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Fritts

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[54] **SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEM FOR MICROWAVE OVENS**

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[73] Assignee: **Amana Refrigeration, Inc.,** Amana, Iowa

[22] Filed: **Mar. 1, 1973**

[21] Appl. No.: **337,256**

Related U.S. Application Data

[62] Division of Ser. No. 240,626, April 3, 1972, Pat. No. 3,766,437.

[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... **219/10.55,** 317/40 R, 340/275

[51] **Int. Cl.** **H05b 9/06,** H02h 5/04

[58] **Field of Search** ..... 219/10.55; 317/40 R, 40 A, 317/16; 340/275, 421, 274; 335/160

[56] **References Cited**

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Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Edgar O. Rost; Harold A. Murphy; Joseph D. Pannona

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A safety interlock system is disclosed for microwave ovens or other high voltage electrical apparatus incorporating sensor means for detecting any malfunction. Means are provided for interrupting line input power or actuating a failure indicating device or a combination of both. Thermally actuated means, such as bimetallic or meltable elements, as well as circuit breakers, relays and fuses are described. The sensor means are associated with each of the interlocks and do not carry regular equipment load current until such time as a malfunction of the companion interlock occurs. Replacement of the faulty equipment by authorized personnel and manual resetting of the interrupt or indicating means before the oven is energized again reduce the risk of accidental radiation, electrical shock or damage to the apparatus.

2 Claims, 10 Drawing Figures

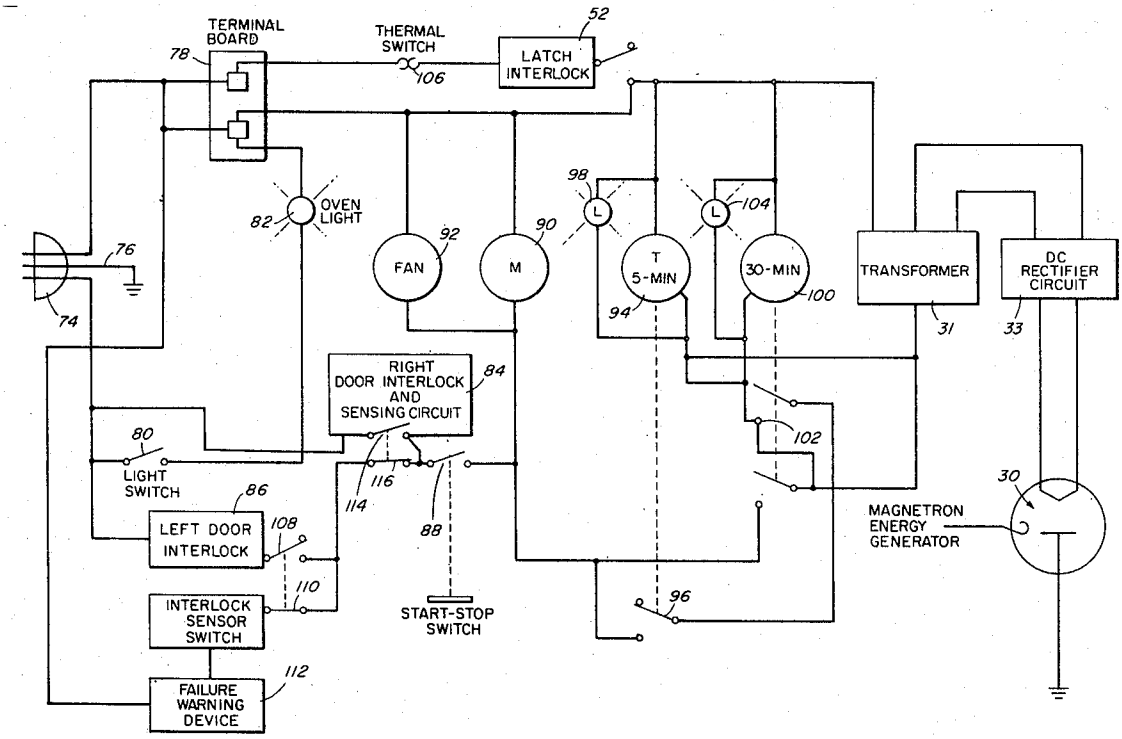
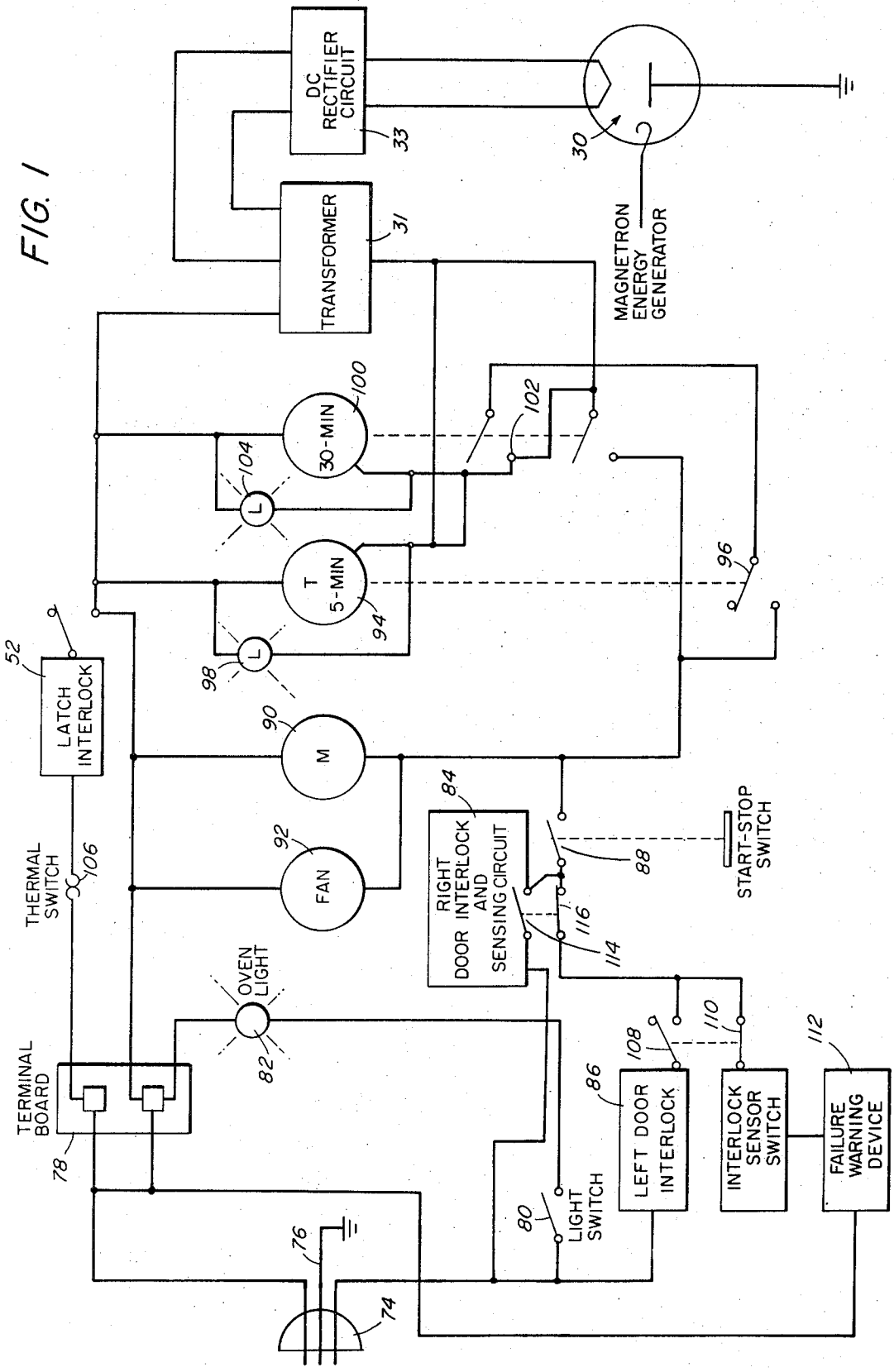


FIG. 1


DC RECTIFIER CIRCUIT
33
30
TRANSFORMER
31
MAGNETRON ENERGY GENERATOR
30-MIN
100
102
104
L
T 5-MIN
94
96
98
L
52
LATCH INTERLOCK
90
M
84
RIGHT DOOR INTERLOCK AND SENSING CIRCUIT
88
START-STOP SWITCH
THERMAL SWITCH
106
92
FAN
116
114
OVEN LIGHT
82
110
108
112
TERMINAL BOARD
78
86
LEFT DOOR INTERLOCK
INTERLOCK SENSOR SWITCH
FAILURE WARNING DEVICE
80
LIGHT SWITCH
76
74

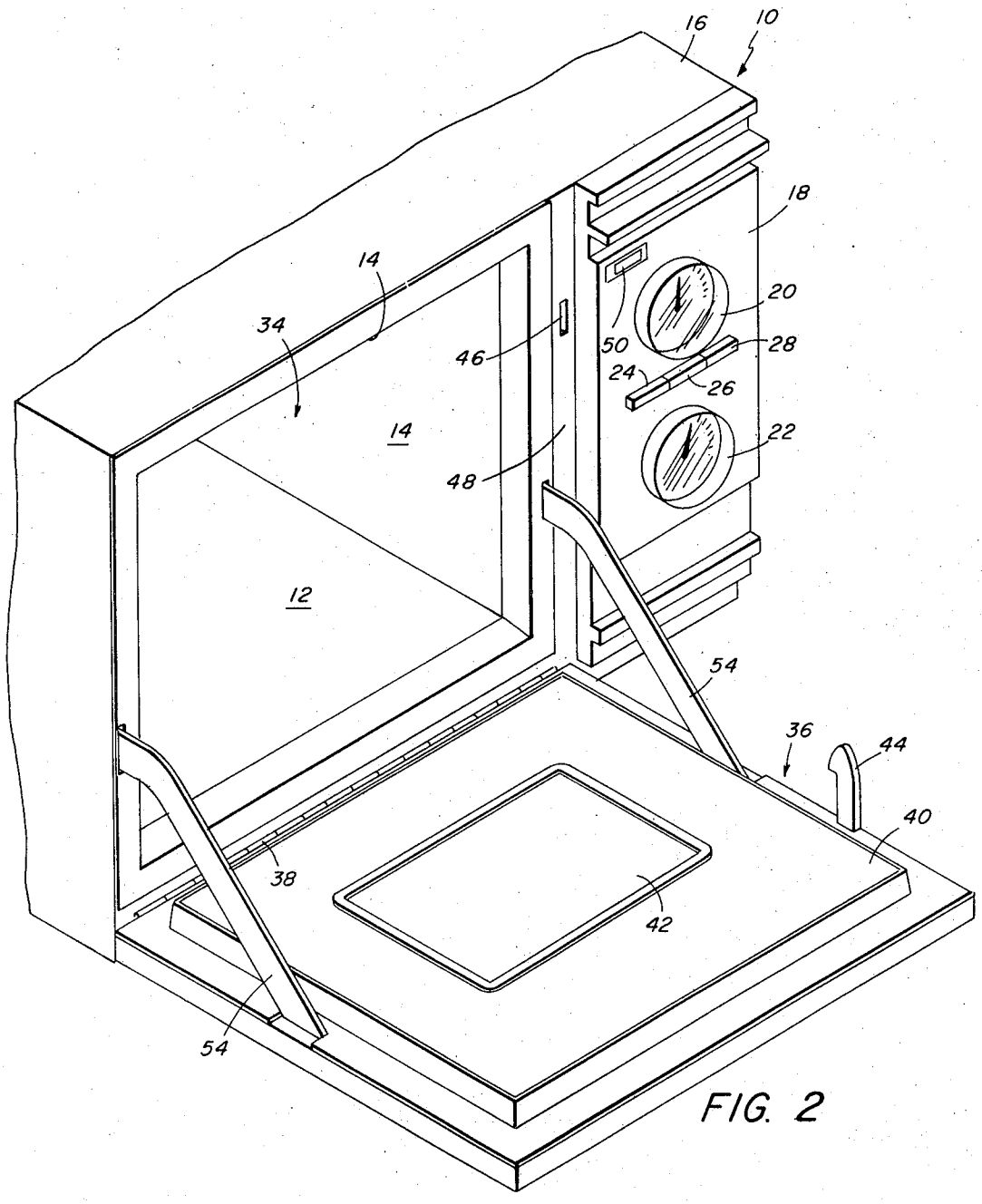


FIG. 2

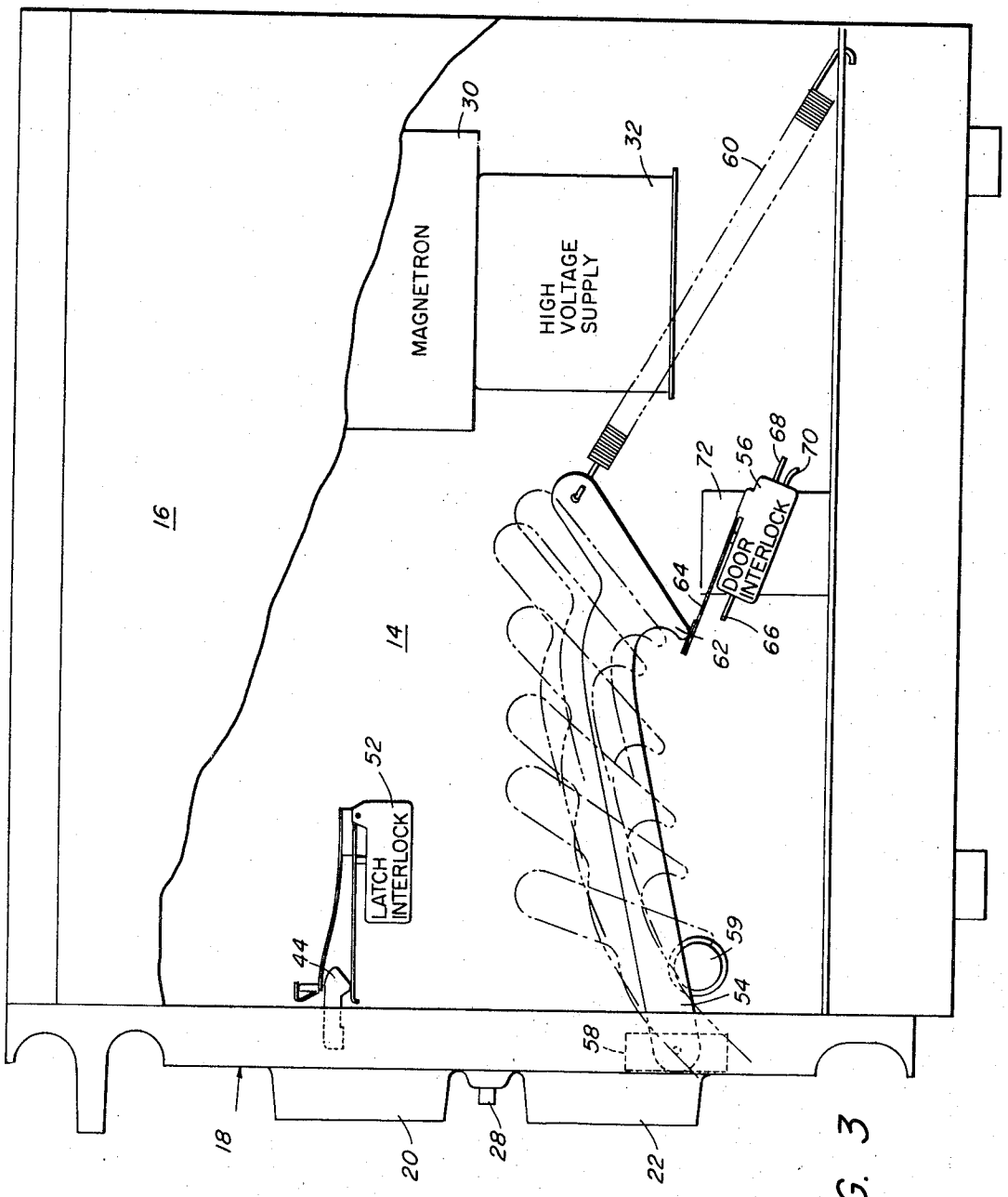

MAGNETRON
HIGH VOLTAGE SUPPLY
DOOR INTERLOCK
LATCH INTERLOCK
16
14
18
20
28
22
30
32
60
72
56
68
70
64
62
66
52
44
59
54
58

FIG. 3

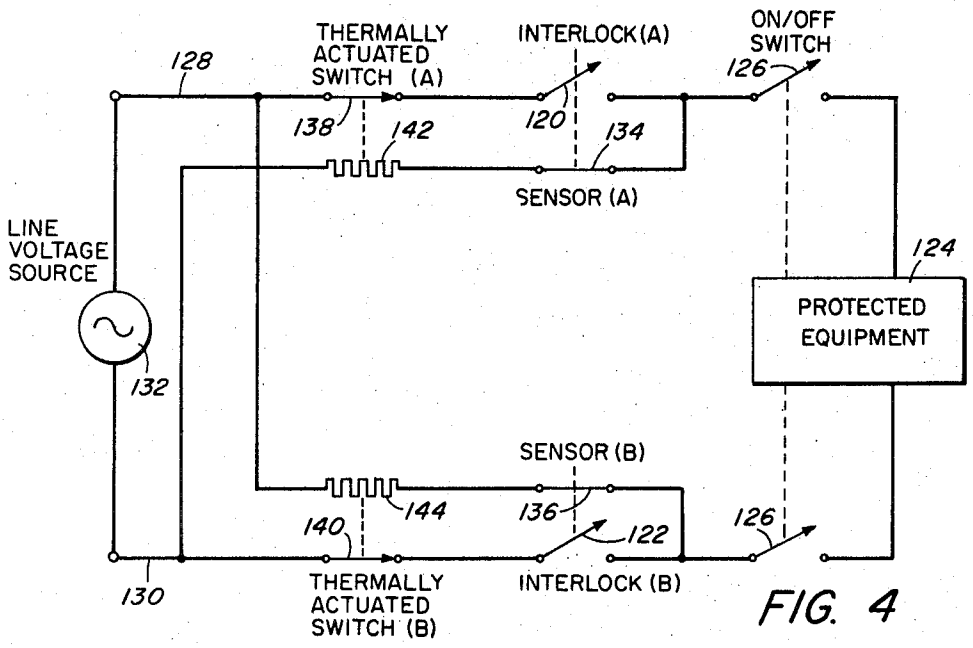

THERMALLY ACTUATED SWITCH (A)
INTERLOCK(A)
ON/OFF SWITCH
128
126
138
142
120
134
SENSOR (A)
LINE VOLTAGE SOURCE
124
PROTECTED EQUIPMENT
132
SENSOR (B)
144
136
140
122
126
130
THERMALLY ACTUATED SWITCH (B)
INTERLOCK (B)

FIG. 4

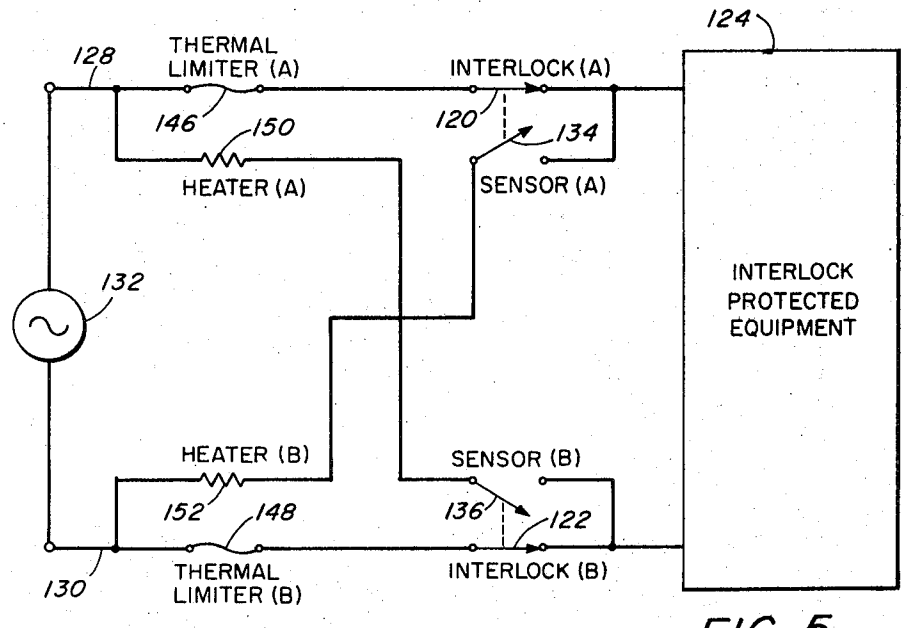

124
128
THERMAL LIMITER (A)
INTERLOCK(A)
146
150
120
134
HEATER (A)
SENSOR (A)
132
INTERLOCK PROTECTED EQUIPMENT
HEATER (B)
SENSOR (B)
152
148
136
122
130
THERMAL LIMITER (B)
INTERLOCK (B)

FIG. 5

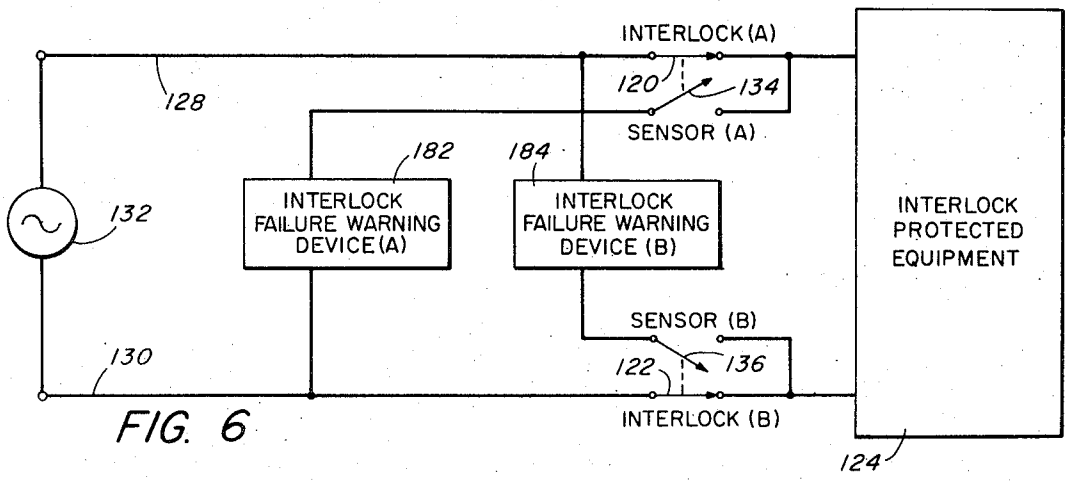

INTERLOCK (A)
120
134
SENSOR (A)
128
182
184
INTERLOCK FAILURE WARNING DEVICE (A)
INTERLOCK FAILURE WARNING DEVICE (B)
INTERLOCK PROTECTED EQUIPMENT
132
SENSOR (B)
130
122
136
INTERLOCK (B)
124

FIG. 6

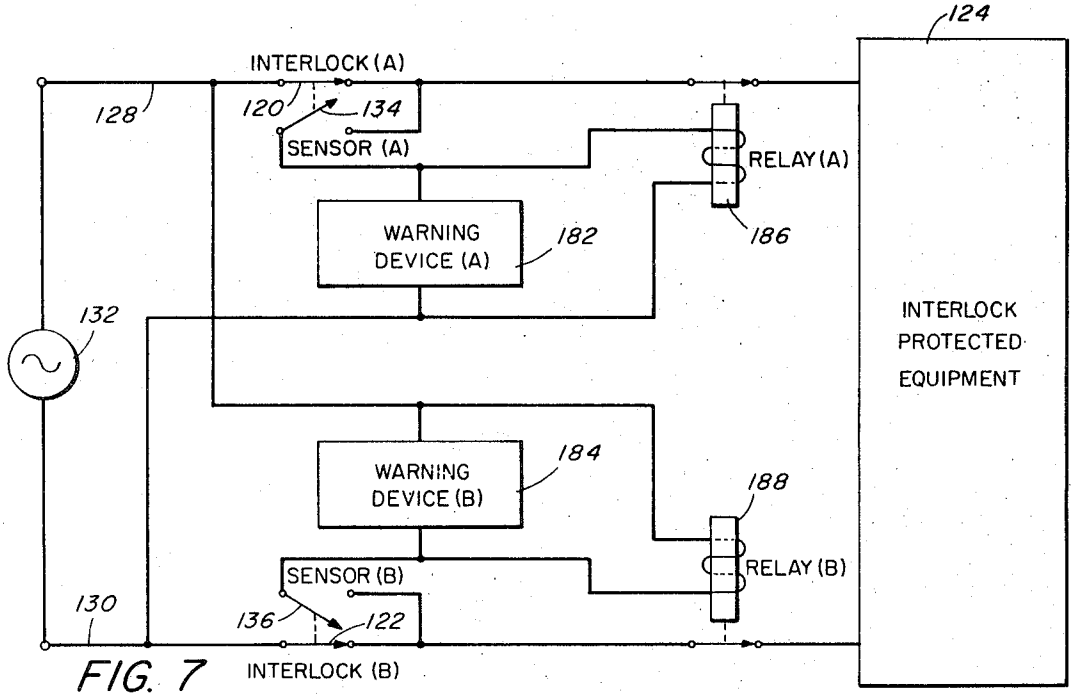
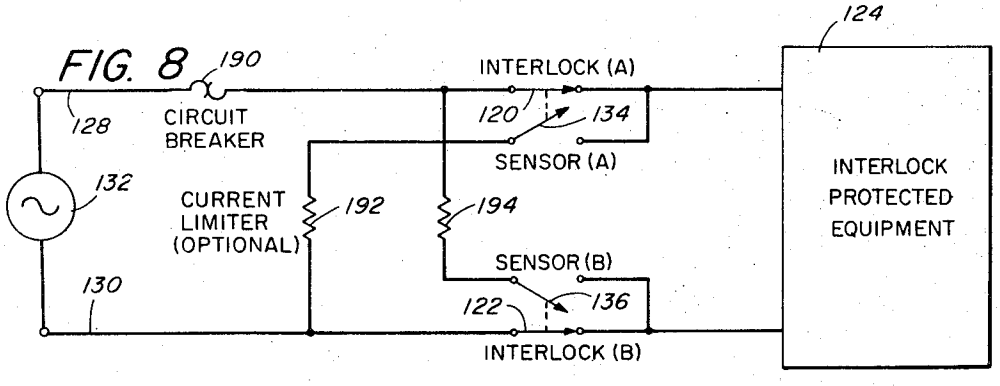

124
INTERLOCK (A)
128
120
134
SENSOR (A)
RELAY (A)
186
WARNING DEVICE (A)
182
132
INTERLOCK PROTECTED EQUIPMENT
WARNING DEVICE (B)
184
188
SENSOR (B)
RELAY (B)
130
136
122
INTERLOCK (B)

FIG. 7


124
FIG. 8
190
INTERLOCK (A)
128
CIRCUIT BREAKER
120
134
SENSOR (A)
132
CURRENT LIMITER (OPTIONAL)
192
194
INTERLOCK PROTECTED EQUIPMENT
SENSOR (B)
130
122
136
INTERLOCK (B)

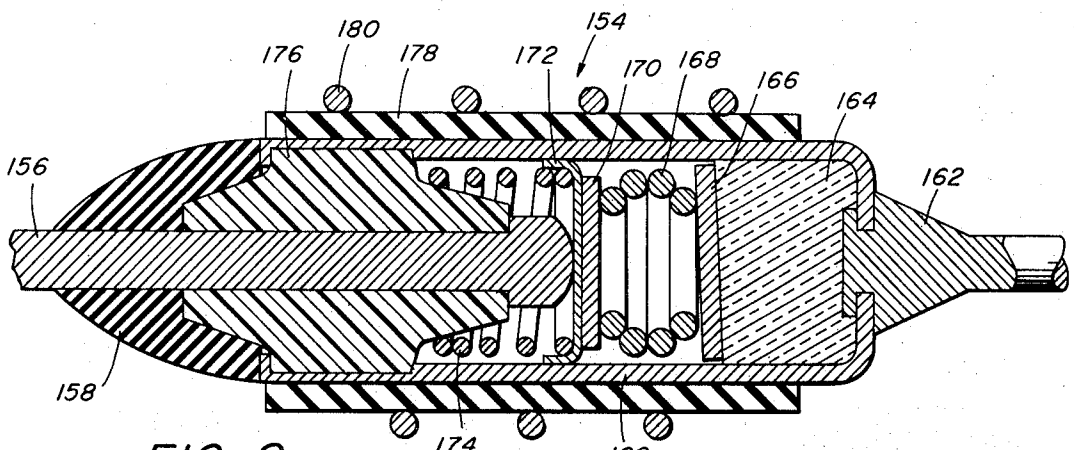


FIG. 9
(BEFORE)

THERMAL LIMITER

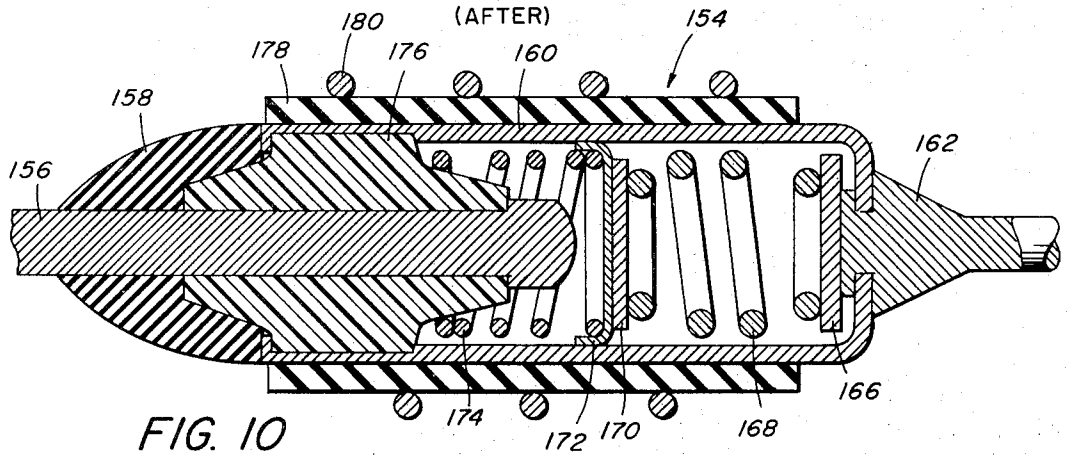


FIG. 10

SAFETY INTERLOCK SYSTEM FOR MICROWAVE OVENS

This is a division of application Ser. No. 240,626 filed Apr. 3, 1972 now U.S. Pat. No. 3,766,437 issued Oct. 16, 1973.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The invention relates to electrical apparatus and, particularly, to an interlock system for safe operation of microwave ovens.

2. Description of the Prior Art

A source of microwave energy utilized in microwave ovens is the magnetron which is now well known in the art. Such generators provide for radiation of energy within an enclosure to heat any article disposed therein. Radiation of such energy outside of the enclosure in certain instances may constitute harmful exposure and safety standards have been established by regulatory agencies in this area. Magnetron energy generators conventionally operate from regular line sources of low frequency and low voltage which is stepped up to very high DC rectified voltages of approximately 4,000 to 6,000 volts. To provide for safe operation of such apparatus, interlock switches operatively associated with the oven door and/or manual latches have evolved in the prior art to interrupt the line power and, particularly, to interrupt the radiation of energy until the door to the enclosure is closed. Further, such interlock switches prevent serious damage to the expensive equipment and are intended with associated electrical circuitry to substantially reduce any hazards associated with the high voltage supplies.

Over extended periods of time, it has been noted that interlock switches which are continually carrying currents of substantial magnitude fail by welding of the contacts in a closed position to render them completely ineffectual as a safety device. In numerous embodiments of microwave ovens plural interlock switches are employed and in some instances additional ones may be employed. It is possible for more than one of these safety switches to fail which further amplifies the problem of providing for safe operation.

A need arises, therefore, with the increased population of microwave ovens for an interlock system which will immediately disable the circuit upon the failure of any interlock means and signal such failure for repair by authorized personnel before a potentially dangerous condition arises.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the invention, an interlock switch system is provided with each of the interlock means having an associated companion sensor means which does not carry the full equipment load current when the oven is operative. The sensor means detect any malfunction of the interlock means and in the illustrative embodiments to be hereinafter described, either actuate failure warning means or interrupt the input power or a combination of both. Thermally actuated latching means are provided in one embodiment to carry the full input voltage in the event that the interlock switch has failed closed by reason of the welding of the contacts. The heating of the thermal means causes associated contacts or a relay to open to disable the oven. The thermal actuated means are reset or replaced only by qualified service personnel. Structure is also provided for a manual reset to prevent operation until such repairs are effected.

Another embodiment provides for the actuation of failure warning means such as, for example, visible or audible signal alarm devices or a combination of both. Such alarms also permit safe operation of microwave ovens by persons deprived of either sight or audio perception. Other combinations involve the interruption of the application of line power upon the sensing of an interlock failure as well as provisions for indicating such failures to prevent further unsafe operation. Meltable elements such as thermal limiters or fuses, as well as relays, circuit breakers and the like, can all be utilized in the disclosed systems.

The structure of the invention can be employed singularly with an interlock switch structure. Once the interlock fails, however, the interruption of current or alarm signalling does not occur until the door is opened again. To give the best possible protection it is, therefore, desirable to provide for plural interlock and sensing means. If one interlock fails, the other would provide the protection desired and the failure warning means or power interruption means would be actuated permitting detection and repair of the defective interlock before further operation is resumed.

Relay contact means in series with the input voltage source and the warning and sensing means will provide for combined notification of the failure as well as disabling of the circuits at the time of the failure rather than a later period of time. Further improvements in the embodiments of the invention are described including circuit breakers with current limiting means or fuses which will disable the circuit upon interlock failure. All the foregoing embodiments of the invention may be practiced on existing microwave oven equipments or any electrical apparatus simply and inexpensively.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Details of the illustrative embodiments of the invention will be readily understood after consideration of the following description and reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. **1** is a block diagram of a microwave oven electrical circuit embodying the invention;

FIG. **2** is an isometric view of a portion of a microwave oven embodying the invention;

FIG. **3** is a side elevation view partially broken away of the embodiment shown in FIG. **2** disclosing a door actuated interlock;

FIGS. **4 - 8** are schematic circuit diagrams of illustrative embodiments of the invention; and

FIGS. **9** and **10** are detailed cross-sectional views of a thermal actuated limiter device for use in the embodiments of the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In FIG. **1** a block diagram of the electrical circuit is shown for a microwave oven incorporating the safety interlock switch means, means for sensing and means for interruption of line input power or actuation of a failure warning device. A microwave oven **10** incorporating the invention will now be described with reference being directed to FIGS. **2** and **3**. A hollow cavity enclosure **12** is defined by conductive walls **14** with the

dimensions of the enclosure being selected to excite numerous modes of microwave energy at desirably a frequency of 2450 MHz which is one of the allotted frequencies for such devices. Case **16** surrounds the oven enclosure as well as the high voltage electrical circuits, controls and microwave energy source. Control panel **18** has a 5-minute timer switch **20** as well as 30-minute switch **22** mounted on the front face. Control buttons **24, 26** and **28** provide for, respectively, start, stop and light control.

The source of electromagnetic energy is the magnetron **30** and its accompanying high voltage electrical circuits have been indicated by block **32.** Both of these components are now considered to be well known in the art and need not be further described.

Access to the interior of oven enclosure **12** is provided by means of opening **34** closed by means of door assembly **36** which has been illustrated as of the drop-down type with a bottom hinge **38.** The door assembly **36** has an inner cover **40** with a window **42** of a high dielectric loss material to assist in maintaining the cleanliness of the oven as well as providing secondary energy absorbing means for any radiated energy escaping around the periphery of the opening. Latch **44** is mounted on door assembly **36** and engages mating slot **46** in a peripheral front wall **48** surrounding the access opening **34.** A mechanically actuated latch-locking arrangement **50** is slidably disposed within the control panel **18.** An interlock switch **52** is controlled by latch **44** to break the circuit upon any accidental opening of the door assembly **36** while the oven is operated. Movement of the drop-down type door assembly **36** is controlled by a pair of spring-tensioned counterbalanced arms **54.**

In FIG. **3** the complete door control apparatus, as well as the safety interlock switches **56,** which are contacted by the arms **54** are shown in various positions in a side elevation view with a portion of the outer case **16** broken away to show internal structure. Arms **54** are pivotally supported by means of brackets **58** attached to the side of the door assembly **36.** A bearing member **59** of a low-friction, long-wearing material, such as Nylon, provides a riding surface for each arm. Spring **60** is attached to the inner end and bottom wall of the oven to provide the appropriate tensioning. Each of the arms **54** has a hook-shaped portion **62** which in the final closed position engages and depresses lever arm **64** to close the interlock switch **56** contacts which are normally in the open position. Terminal connectors **66, 68** and **70** provide for the connection of the door interlock switch to the appropriate electrical circuit for operation of the microwave oven. A right and left door interlock switch may be provided and appropriately mounted by means such as bracket **72** attached to oven enclosure wall **14.** Similarly, the latch interlock switch **52** is supported from the oven enclosure wall **14.**

Referring again to FIG. **1,** the electrical circuit of a microwave oven will be described. A conventional three-terminal connector **74** having a grounded lead **76** is connected to the conventional domestic or industrial line voltage source. A terminal board **78** interconnects all of the components to the line voltages. Light switch **80** controlled by the previously-described button **28** actuates an oven light **82** to illuminate the interior of the oven enclosure. A right and a left door interlock switch and sensor arrangement **84, 86** in accordance with the teachings of the invention is interconnected to start-stop switch **88** which is also actuated by the panel mounted buttons **24, 26** previously described. Conventional means for the distribution of the microwave energy, such as a mode stirrer, is actuated by means of motor **90.** A fan **92** is provided to cool the magnetron energy generator **30** as well as the high voltage components including transformer **31** and DC rectifier circuit **33.** The five-minute timer motor **94** is controlled by means of switch **96** which is actuated by knob **20** on panel **18.** Dial light **98** is also provided in the timer arrangement. The 30-minute timer motor **100** is actuated by switch **102** and is controlled by means of knob **22** on the panel. Dial light **104** is associated with this timer component. The mainline voltages are interconnected to the remaining components in the circuit through thermal circuit breaker **106,** latch interlock switch **52** and door interlocks **84** and **86** to provide the main safety interlock system.

The problem which arises in the provision of interlock switches is that over extended periods of time the contacts may become welded closed and energy will be radiated within the enclosure upon the opening of the door. The present invention provides sensing means as well as failure warning means to eliminate any adverse results of interlock malfunction. To achieve these objective the systems embodying the invention provide companion sensor means for detecting the positioning of the interlock which are nonequipment-current bearing during normal operation of the oven. Such sensor means detect an interlock malfunction and are operatively associated with the mainline voltage interruption means or failure warning devices such as an audible or visual alarm signal. In FIG. **1** the left door interlock **86** is designated with a lever arm **108** together with a companion lever arm **110** which is oriented in the opposite position. When interlock switch **108** is opened, sensor switch **110** is closed and vice versa. In addition, a failure warning device **112** is shown coupled to the sensor switch. To give the maximum protection it is advisable to provide both door interlock switches with the sensor and interruption or warning means and the right door interlock switch **114** and sensor switch **116** are shown.

Referring now to FIG. **4,** an exemplary interlock-sensor switch arrangement is shown employing thermally actuated means for interrupting the main line voltages and protecting the microwave oven **124.** The conventional on/off switch **126** is provided and main voltage lines **128** and **130** are coupled to the line voltage source **132.** Each of the interlock switches **120, 122** has an associated sensor means **134, 136** for detecting the positioning of the interlock switches. Circuit interruption means are coupled to the main line voltage connections **128** and **130** and comprise thermally actuated latching switches **138** and **140,** each having an associated thermal element **142, 144.**

The safety interlock system operates in the following manner. Interlock switches **120, 122** are in the open position and sensor means **134, 136** are then in the closed position. When the on/off switch **126** is actuated and the oven door is closed, interlock switches **120, 122** close and sensor means **134,136** open. Hence, when the equipment load is energized the interlock switches carry the main line voltages and the sensor means are noncurrent-carrying. In the event of an interlock malfunction such as the welding of the contacts and the sensor means **134, 136** remain closed, voltages

will be applied through thermal elements **142** or **144**, dependent on the respective defective interlock switch, causing heating. At a predetermined temperature switch contacts **138** or **140** open thereby disabling the complete circuit. The first interlock switch to fail and its associated sensor means will disable the circuit. It is desirable that the contacts remain open until the required repairs are made to prevent unsafe operation. For this reason latching means are provided in the thermally actuated switches **138, 140** require a manual resetting after the necessary repairs have been effected. The plural safety interlock system incorporating sensor and detecting means with each interlock switch is preferable in view of the fact that input power interruption is automatic when the door is opened and a malfunction condition exists.

Referring now to FIG. **5**, an alternative system is disclosed employing thermal limiters **146, 148** together with heaters **150, 152** which will result in disintegration of an element in the thermal limiters upon an interlock malfunction. In this and the remaining alternative embodiment descriptions, similar components have been designated by similar reference numerals. In this embodiment an interlock failure which results in the line power being applied through the sensor means **134, 136** is applied to a heater or resistor which will rapidly disintegrate its associated thermal limiter element and break the circuit. In this embodiment a new thermal limiter would be installed at the time the necessary repairs are made.

An exemplary thermal limiter protector for utilization in this embodiment for components **146, 148, 150** and **152** is disclosed in a copending patent application, Ser. No. 239,480 filed March 30, 1972, now U.S. Pat. No. 3,717,793 issued Feb. 20, 1973 by Donald E. Peterson. Such devices have been illustrated in FIGS. **9** and **10** in the before and after firing condition. Such thermal limiter devices **154** comprise a conductive lead **156** encased in a sealing compound **158** secured at one end of a conductive case **160** while lead **162** is disposed at the opposing end and is conductively secured to the case **160.** A pellet **164** of a non-conductive material which rapidly disintegrates at a predetermined temperature is disposed in contact with a disc member **166** to urge spring **168** against disc member **170.** A metallic star contact member **172** is in contiguous relationship with disc member **170** and the interior walls of the conductive case **160** as well as the inner end of lead **156.** A trip spring **174** urges the contact member **172** in the opposite direction and is maintained in position by a ceramic bushing **176,** though which lead **156** is disposed. Electric isolation means such as insulating tape **178** has disposed adjacent its outer wall thermal means **180** such as a heater wire or electrical resistor which is connected to the branch circuit with the sensor means **134, 136** while the leads **156, 162** are connected to the main voltage lines **128, 130.** In normal operation, the thermal limiter leads carrying the main equipment current and the means disposed in thermal contact with the thermal limiter are actuated upon failure of the interlocks.

In FIG. **10** the fired condition of the thermal limiters is illustrated which disables the oven circuits upon an interlock malfunction. The pellet **164** has been disintegrated and lead **156** no longer contacts star contact member **172.** Spring **168** is fully extended with disc member **166** now positioned against the interior of the connecting lead **162.** The intervening space prevents the conduction of any current and effectively disables the circuit.

Referring to FIG. **6**, another feature of the invention will be described relating to the provisions of failure warning means **182** and **184** in series with the interlock position sensor means **134** and **136.** Such warning devices may be of any nature, as for example, lights or audible sounding devices or a combination of both. Such devices will also assist in the safe operation of microwave ovens by persons deprived of either sight or sound perception. In this embodiment, no power-interrupt means have been illustrated, however, it is realized that in the practice of the invention a combination of both the interrupt and failure warning means may be desirable.

In FIG. **7** a combination of interrupt and warning means are illustrated including relays **186, 188** connected in parallel across each of the interlock failure warning devices **182, 184.** The contacts of the relays are in series with the line voltage source and connections **128, 130.** In the event of a malfunction of the interlock, the alarm is presented and power is also interrupted to deenergize the oven. An alternative method of providing the same protection comprises a single relay with two sets of coils and two sets of contacts. Such a structure would conserve space and be less expensive. Latching or locking means may also be provided to maintain the relay contacts open in order that the equipment cannot be operated until the defective equipment is replaced.

In FIG. **8** another alternative embodiment of the invention is illustrated incorporating means for interrupting the application of the line voltages. A circuit breaker **190** or fuse is connected in the mainline voltage connections **128, 130.** The sensor means **134, 136** apply sufficient current through the circuit breaker upon an interlock malfunction to cause the opening of the contacts or a melting of the fuse element. Resistances **192** and **194** may also be provided in series with the sensor means to limit the current flowing through these branches of the circuit and thereby protect the equipment from damage.

While the foregoing illustrative embodiments of the invention have been described with relation to microwave ovens, the interlock systems are equally applicable to any high voltage electrical supplies, transmitters or other electrical equipment requiring the complete functioning of interlocks to protect the operator as well as the equipment. In the designing of the components for the various systems a slight delay may be provided in the operation of the interlock and sensor means to avoid false alarms by having the interlock open before the sensor means closes. Similarly, the interlock should close after the sensor means opens. Numerous substitutions in the components may be practiced by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It is intended, therefore, that the foregoing detailed description of the illustrative embodiments be considered broadly and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:

1. Microwave oven apparatus comprising:
a conductive enclosure having an access opening;
a door closing said access opening;
a microwave energy generator;

an electrical circuit for energizing said generator including safety interlock switch means;

said circuit including a voltage source;

sensor means for detecting the malfunction of said interlock switch with said interlock switch means normally closed and said sensor means normally open when said apparatus is operative; and

means operatively associated with said sensor means to deenergize said generator upon detection of an unsafe operating condition with both said interlock switch and sensor means in closed positions.

2. Microwave oven apparatus according to claim **1** and warning means for indicating the occurrence of said unsafe interlock switch and sensor means condition.

* * * * *