

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 803 879 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:

29.10.1997 Bulletin 1997/44

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: **H01C 7/02**

(21) Application number: **97201655.4**

(22) Date of filing: **15.09.1989**

(84) Designated Contracting States:

AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI NL SE

(30) Priority: **20.09.1988 US 247059**

(62) Document number(s) of the earlier application(s) in accordance with Art. 76 EPC:

89910755.1 / 0 435 923

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Remarks:

This application was filed on 03 - 06 - 1997 as a divisional application to the application mentioned under INID code 62.

(54) **Conductive polymer composition**

(57) Electrical devices with improved resistance stability comprise a PTC element comprising a conductive polymer and two electrodes. The conductive polymer composition comprises an organic crystalline polymer and carbon black with a pH of less than 4.0. Particularly preferred conductive polymer compositions comprise carbon blacks which have a pH of less than 4.0, a dry resistivity R_{CB} and a particle size D in nanometers such that R_{CB}/D is at most 0.1. Electrical devices of the invention include heaters and circuit protection devices.

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Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**5 **Field of the Invention**

This invention relates to conductive polymer compositions and electrical devices comprising them.

Background of the Invention

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Conductive polymer compositions and electrical devices such as heaters and circuit protection devices comprising them are well-known. Reference may be made, for example, to U.S. Patent Nos. 3,793,716, 3,823,217, 3,858,144, 3,861,029, 3,914,363, 4,017,715, 4,177,376, 4,188,276, 4,237,441, 4,242,573, 4,246,468, 4,286,376, 4,304,987, 4,318,881, 4,330,703, 4,334,148, 4,334,351, 4,388,607, 4,400,614, 4,425,497, 4,426,339, 4,435,639, 4,459,473, 15 4,514,620, 4,520,417, 4,529,866, 4,534,889, 4,543,474, 4,545,926, 4,547,659, 4,560,498, 4,571,481, 4,574,188, 4,582,983, 4,631,392, 4,638,150, 4,654,511, 4,658,121, 4,659,913, 4,661,687, 4,667,194, 4,673,801, 4,698,583, 4,719,335, 4,722,758, and 4,761,541, European Patent Publication Nos. 38,718 (Fouts et al, published October 28, 1981), 158,410 (Batiwalla et al, published October 16, 1985), and 231,068 (Barma et al, published August 5, 1989).

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Conductive polymer compositions which exhibit PTC (positive temperature coefficient of resistance) behavior are particularly useful for self-regulating strip heaters and circuit protection devices. These electrical devices utilize the PTC anomaly, i.e. an anomalous rapid increase in resistance as a function of temperature, to limit the heat output of a heater or the current flowing through a circuit. Compositions which exhibit PTC anomalies and comprise carbon black as the conductive filler have been disclosed in a number of references. U.S. Patent No. 4,237,441 (van Konynenburg et al.) discloses suitable carbon blacks for use in PTC compositions with resistivities less than 7 ohm-cm. U.S. Patent No. 25 4,388,607 (Toy et al) discloses appropriate carbon blacks for use in compositions for strip heaters. U.S. Patent No. 4,277,673 (Kelly) discloses self-regulating articles which comprise highly resistive carbon blacks. These blacks, either alone or in combination with a low resistivity carbon black, form PTC compositions which provide significantly shorter annealing times.

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As indicated in the references, a large number of carbon blacks are suitable for use in conductive compositions. The choice of a particular carbon black is dictated by the physical and electrical properties of the carbon black and the desired properties, e.g. flexibility or conductivity, of the resulting composition. The properties of the carbon blacks are affected by such factors as the particle size, the surface area, and the structure, as well as the surface chemistry. This chemistry can be altered by heat or chemical treatment, either during the production of the carbon black or in a post-production process, e.g. by oxidation. Oxidized carbon blacks frequently have a low surface pH value, i.e. less than 5.0, 35 and may have a relatively high volatile content. When compared to nonoxidized carbon blacks of similar particle size and structure, oxidized carbon blacks have higher resistivities. It is known that carbon blacks which are oxidized provide improved flow characteristics in printing inks, improved wettability in certain polymers, and improved reinforcement of rubbers.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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We have now found that conductive polymer compositions with improved thermal stability can be made when the conductive filler comprises carbon black with a low pH. We have found that the use of such carbon blacks results in an increased PTC anomaly when compared to similar, nonoxidized carbon blacks, even when the composition is more highly reinforced due to an increased filler content required to compensate for higher resistivity. Therefore, in one aspect, this invention provides an electrical device which comprises

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(1) a PTC element comprising a conductive polymer composition which exhibits PTC behavior, which has a resistivity at 20°C R_{cp} , and which comprises

(a) an organic polymer which has a crystallinity of at least 5% and a melting point T_m , and

(b) carbon black which has a pH of less than 4.0; and

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(2) two electrodes which can be connected to a source of electrical power to pass current through the PTC element,

said electrical device having a resistance R_i at 20°C and being such that if the device is maintained at a temperature equal to T_m for a period of 50 hours and is then cooled to 20°C, its resistance at 20°C, R_{i50} , is from 0.25 R_i to 1.75 R_i .

We have found that the physical and electrical properties of the carbon black may be used to determine suitable

fillers for use in compositions of the invention. Therefore, in a second aspect the invention provides a conductive polymer composition which exhibits PTC behavior and which comprises

(1) an organic polymer which has a crystallinity of at least 5% and a melting point T_m , and

(2) carbon black which has a pH of less than 4.0, a particle size of D nanometers and a dry resistivity R_{CB} such that (R_{CB}/D) is less than or equal to 0.1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The carbon blacks useful in the conductive polymer compositions of this invention have pH values of less than 5.0, preferably less than 4.0, particularly less than 3.0. The pH is a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of the carbon black surface. A pH of 7.0 indicates a chemically neutral surface; values less than 7.0 are acidic, those higher than 7.0 are basic. Low pH carbon blacks generally have a relatively high volatile content, volatile content being a measure of the amount of chemisorbed oxygen which is present on the surface of the carbon black. The amount of oxygen can be increased by oxidation in a post-production process. The resulting carbon black will have a higher surface activity. For purposes of this specification, the terms "low pH carbon black" and "oxidized carbon black" are used as equivalent terms. The pH of the carbon black is that which is measured prior to mixing the carbon black with the polymer.

The low pH carbon blacks of this invention are used in conductive polymer compositions which exhibit PTC (positive temperature coefficient) behavior in the temperature range of interest when connected to a source of electrical power. The terms "PTC behavior" and "composition exhibiting PTC behavior" are used in this specification to denote a composition which has an R_{14} value of at least 2.5 or an R_{100} value of at least 10, and preferably both, and particularly one which has an R_{30} value of at least 6, where R_{14} is the ratio of the resistivities at the end and the beginning of a 14°C range, R_{100} is the ratio of the resistivities at the end and the beginning of a 100°C range, and R_{30} is the ratio of the resistivities at the end and the beginning of a 30°C range. In contrast, "ZTC behavior" is used to denote a composition which increases in resistivity by less than 6 times, preferably less than 2 times in any 30°C temperature range within the operating range of the heater.

Carbon blacks with suitable size, surface area and structure for use in PTC compositions are well-known. Guidelines for selecting such carbon blacks are found in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,237,441 (van Konynenburg et al.) and 4,388,607 (Toy et al.). In general, carbon blacks with a relatively large particle size, D (measured in nanometers), e.g. greater than 18 nm, and relatively high structure, e.g. greater than about 70 cc/100 g, are preferred for PTC compositions.

Carbon blacks which are particularly preferred for compositions of the invention are those which meet the criteria that the ratio of the resistivity of the carbon black (in powder form) to the particle size (in nanometers) is less than or equal to 0.1, preferably less than or equal to 0.09, particularly less than or equal to 0.08. The resistivity of the carbon black in ohm-cm is determined by following the procedure described in Columbian Chemicals Company bulletin "The Dry Resistivity of Carbon Blacks" (AD1078). In this test, 3 grams of carbon black are placed inside a glass tube between two brass plungers. A 5 kg weight is used to compact the carbon black. Both the height of the compacted carbon black and the resistance in ohms between the brass plunger electrodes are noted and the resistivity is calculated. The ratio is useful for carbons which are tested in their powder, not pelletized, form. While most nonoxidized carbon blacks fulfill the requirements of this ratio, the carbon blacks particularly useful in this invention are those which both meet the ratio and have a pH of less than 5.0.

Other conductive fillers may be used in combination with the designated carbon black. These fillers may comprise nonoxidized carbon black, graphite, metal, metal oxide, or any combination of these. When a nonoxidized carbon black, i.e. a carbon black with a pH of at least 5.0, is present, it is preferred that the pH of the nonoxidized carbon black be at least 1.0 pH unit greater than the pH of the oxidized carbon black. It is preferred that the low pH carbon black be present at a level of at least 5% by weight, preferably at least 10% by weight, particularly at least 20% by weight of the total conductive filler, e.g. 25 to 100% by weight of the total conductive filler. For most compositions of the invention, the low pH carbon black comprises at least 4% by weight, preferably at least 6% by weight, particularly at least 8% by weight of the total composition. For compositions which comprise inks, the presence of the solvent is neglected and the content of the solid components, e.g. carbon black and polymer, is considered the total composition.

Commercially available carbon blacks which have low pH values may be used. Alternatively, nonoxidized carbon blacks may be treated, e.g. by heat or appropriate oxidizing agents, to produce carbon blacks with appropriate surface chemistry.

The conductive polymer composition comprises an organic polymer which has a crystallinity of at least 5%, preferably at least 10%, particularly at least 15%, e.g. 20 to 30%. Suitable crystalline polymers include polymers of one or more olefins, particularly polyethylene; polyalkenamers such as polyoctenamer; copolymers of at least one olefin and at least one monomer copolymerisable therewith such as ethylene/acrylic acid, ethylene/ethyl acrylate, and ethylene/vinyl acetate copolymers; melt-shapeable fluoropolymers such as polyvinylidene fluoride, ethylene/tetrafluoroethylene copolymers, and terpolymers of vinylidene fluoride, hexafluoropropylene, and tetrafluoroethylene; and blends of

two or more such polymers. (The term "fluoropolymer" is used herein to denote a polymer which contains at least 10%, preferably at least 25%, by weight of fluorine, or a mixture of two or more such polymers.) In order to achieve specific physical or thermal properties for some applications, it may be desirable to blend one crystalline polymer with another polymer, either crystalline or amorphous. When there are two or more polymers in the composition, the blend must have a crystallinity of at least 5%. The crystallinity, as well as the melting point T_m are determined from a DSC (differential scanning calorimeter) trace on the conductive polymer composition. The T_m is defined as the temperature at the peak of the melting curve. If the composition comprises a blend of two or more polymers, T_m is defined as the lowest melting point measured for the composition (often corresponding to the melting point of the lowest melting component).

The composition may comprise additional components, e.g. inert fillers, antioxidants, flame retardants, prorads, stabilizers, dispersing agents. Mixing may be conducted by any suitable method, e.g. melt-processing, sintering, or solvent-blending. Solvent-blending is particularly preferred when the conductive polymer composition comprises a polymer thick film ink. The composition may be crosslinked by irradiation or chemical means.

The conductive polymer composition of the invention is used as part of a PTC element in an electrical device, e.g. a heater, a sensor, or a circuit protection device. The resistivity of the composition is dependent on the function of the electrical device, the dimensions of the PTC element, and the power source to be used. The resistivity may be, for example, from 0.01 to 100 ohm-cm for circuit protection devices which are powered at voltages from 15 to 600 volts, 10 to 1000 ohm-cm for heaters powered at 6 to 60 volts, or 1000 to 10,000 ohm-cm or higher for heaters powered at voltages of at least 110 volts. The PTC element may be of any shape to meet the requirements of the application. Circuit protection devices and laminar heaters frequently comprise laminar PTC elements, while strip heaters may be rectangular, elliptical, or dumbbell- ("dogbone-") shaped. When the conductive polymer composition comprises an ink, the PTC element may be screen-printed or applied in any suitable configuration. Appropriate electrodes, suitable for connection to a source of electrical power, are selected depending on the shape of the PTC element. Electrodes may comprise metal wires or braid, e.g. for attachment to or embedment into the PTC element, or they may comprise metal sheet, metal mesh, conductive (e.g. metal- or carbon-filled) paint, or any other suitable material.

The electrical devices of the invention show improved stability under thermal aging and electrical stress. When a device is maintained at a temperature equal to T_m for a period of 50 hours, the resistance at 20°C measured after aging, i.e. R_{f50} , will differ from the initial resistance at 20°C, i.e. R_i , by no more than 75%, preferably no more than 60%, particularly no more than 50%, producing an R_{f50} of from 0.25 R_i to 1.75 R_i , preferably from 0.40 R_i to 1.60 R_i , particularly from 0.50 R_i to 1.50 R_i . If a similar test is conducted for 300 hours, the change in resistance will be less than 50%, preferably less than 40%, particularly less than 30%, producing a resistance at 20°C after 300 hours, R_{f300} , of from 0.50 R_i to 1.50 R_i , preferably from 0.60 R_i to 1.40 R_i , particularly from 0.70 R_i to 1.30 R_i . It is to be understood that if a device meets the resistance requirement when tested at a temperature greater than T_m , it will also meet the requirement when tested at T_m . Similar results will be observed when the device is actively powered by the application of voltage. The change in resistance may reflect an increase or decrease in device resistance. In some cases, the resistance will first decrease and then increase during the test, possibly reflecting a relaxation of mechanically-induced stresses followed by oxidation of the polymer. Particularly preferred compositions comprising fluoropolymers may exhibit stability which is better than a 30% change in resistance.

The invention is illustrated by the following examples.

Examples 1 to 10

For each example, an ink was prepared by blending the designated percent by weight (of solids) of the appropriate carbon black with dimethyl formamide in a high shear mixer. The solution was then filtered and powdered Kynar™ 9301 (a terpolymer of vinylidene fluoride, hexafluoropropylene, and tetrafluoroethylene with a melting point of about 88°C, available from Pennwalt) in an amount equal to (100 - % carbon black) was added to the filtrate and allowed to dissolve over a period of 24 to 72 hours. (Approximately 60% solvent and 40% solids was used in making the ink). Silver-based ink electrodes (Electrodag™ 461SS, available from Acheson Colloids) were printed onto ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene substrates and samples of each ink were applied. Samples of each ink were aged in ovens at temperatures of 65, 85, 107 and 149°C. Periodically, the samples were removed from the oven and the resistance at room temperature (nominally 20°C), R_t , was measured. Normalized resistance, R_n , was determined by dividing R_t by the initial room temperature resistance, R_i . The extent of instability was determined by the difference between R_n and 1.00. Those inks which comprised carbon blacks with a pH of less than 5 were generally more stable than the inks comprising higher pH blacks.

TABLE I

Stability of Conductive Inks After Aging at Elevated Temperature for 300 Hours (Resistance Measured at Room Temperature)						
Example/Carbon Black	pH	Wt% CB	R _n @ 65°C	R _n @ 85°C	R _n @ 107°C	R _n @ 149°C
1 Conductex™ SC	7.0	3.0	1.22	1.75	5.61	6.39
2 Raven™ 1500	6.0	3.0	1.01	1.92	11.88	20.0
3 Raven™ 890	6.5	6.0	1.27	1.77	2.92	6.07
4 Raven™ 850	7.0	4.0	1.32	2.05	4.08	8.48
5 Raven™ 1000	6.0	4.0	1.18	1.43	1.94	4.40
6 Raven™ 16	7.0	5.6	1.11	1.89	-	-
7 Raven™ 5750	2.1	8.1	0.87	0.92	0.97	0.56
8 Raven™ 1040	2.8	9.1	0.96	1.15	1.47	1.34
9 Raven™ 1255	2.5	6.0	1.04	1.26	1.12	0.65
10 Raven™ 14	3.0	7.0	0.82	1.00	-	-
Notes to Table I: (1) Conductex and Raven are trademarks for carbon blacks available from Columbian Chemicals. (2) Wt% CB indicates the percent by weight of carbon black used in each ink. (3) Carbon blacks in Examples 1, 2 and 3 produced inks with ZTC characteristics.						

Measurements on two samples at 93°C (i.e. T_m + 5°C) showed that after 50 hours Example 6 (pH = 7.0) had an R_n of 2.53 and Example 10 (pH 3.0) had an R_n of 1.48.

The R_n values for Examples 1 to 6 and Examples 7 to 10 were averaged for each time interval at the test temperatures. The results, shown in Table II, indicate that the carbon blacks with high pH values were significantly less stable than those with low pH values.

TABLE II

Average R _n Values												
Example	Hours @65°C			Hours @85°C			Hours @107°C			Hours @149°C		
	300	675	1256	300	675	1256	300	675	1256	300	675	1256
1 to 6 (pH>5)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	5.3	7.9	9.0	9.1	14.2	15.6
7 to 10 (pH<5)	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0

Additional tests were conducted on samples from Examples 6 and 10 in order to determine the stability of the compositions under applied voltage. After measuring the initial room temperature resistance, the samples were placed in environmental chambers maintained at either 20 or 65°C and appropriate voltage was applied to each sample in order to produce comparable watt densities. Periodically, the voltage was disconnected and the resistance of each sample measured. R_n was calculated as previously described. It is apparent from the results in Table III that the samples containing the oxidized carbon black were more stable than those with nonoxidized carbon black.

TABLE III

R _n of Samples After Active Testing (Time in Hours)												
	pH	Applied Volts	Power (w/in ²)		R _n 20°C				R _n 65°C			
			Samples at									
			20°C	65°C	300	600	1000	4000	300	600	1000	4000
Example 6 Raven™ 16	7.0	120	2.3	2.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	6.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.0
Example 10 Raven™ 14	3.0	240	1.9	3.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8

Examples 11 to 14

Following the procedure of Examples 1 to 10, inks were prepared using Kynar™ 9301 as a binder and incorporating the carbon blacks listed in Table IV. The resistance vs. temperature characteristics were measured by exposing samples of each ink to a temperature cycle from 20°C to 82°C. The height of the PTC anomaly was determined by dividing the resistance at 82°C (R₈₂) by the resistance at 20°C (R₂₀). It was apparent that at comparable resistivity values the PTC anomaly was higher for the oxidized carbon blacks than for the nonoxidized carbon blacks.

TABLE IV

Exam- ple/Carbon Black	pH	D (nm)	S.A. (m ² /g)	DBP (cc/100g)	R _{CB} (ohm- cm)	R _{CB} /D	Wt%	Rho (ohm- cm)	PTC Height
11 Raven™ 1000	6.0	28	95	63	2.46	0.088	4.0	750	3.1x
12 Raven™ 1040	2.8	28	90	99	19.20	0.695	9.1	720	13.0x
13 Raven™ 450	8.0	62	33	67	1.36	0.021	5.0	150	23x
14 Raven™ 14	3.0	59	45	111	4.36	0.074	12.0	100	42x

Notes to Table IV:

(1) D represents the particle size of the carbon black in nm.

(2) S.A. represents the surface area of the carbon black in m²/g as measured by a BET nitrogen test.

(3) DBP is a measure of the structure of the carbon black and is determined by measuring the amount in cubic centimeters of dibutyl phthalate absorbed by 100 g of carbon black.

(4) Wt% represents the percent by weight of the total solids content of the ink that is carbon black.

(5) Rho is the resistivity of the ink in ohm-cm.

(6) PTC Height is the height of the PTC anomaly as determined by R₈₂/R₂₀.(7) R_{CB} is the dry resistivity of the carbon black in powder form under a 5 kg load.(8) R_{CB}/D is the ratio of the dry resistivity of the carbon black to the particle size.Example 15

Using a Brabender™ mixer, 85% by weight of Kynar™ 9301 was melt-processed with 15% by weight of Raven™ 16. (Raven™ 16 has a pH of 7.0, a particle size of 61 nm, a surface area of 25 m²/g, a DBP of 105 cc/100 g and a dry resis-

tivity of 1.92.) The compound was pelletized and then extruded through a strand die to produce a fiber with a diameter of approximately 0.070 inch (0.18 cm). Silver paint (Electrodag™ 504 available from Acheson Colloids) was used to apply electrodes to pieces of the fiber. The fiber pieces were then tested at 85°C, 107°C, and 149°C following the procedure of Examples 1 to 10. The results are shown in Table V. The test for these samples was discontinued after 743 hours.

Example 16

Following the procedure of Example 15, 20% by weight of Raven™ 14 was mixed with Kynar™ 9301, extruded into a fiber, and thermally aged. The results as shown in Table V indicate that this oxidized carbon black was more stable on aging than a similar carbon black with a higher pH. When tested at 93°C, i.e. ($T_m + 5$)°C, fibers of Example 15 had an R_n after 50 hours of 2.76; those of Example 16 had an R_n of 1.73.

TABLE V

R_n Values for Extruded Fibers						
85°C:	Time in Hours					
	146	265	743	1058	1687	2566
Ex.15 (Raven™ 16)	2.61	3.13	3.12	-	-	-
Ex.16 (Raven™ 14)	1.40	1.23	1.05	1.15	1.15	1.16
107°C:						
Ex. 15 (Raven™ 16)	3.95	4.40	101	-	-	-
Ex. 16 (Raven™ 14)	0.78	0.98	1.12	0.80	1.16	1.05
149°C:						
Ex. 15 (Raven™ 16)	27.6	137	604	-	-	-
Ex. 16 (Raven™ 14)	0.65	1.07	1.52	1.43	1.91	2.83

Example 17

Following the procedure of Example 15, fibers were prepared by blending 55% by weight Elvax™ 250 (ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer with a melting point of 60°C, available from Dow) and 45% by weight Raven™ 22 (carbon black with a pH of 7.0, a particle size of 62 nm, a surface area of 25 m²/g, and a DBP of 113 cc/100 g, available from Columbian Chemicals). An ink was prepared by dissolving the fibers in xylene. After 813 hours at 52°C, the R_n value was 0.94.

Example 18

Following the procedure of Example 17, fibers were first prepared with 50% by weight Raven™ 14 in Elvax™ 250 and were then dissolved in xylene. After 813 hours at 52°C, the R_n value of the ink was 0.88.

Example 19

Fibers were prepared from 76% by weight PFA™ 340 (a copolymer of tetrafluoroethylene and a perfluorovinyl ether with a T_m of 307°C, available from du Pont) and 24% by weight Raven™ 600 (carbon black with a pH of 8.3, particle size of 65 nm, DBP of 82 cc/100g, and surface area of 34 m²/g, available from Columbian Chemicals) as in Example 15. Samples tested at 311°C for 50 hours had an R_n of 0.55.

Example 20

Following the procedure of Example 19, fibers were prepared with 17% by weight Raven™ 14. After 50 hours at 311°C, the R_n value was 0.93.

Claims

1. An electrical device which comprises

(1) a PTC element comprising a conductive polymer composition which exhibits PTC behavior, which has a resistivity at 20°C, R_{cp} , and which comprises

(a) an organic polymer which has a crystallinity of at least 5% and a melting point T_m , and

(b) carbon black which has a pH of less than 4.0; and

(2) two electrodes which can be connected to a source of electrical power to pass current through the PTC element,

said electrical device having a resistance R_i at 20°C and being such that if the device is maintained at a temperature equal to T_m for a period of 50 hours and is then cooled to 20°C, its resistance at 20°C, R_{f50} , is from $0.25R_i$ to $1.75R_i$.

2. An electrical device according to claim 1 wherein the device is such that if the device is maintained at a temperature equal to T_m for a period of 300 hours and is then cooled to 20°C, its resistance at 20°C, R_{f300} , is from $0.5R_i$ to $1.5R_i$.

3. An electrical device according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the carbon black has a pH of less than 3.0.

4. An electrical device according to claim 1, 2, or 3 wherein the conductive polymer comprises a polymer thick film ink.

5. An electrical device according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the electrical device comprises a heater or a circuit protection device.

6. An electrical device according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the conductive polymer has been crosslinked.

7. An electrical device according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the carbon black is present at at least 4% by weight.

8. An electrical device according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the composition further comprises (1) carbon black which has a pH which is at least 5.0 or (2) graphite.

9. An electrical device according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the polymer is a fluoropolymer.

10. An electrical device according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the carbon black has a particle size of D nanometers and a dry resistivity R_{CB} such that (R_{CB}/D) is less than or equal to 0.1.



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 97 20 1655

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
D,X	US 4 277 673 A (KELLY) * column 2, line 20 - line 28 * * column 5, line 14 - line 59 * ---	1,3,5,7-9	H01C7/02
D,A	US 4 237 441 A (VAN KONIJNENBURG ET AL.) * column 1, line 61 - line 68 * * column 2, line 25 - line 35 * * column 4, line 42 - line 49 * * column 5, line 59 - column 6, line 37 * ---	1,5-7,9,10	
A	EP 0 123 540 A (RAYCHEM CORPORATION) * page 2, line 24 - page 3, line 16 * * page 4, line 21 - line 30 * * page 5, line 23 - line 26 * * page 6, line 10 - line 14 * ---	1,5,7,8	
A	US 4 591 700 A (SOPORY) * claim 1 * ---	1,5,9	
A	EP 0 235 454 A (SUNBEAM CORPORATION) * page 2, line 9 - line 22 * * page 2, line 46 - line 48 * * page 6, line 21 - line 30 * ---	1,6-8	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)
A	US 4 668 857 A (SMUCKLER) * column 4, line 36 - line 41; claims 1,4,6 * -----	1,5,9	H01C C09C
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 12 August 1997	Examiner Mes, L
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

EPO FORM 1503 03/82 (P04C01)