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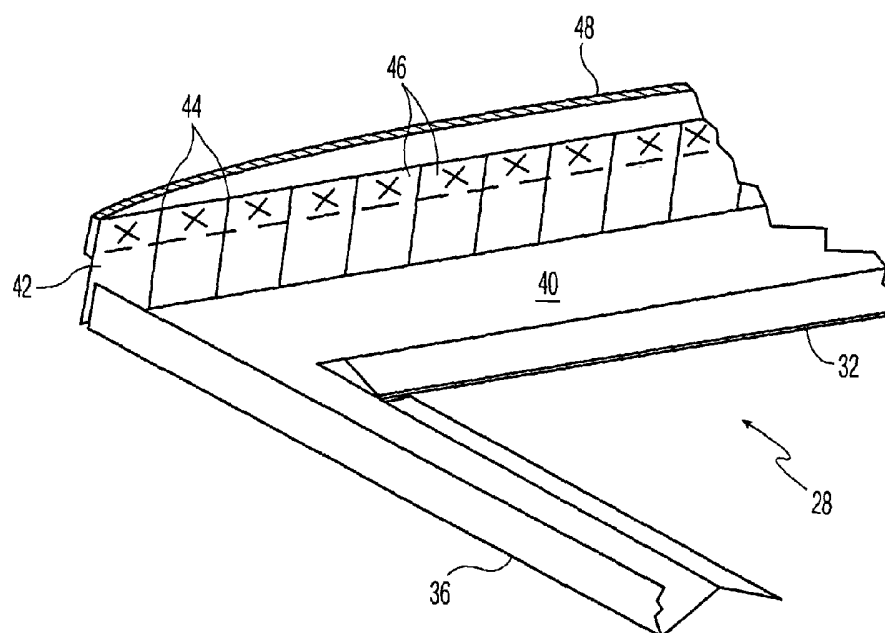
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(54) Title: COLOR PICTURE TUBE HAVING A LOW EXPANSION TENSION MASK ATTACHED TO A HIGHER EXPANSION FRAME



(57) Abstract: A color picture tube (10) has a tensioned mask (24) supported by a support frame (28) mounted within the tube. The mask has a significantly lower coefficient of thermal expansion than the frame. Intermediate member (48, 80) are located between the mask and the frame. The intermediate members are of a material having a coefficient of thermal expansion similar to that of the mask. The frame has elongated tabs (46, 70, 76) extending therefrom. Each of the tabs is attached at one end thereof to the remaining portion of the frame. The distal ends of the tabs are welded to the intermediate members.

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

COLOR PICTURE TUBE HAVING A LOW EXPANSION TENSION MASK
ATTACHED TO A HIGHER EXPANSION FRAME

This invention relates to color picture tubes having tension masks, and
5 particularly to a tube having means for connecting a tension mask, that is made of a material having a relatively low coefficient of thermal expansion material, to a support frame, that has a significantly higher coefficient of thermal expansion.

Background Of The Invention

10 A color picture tube includes an electron gun for generating and directing three electron beams to the screen of the tube. The 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. A color selection electrode, which may be either a shadow mask or a focus mask, is interposed between the gun and the screen to
15 permit each electron beam to strike only the phosphor elements associated with that beam. A shadow mask is a thin sheet of metal, such as steel, that is usually contoured to somewhat parallel the inner surface of the tube faceplate.

One type of color picture tube has a tension mask mounted within a faceplate panel thereof. In order to maintain the tension on the mask, the mask must be
20 attached to a relatively massive support frame. Although such tubes have found wide consumer acceptance, there is still a need for further improvement, to reduce the weight and cost of the mask-frame assemblies in such tubes.

It has been suggested that a lighter frame could be used in a tension mask tube if the required tension on a mask is reduced. One way to reduce the required
25 mask tension is to make the mask from a material having a low coefficient of thermal expansion. However, a mask from such material requires a support frame of a material having a similar coefficient of thermal expansion, to prevent any mismatch of expansions during thermal processing that is required for tube manufacturing, and during tube operation. Because the metal materials that have low coefficients of
30 thermal expansion are relatively expensive, it is costly to make both the mask and frame out of identical or similar low expansion materials. Therefore, it is desirable to use the combination of a low expansion tension mask with a higher expansion support frame, and to provide a solution to the problem that exists when there is a

substantial mismatch in coefficients of thermal expansion between a tension mask and its support frame.

Summary Of The Invention

5 The present invention provides an improvement in a color picture tube having a tensioned mask supported by a support frame mounted within the tube. The mask has a significantly lower coefficient of thermal expansion than the frame. Intermediate members are located between the mask and the frame. The intermediate members are of a material having a coefficient of thermal expansion
10 similar to that of the mask. The frame has elongated tabs extending therefrom. Each of the tabs is attached at one end thereof to the remaining portion of the frame. The distal ends of at least some of the tabs are welded to the intermediate members.

Brief Description Of The Drawings

15 In the drawings:

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

FIGURE 2 is a perspective view of a tension mask-frame assembly.

FIGURE 3 is a partial perspective view of the frame of FIGURE 2.

20 FIGURE 4 is a partial perspective view of a second frame embodiment.

FIGURE 5 is a partial perspective view of a third frame embodiment.

FIGURES 6 and 7 are elevation views of the right end of the frame of FIGURE 5 in an unheated condition and in a heated condition, respectively.

FIGURE 8 is a partial perspective view of a fourth frame embodiment.

25 FIGURE 9 is a partial perspective view of a fifth frame embodiment.

Detailed Description Of The Preferred Embodiments

FIGURE 1 shows a color picture tube 10 having a glass envelope 11 comprising a rectangular faceplate panel 12 and a tubular neck 14 connected by a funnel 15. The funnel 15 has an internal conductive coating (not shown) that
30 extends from an anode button 16 toward the panel 12 and to the neck 14. The panel 12 comprises a substantially cylindrical or flat 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 color selection tension mask 24 is removably mounted in predetermined spaced relation to the screen 22. An electron gun 26, shown schematically by dashed lines in FIGURE 1, 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.

The tension mask 24, as shown in FIGURE 2, is attached to a peripheral frame 28 that includes two long sides 32 and 34, and two short sides 36 and 38. The two long sides 32 and 34 of the frame parallel a central major axis, X, of the tube; and the two short sides 36 and 38 parallel a central minor axis, Y, of the tube. The tension mask 24 includes an apertured portion that contains a plurality of metal strips having a multiplicity of elongated slits therebetween that parallel the minor axis of the mask.

Details of the frame 28 are shown in FIGURE 3. The long sides of the frame 32 and 34 have an L-shaped cross-section formed by two flanges 40 and 42. One flange 40 is in the X-Y plane, perpendicular to the central longitudinal Z axis of the tube. The second flange 42 is in the X-Z plane, extending perpendicularly to the Y axis. The short sides 36 and 38 also have an L-shaped cross-section, but could be shaped in other cross-sections, such as square, rectangular or even solid. The second flange 42 includes a plurality of slits 44 therein that extend from near the proximal end connection with the first flange 40 to the distal edge of the second flange. The slits 44 define a series of tabs 46 in the frame 28. In this embodiment, each of the tabs 46 is welded near its distal end to an intermediate member 48. In other embodiments, the intermediate members 48 need not be attached to all of the tabs 46. Each intermediate member 48 extends the length of a long side, 32 and 34, and overlaps the second flange 42 that includes the tabs 46. The mask 24, as shown in FIGURE 2, is attached between the distal edges of two parallel intermediate members 48, that are attached to the two long sides 32 and 34 of the frame 28. The intermediate members 48 are of a material that has a low coefficient

of thermal expansion, similar to that of the mask 24. Therefore, expansion mismatch between the mask and the frame, caused by changes in temperature, does not occur and mask wrinkling during tube manufacturing and mask/frame warping during tube operation do not occur.

5 In one embodiment, the L-shaped frame is made from 4130 steel, and the intermediate members and mask are made of low expansion materials, such as Invar. The L-shaped frame is 1.27 mm (0.050") thick, and the intermediate members 48 are 3.05 mm (0.120") thick. In general, thicknesses of the component parts of the complete frame assembly are determined by considering mask thickness, the
10 flexibility of the total mask-frame assembly and the desired warp misregistration limits.

Further embodiments are shown in FIGURES 4 through 9. Each of the embodiments utilizes two intermediate members, that are either the same or similar to the members 48 used in the first embodiment.

15 The frame 50 of FIGURE 4 is similar to the frame 28 of FIGURE 3, except that along each long side 32' an angled portion 52 extends between two flanges 40' and 42' to form a triangularly shaped cross-section. The angled portion 52 includes a plurality of angled portion slits 54 that are aligned with slits 44' in the second flange 42'. An intermediate member 48' is located between the flange 42' and the angled
20 portion 52. The formation of a triangular cross-section provides for a rigid frame, even with thinner material than that required for the frame 28 of FIGURE 3.

FIGURE 5 shows a frame 56 that includes slits 58 having varied spacings to form narrower and wider sections, 60 and 62, respectively, in a second flange 64. The narrower sections 60 are the tabs to which the intermediate member 48 is
25 attached. FIGURES 6 and 7 show the end tab of the frame 56 of FIGURE 5, in an unheated condition and in a heated condition, respectively. When the frame is heated, it expands more than does the intermediate member 48. Compensation for this expansion differential, to maintain the position of the intermediate member 48, is provided by the flexure of the tab.

30 FIGURES 8 and 9 show two additional frames 66 and 68, respectively. Each of these frames has tabs that are enclosed within unopen cutouts in a flange of the frame. In the frame 66 of FIGURE 8, a plurality of tabs 70 extend down from the distal edge of a flange 72, and are attached by welding to an intermediate member 74. In the frame 68 of FIGURE 8, a plurality of tabs 76 extend upward toward the

distal edge of a flange 78, and are attached by welding to an intermediate member 80.

CLAIMS

1. A color picture tube (10) having a tension mask (24) supported by a support frame (28, 50, 56, 66, 68) mounted within said tube, including said mask having a significantly lower coefficient of thermal expansion than
5 said frame,
intermediate members (48, 80) located between said mask and said frame, said intermediate members being of a material having a coefficient of thermal expansion similar to that of said mask, and
said frame having elongated tabs (46, 70, 76) extending therefrom, each of
10 said tabs being attached at one end thereof to the remaining portion of the frame, with the distal ends of at least some of said tabs being welded to said intermediate members .

2. The color picture tube as defined in claim 1, wherein said tabs are
15 adjacent to each other.

3. The color picture tube as defined in claim 1, wherein said tabs are located between parts of the remaining portion of said frame.

20 4. The color picture tube as defined in claim 1, wherein said mask is made of Invar and said frame is made of steel.

5. The color picture tube as defined in claim 1, wherein said frame includes two long sides (32, 34) and two short sides (36, 38), said long sides having
25 an L-shaped cross-section formed by a first flange (40) and a second flange (42) that are substantially perpendicular to each other, and slits (44, 58) are located in one of said flanges on both of said long sides to form said tabs.

6. The color picture tube as defined in claim 5, wherein the spacing
30 between said slits is varied, forming narrower section (60) and wider sections (62), and the tabs are being the narrower sections.

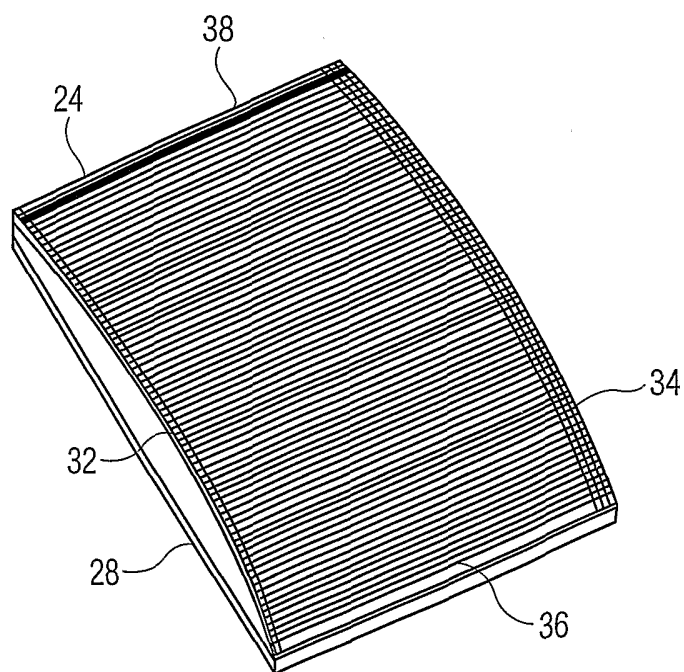
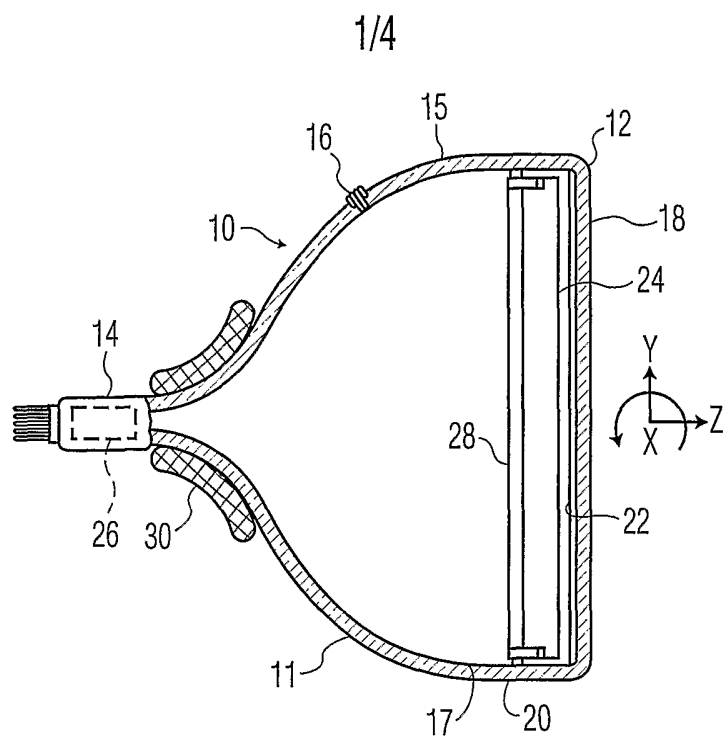
7. The color picture tube as defined in claim 5, wherein said frame includes an angled portion (52) extending between said two flanges and, in cross-

section, forming a triangle therewith, said angled portion including slits (54) that are aligned with the slits on said one flange.

8. The color picture tube as defined in claim 1, wherein said tabs are
5 located within unopen cutouts within said frame.

9. The color picture tube as defined in claim 8, wherein the distal ends of said tabs face a viewing screen (22) of said tube.

10. The color picture tube as defined in claim 8, wherein the distal end of said tabs face away from a viewing screen (22) of said tube.



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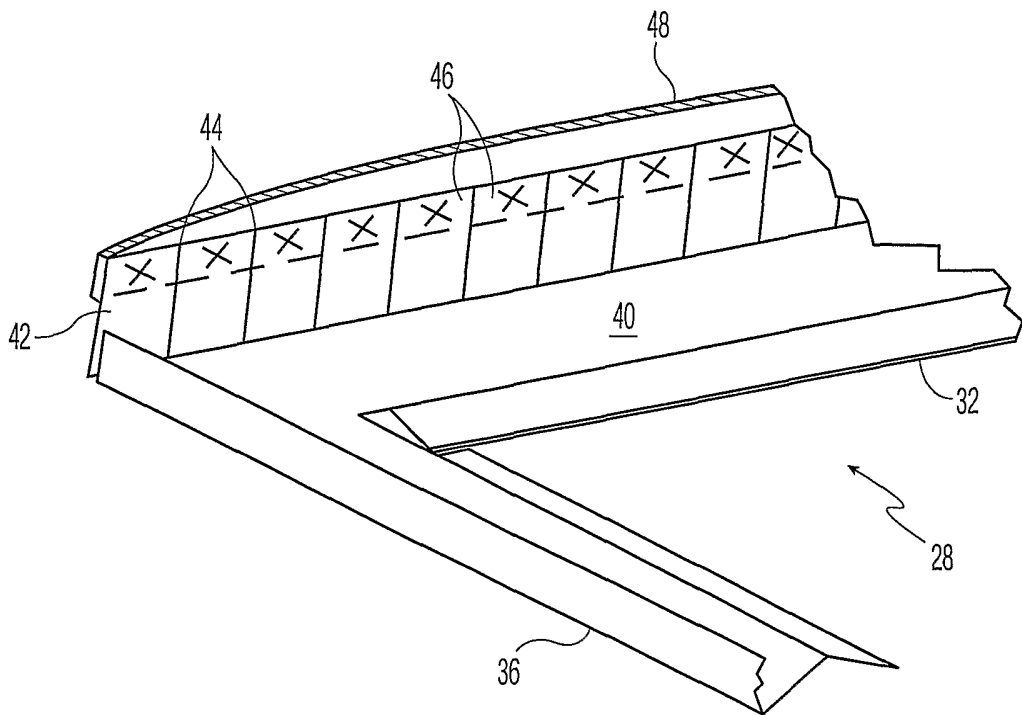


FIG. 3

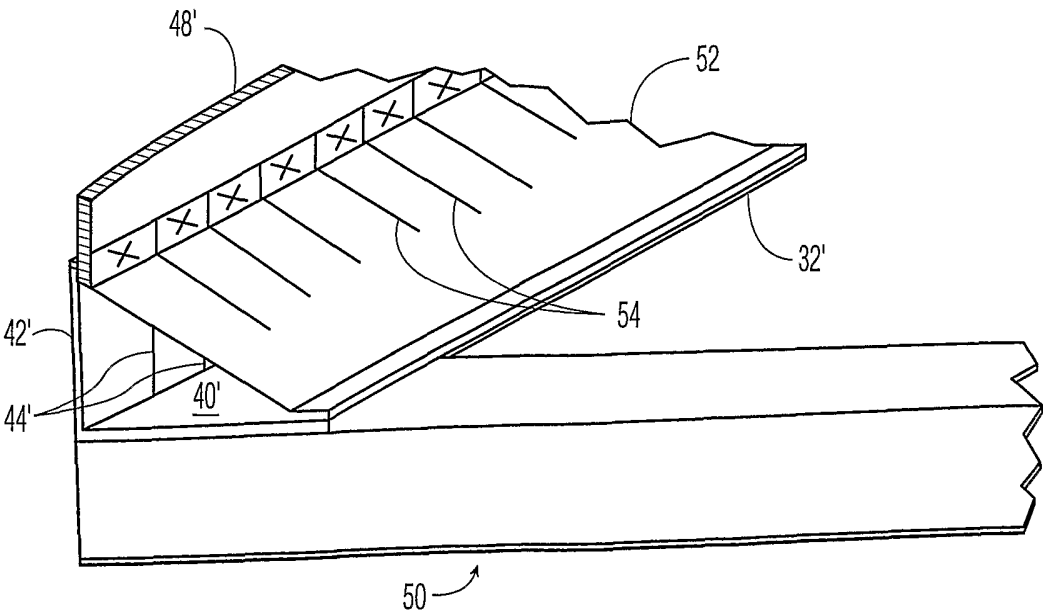
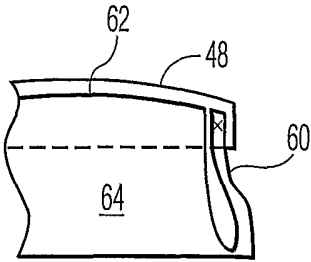
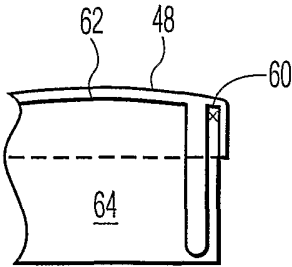
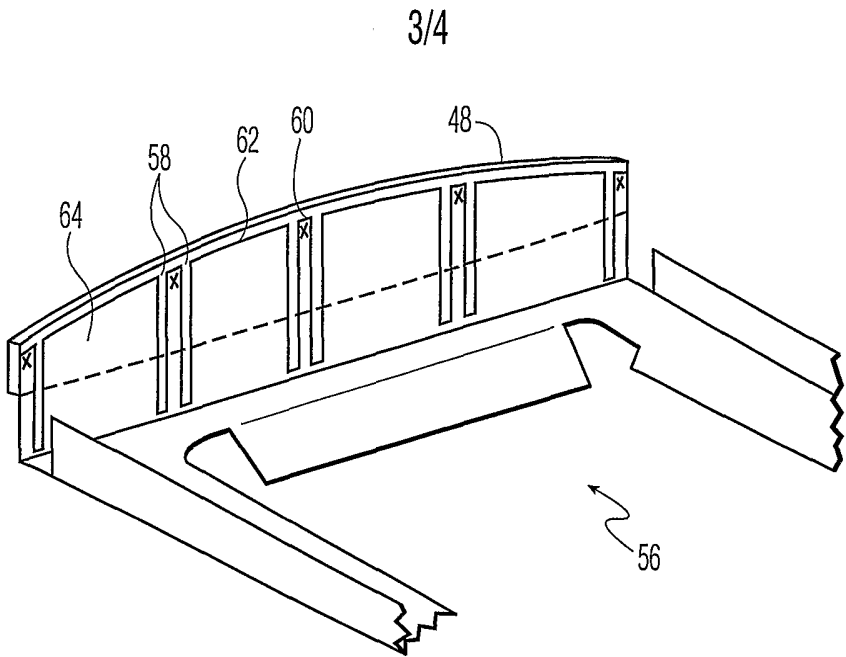


FIG. 4



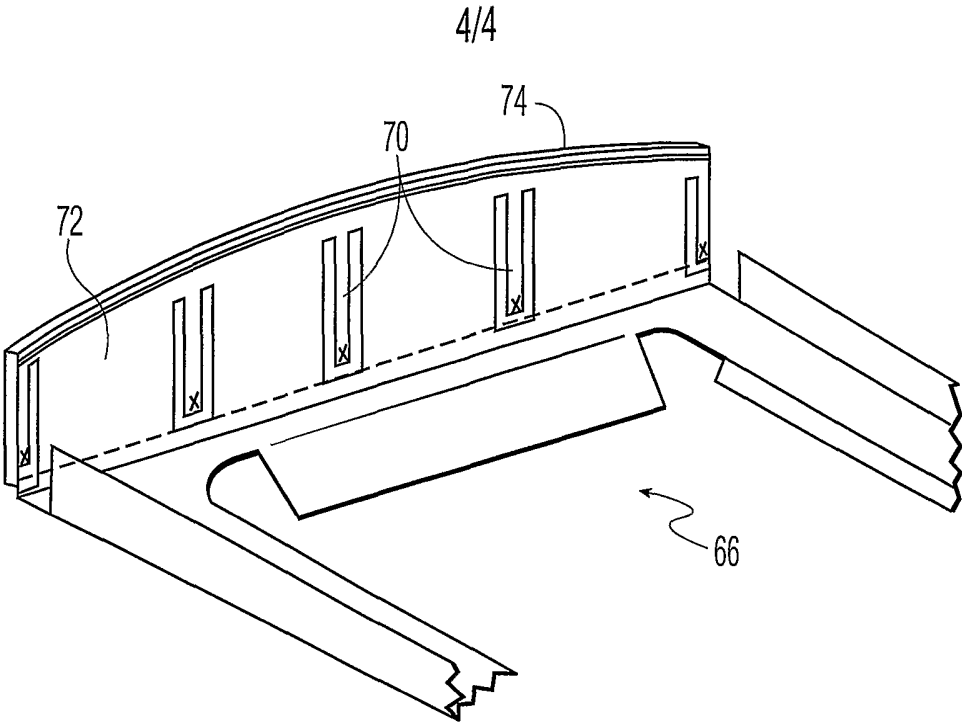


FIG. 8

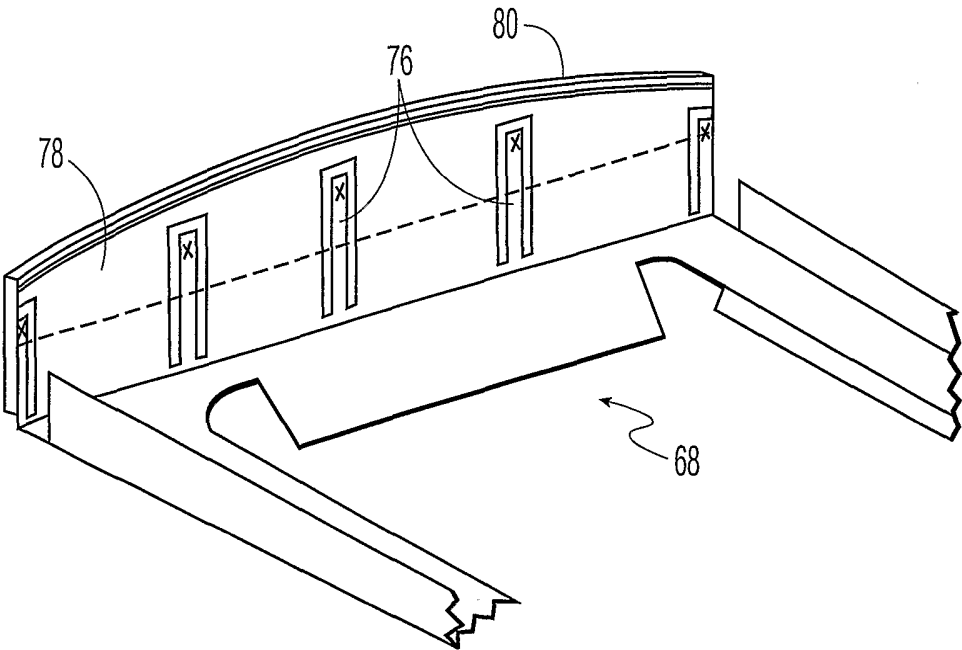


FIG. 9