

Description

The invention relates to a method for manufacturing a connecting means for electrical, information containing signals.

Such a method is known from US-A-4,666,736 and such connecting means are used in various areas of the technique. A known application is formed by the connecting lines in audio equipment, like the connecting lines of cd-players, loudspeaker lines and the internal signal lines in audio apparatus. Although the technical qualities of audio apparatus with respect to signal noise ratio, distortion and the like, are improved still further, in particular by the introduction of the cd-player, many users of these apparatus find also a still increasing impoverishment or increasing sterility of the sound. This is caused by the connecting means used in the known apparatus. The known connecting means consist of metal conductors, wherein information contained in electrical signals is lost. This information particularly relates to the location of the different sound sources in the sound image, by which the user is able to localise faithfully the sound sources in the sound image.

The invention aims to provide a method of the above-mentioned kind for manufacturing a connecting means without said disadvantage of the known connecting means.

To this end the method according to the invention is characterized by the features of claim 1.

In this manner a connecting means is obtained, by which the complete signal can be transferred without any loss of information. It is noted that the term "arranging" means in this specification to eliminate the disorder in the carbon.

The connecting means obtained by the method according to the invention can be used in different areas, for example as connecting line in audio and/or video apparatus. In particular in sound reproduction it is thereby obtained that all information present in the original sound image, is maintained whereby an extreme faithful reproduction is possible.

Another application of the connecting means according to the invention is as connecting line in measurement and control apparatus. Thereby also on this field signals can be measured and transferred without any loss of information.

The connecting means manufactured according to the invention can also be used in all internal signal connections in audio equipment for example.

Of course it is also possible to make the electrical conductor of the connecting means according to the invention of arranged carbon as a whole.

According to the invention the electrical conductor of the connecting means is fully or partially made of carbon along its whole length. The carbon

is arranged by means of a magnetic dc-field. To this end the connecting means is led for example through an annular coil supplied with direct current. The field strength H should be at least 4000 A/m and preferably is greater than 6000 A/m.

In this manner a connecting means is obtained wherein the conductor at least partially consisting of arranged carbon guarantees the transfer of all information in the original electrical signal. Experiments with an audio system partially equipped with connecting means according to the invention did show that a complete faithful reproduction is obtained, wherein the original spatial impression of the recording space is maintained.

It is noted that the term connecting means also covers electrical components, like carbon resistors. The metal connecting wires which are conventionally made of metal can be replaced fully or partially by carbon.

The invention is not restricted to the above-described embodiments which can be varied in a number of ways within the scope of the invention.

Claims

1. Method for manufacturing a connecting means for electrical, information containing signals, by arranging in an electrical conductor, made at least partially of carbon along its whole connecting length, said carbon by means of a magnetic dc-field.
2. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the connecting means is led through an annular coil for arranging the carbon.
3. Method according to claims 1 or 2, characterized in that the magnetic field has a strength of field of at least 4000 A/m.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Verbinders für elektrische, Informationen enthaltende Signale, wobei in einem elektrischen Leiter, der zumindest teilweise entlang der Erstreckung des Verbinders aus Kohlenstoff besteht, der Kohlenstoff durch ein magnetisches Gleichstromfeld ausgerichtet wird.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Verbinders durch eine ringförmige Spule geführt wird, um den Kohlenstoff auszurichten.
3. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 1 oder 2, wobei das magnetische Gleichstromfeld eine Stärke von wenigstens 4000 A/m aufweist.



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Revendications

1. Procédé pour fabriquer un moyen de connexion pour des signaux électriques, contenant des informations, en agencant dans un conducteur électrique, formé au moins partiellement de carbone sur toute sa longueur de connexion, ledit carbone au moyen d'un champ magnétique continu.
2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'on fait passer le moyen de connexion à travers une bobine annulaire pour agencer le carbone.
3. Procédé selon les revendications 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que le champ magnétique possède une force d'au moins 4000 A/m.

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