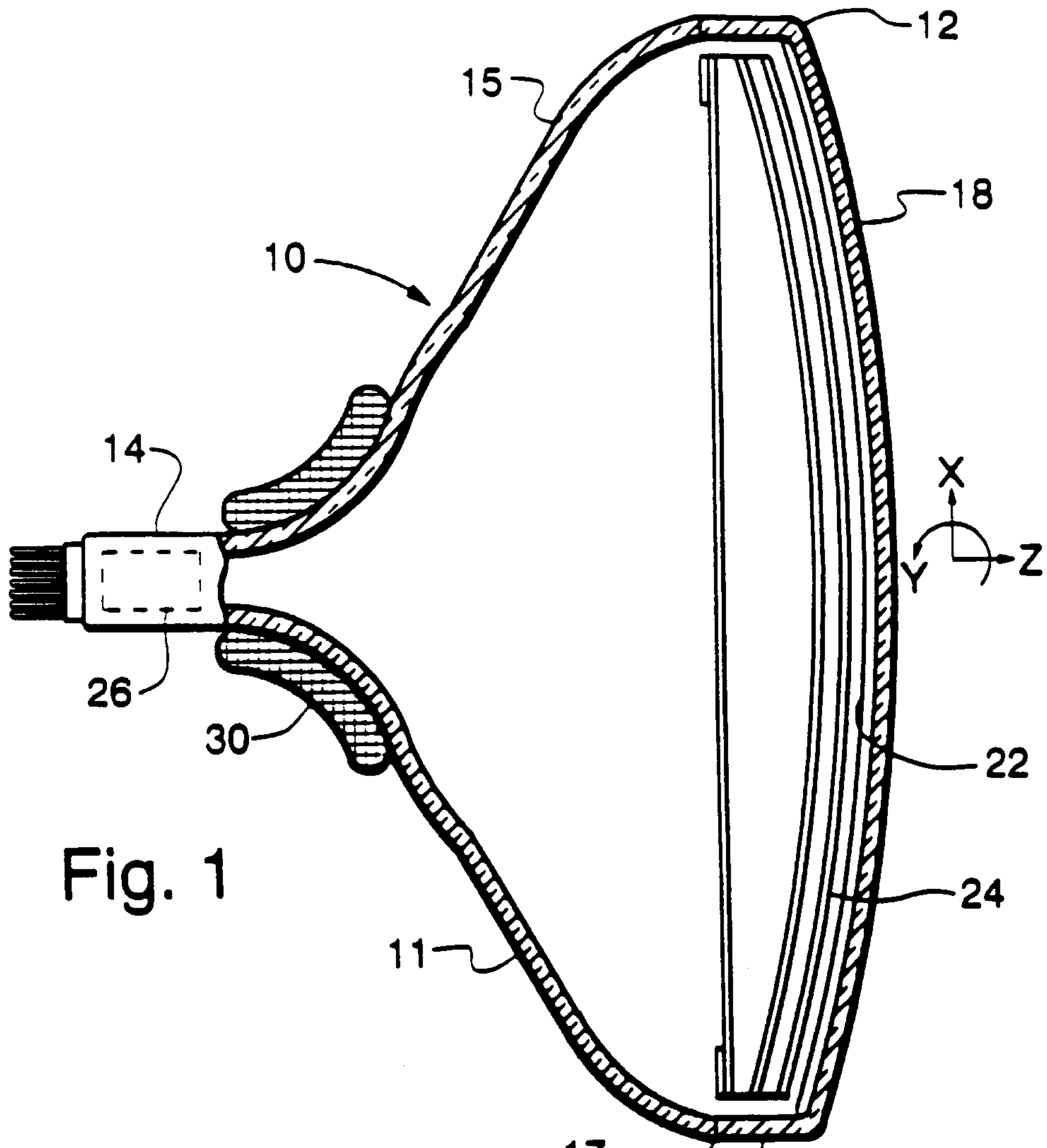


Fig. 1

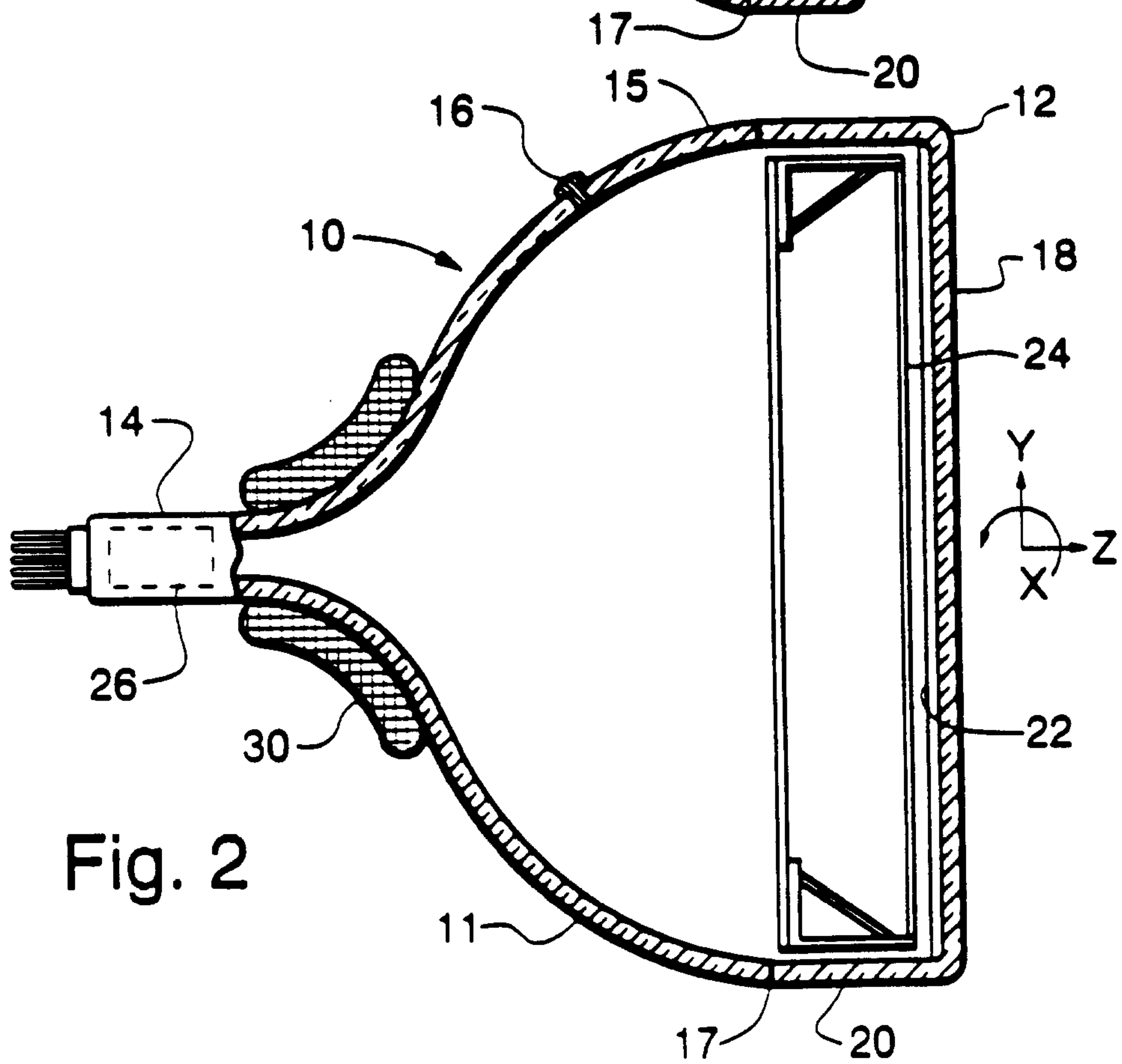


Fig. 2

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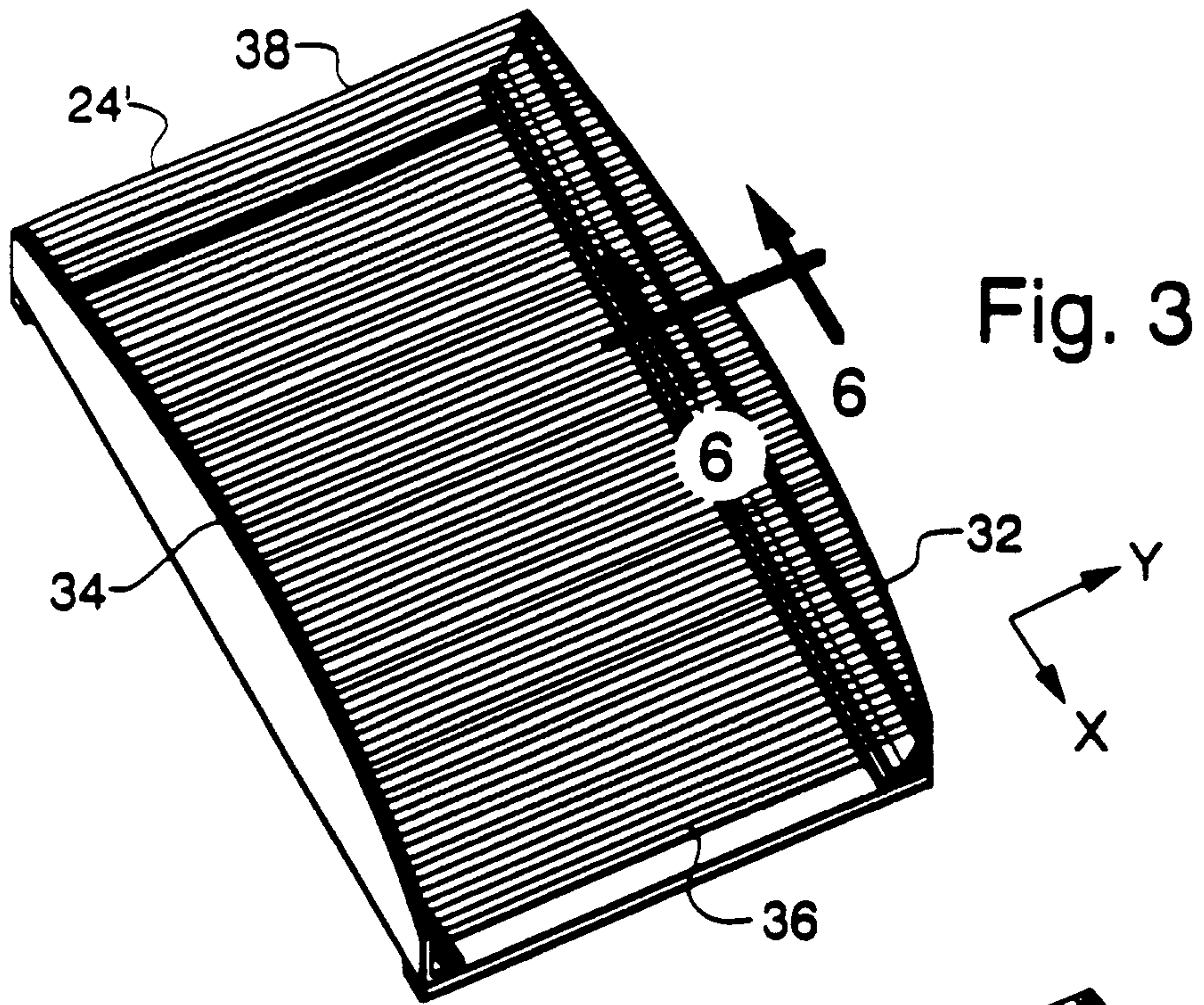


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

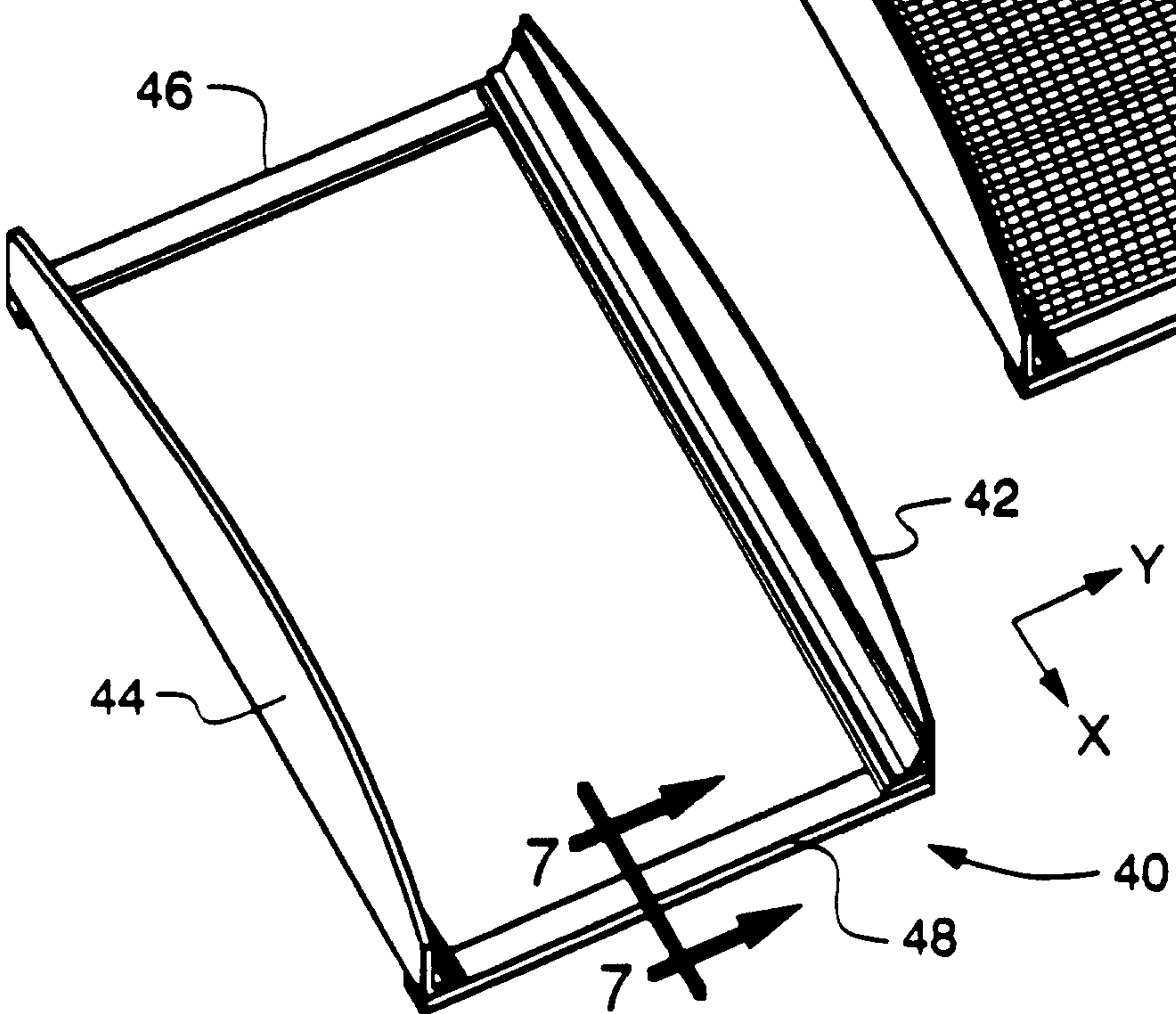
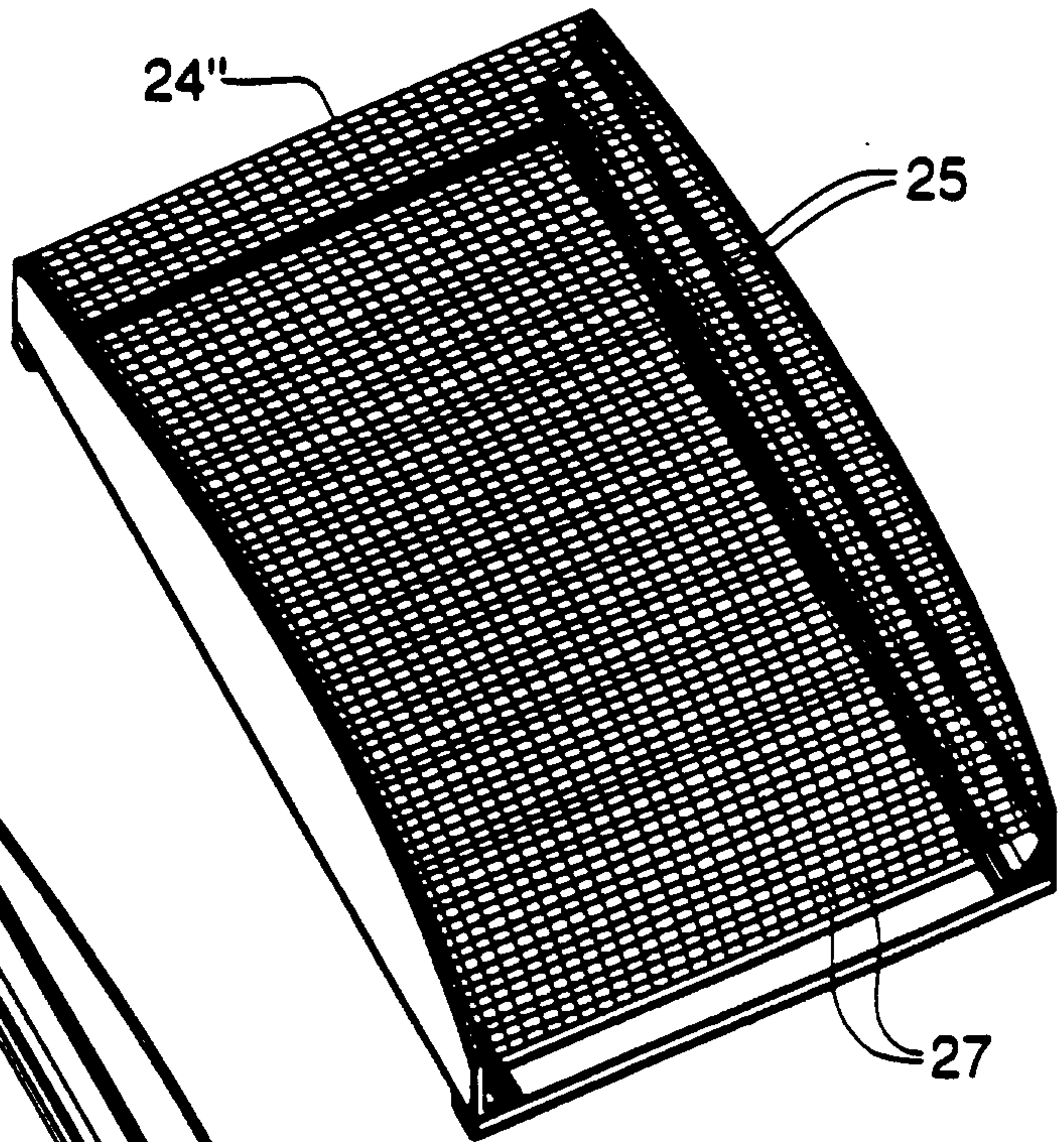


Fig. 5

Fig. 6

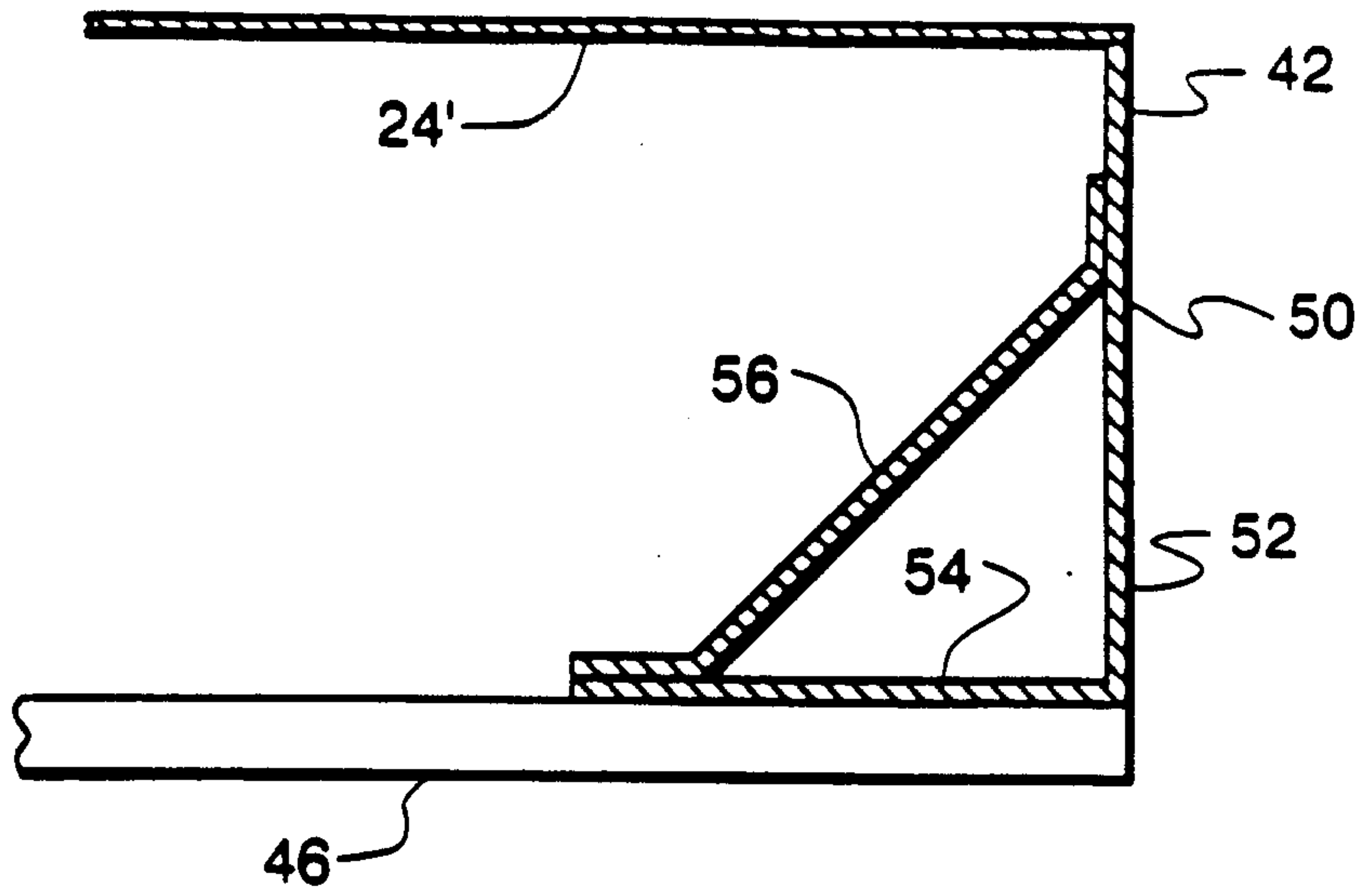


Fig. 7

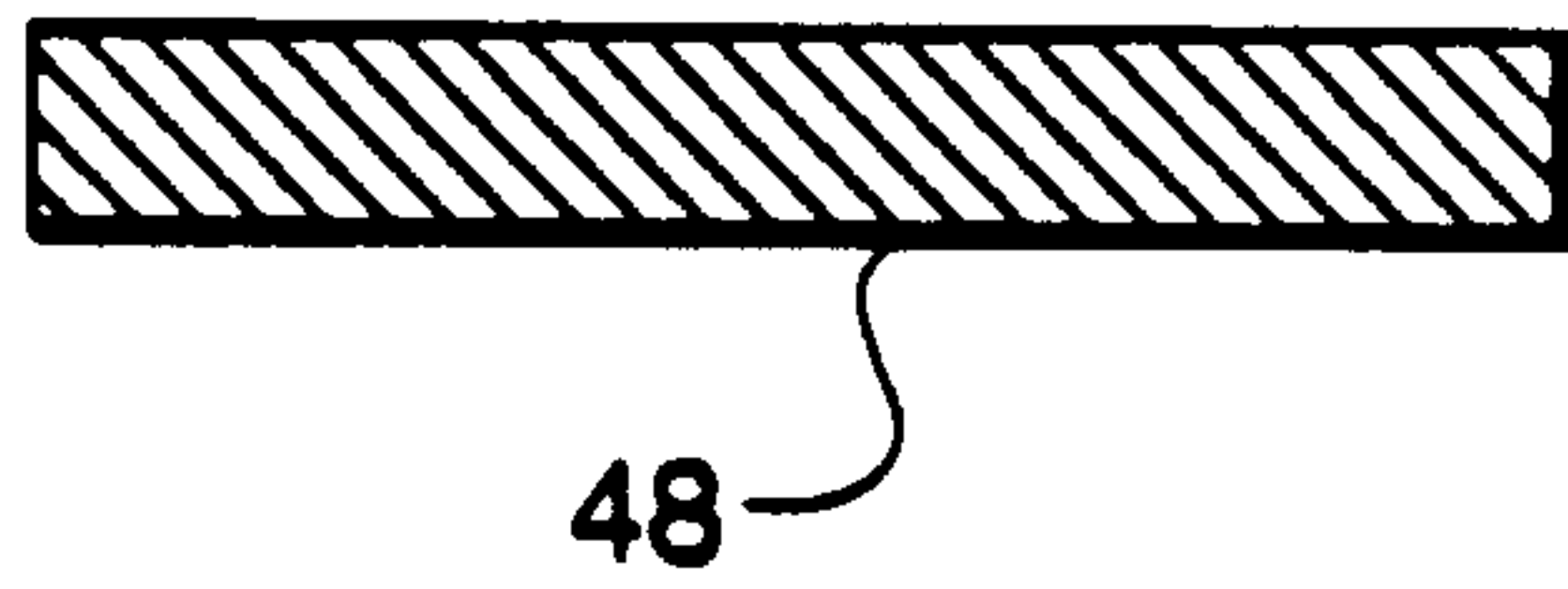
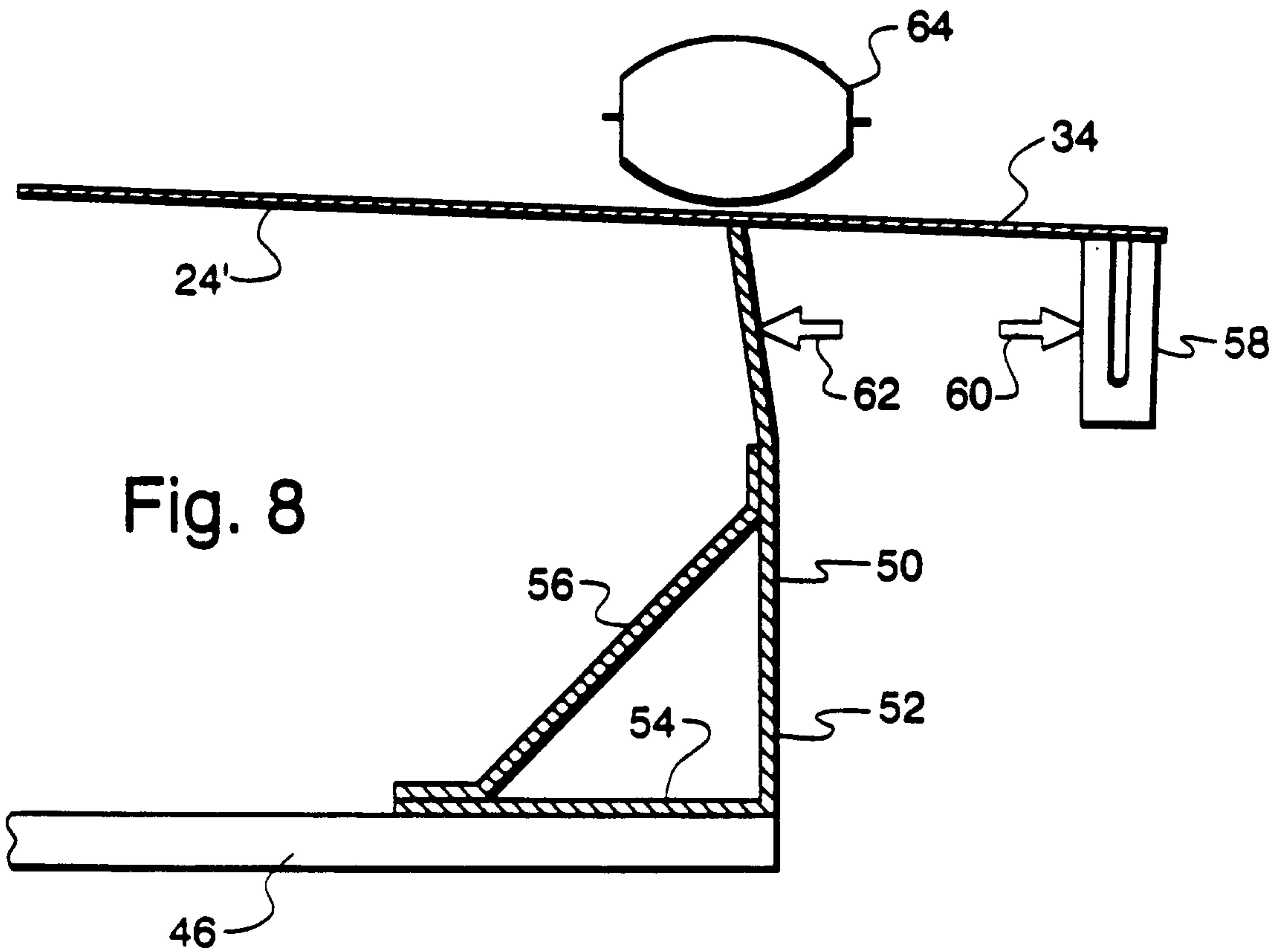


Fig. 8



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Fig. 9

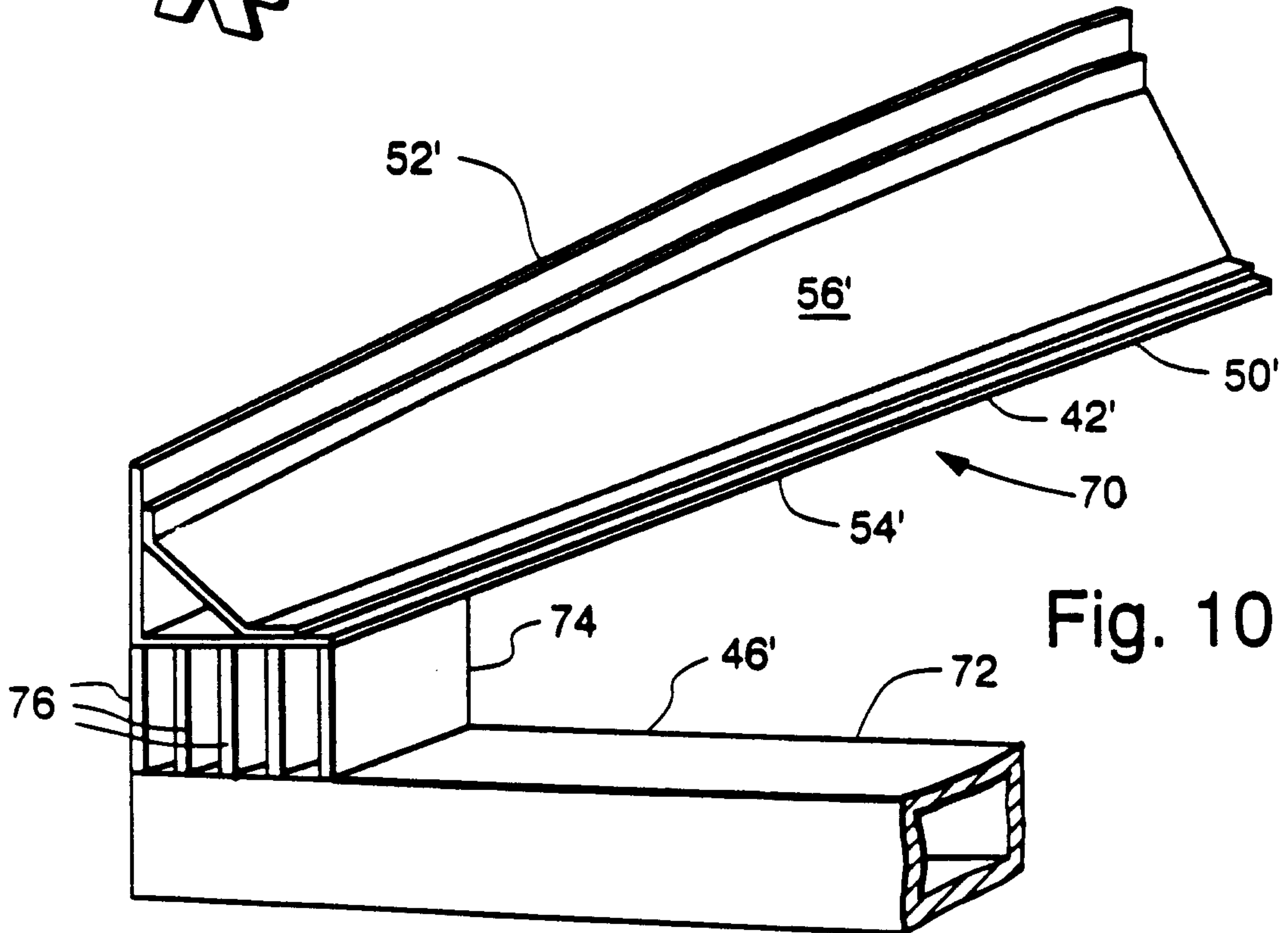
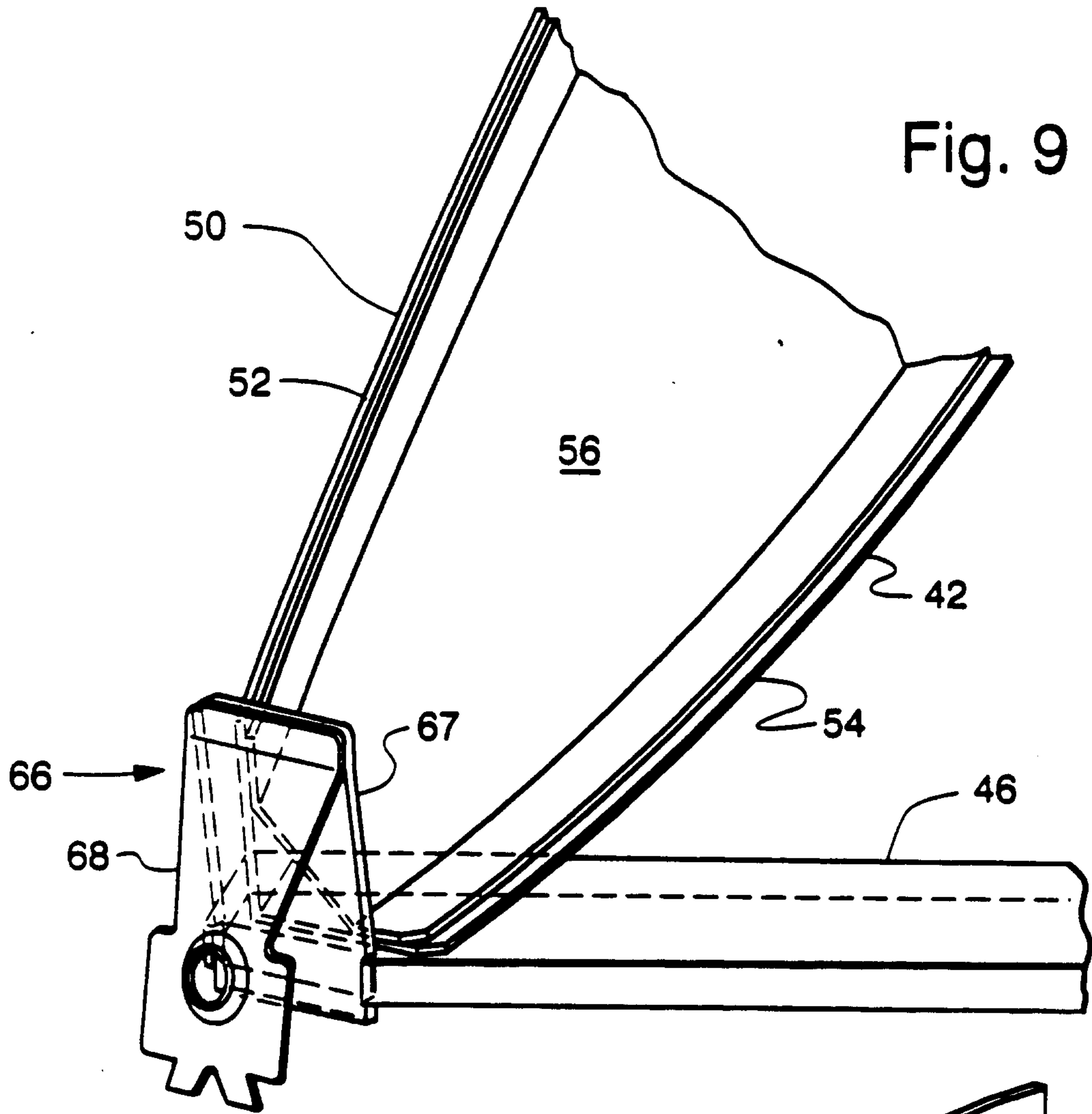


Fig. 10

