

Description

This invention relates to degaussing circuits for cathode ray tubes such as are incorporated in video apparatus.

Cathode ray tubes for color video apparatus require periodic degaussing, or demagnetization, of the metal parts of the tube and surrounding circuitry in order to prevent degradation of tube color purity. The magnetization of the tube metallic parts can occur due to the presence of the earth's magnetic field or due to stray fields produced by motors or electrical equipment operating near the video apparatus. Since the orientation of the earth's magnetic field with respect to the tube changes each time the video apparatus is moved, degaussing may be frequently required, particularly in the operation of computer monitors, which are often moved or rotated to accommodate different users.

A typical degaussing circuit includes the use of temperature dependent resistors, or thermistors, that change in resistance value as they become heated by the flow of degaussing current derived from the AC mains supply. This change in resistance value is utilized by appropriate circuitry to cause the degaussing current to decrease in a desired manner to effect demagnetization of the metallic parts of the tube. This arrangement is economical and provides effective degaussing. However, since the degaussing current does not completely decay to zero, residual degaussing current may continue to flow such that this residual current may result in some undesirable magnetization of the tube. Additionally, in order to provide repeated degaussing, the video display apparatus must be turned off for several minutes to allow the thermistors to cool so that sufficient degaussing current is permitted to flow when the set is reenergized. This is inconvenient when used in a computer monitor where the monitor may be moved while it is being operated.

It is therefore desirable to provide some means for terminating the degaussing current flow after a sufficient degaussing interval in order to prevent residual degaussing current magnetization of the tube and to allow the video apparatus to be repeatedly degaussed without long waiting periods during which the video apparatus is off while the degaussing circuit thermistors cool.

It is also desirable to provide some means that prevents unnecessary degaussing after transient power interruptions, such as may occur during electrical storms, for example.

In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, a degaussing circuit for a cathode ray tube of a video apparatus comprises a degaussing coil located adjacent to the cathode ray tube. A switch, capable of being switched between first and

second conductive states, is responsive to the application of a source of potential for entering the first conductive state in order to couple a source of alternating current to the degaussing coil. Means responds to the alternating current flow in the degaussing coil for decreasing the current flow in a manner to degauss the cathode ray tube. Control circuitry includes a first circuit that maintains the switch in the first conductive state for a first predetermined interval associated with a first time constant. A second circuit disables the first circuit when power is removed from the video apparatus for less than a second interval associated with a second time constant. The second circuit also enables the first circuit for degaussing the cathode ray tube when power is restored to the video apparatus after an interval longer than the second interval.

In the accompanying drawing:

FIGURE 1 is a block and schematic diagram of a portion of a video apparatus incorporating a degaussing circuit in accordance with an aspect of the present invention; and

FIGURE 2 is a block and schematic diagram of a video apparatus similar to that shown in FIGURE 1 incorporating an alternate embodiment of a degaussing circuit in accordance with an aspect of the present invention.

Referring to FIGURE 1, a power source 10, such as an AC line supply, is coupled to a rectifying circuit 11, the output of which is filtered by a capacitor 12 to provide a source of unregulated DC voltage at a terminal 13. The unregulated DC voltage is applied to one terminal of a winding 14 of power transformer 15. The other terminal of winding 14 is coupled to the anode of an SCR 16 via an inductor 17. The conduction of SCR 16 is controlled in a manner that will be described later to produce a regulated DC voltage across capacitor 19 at a terminal 20, located at the cathode of SCR 16. The regulated DC voltage is applied via a primary winding 21 of transformer 15 to the collector of a horizontal deflection output transistor 22, which forms part of a horizontal deflection output circuit 23.

The video apparatus shown in FIGURE 1, such as a television receiver or computer monitor, for example, illustratively receives an input signal from an antenna 24, in the case of a television receiver, or via an input terminal block 25 from an external source of signals, in the case of a computer monitor. The radio frequency signal from antenna 24 is applied to tuner and intermediate frequency (IF) circuitry 26, the output of which is applied to signal processing circuitry 27 and to synchronizing (sync) pulse separator circuit 28. Signal processing circuitry 27 may, for example, include the functions of video detection, chrominance processing and lu-

minance processing. Signal processing circuitry provides the drive signals to the electron gun assembly 30 of a cathode ray tube (CRT) 31 via conductors 32. Sync separator circuit 28 provides the individual horizontal, or line rate, and vertical, or field rate, pulses from the composite video signal output of signal processing circuitry 27. The signal from terminal block 25 illustratively provides direct red, green and blue video signals designated R, G and B, to signal processing circuitry 27, as well as a composite synchronizing signal, designated CS, to sync separator circuit 28.

The vertical, or field-rate, synchronizing signal is applied via a conductor designated VS to a vertical deflection circuit 34, which produces vertical deflection current via terminals V and V' in a vertical deflection winding 45, located on the neck of CRT 31. Deflection current flow in winding 45 causes vertical deflection or scanning of a representative electron beam 43, produced by electron gun assembly 30, across the phosphor display screen 44 of CRT 31.

The horizontal, or line-rate, synchronizing signal is applied, via a conductor designated HS, to horizontal deflection and power supply regulator circuitry 33, which provides a horizontal rate switching signal to a driver transistor 35. Switching of transistor 35, in turn, causes switching pulses to be applied to the base of horizontal deflection output transistor 22 via driver transformer 36. Horizontal deflection output circuit 23 illustratively comprises a conventional resonant retrace circuit including a damper diode 37, a retrace capacitor 40, a horizontal deflection winding 41, located on the neck of CRT 31, and an S-shaping capacitor 42. The operation of horizontal deflection output circuit 23 causes deflection current to flow in deflection winding 41 via terminals H and H', thereby generating electromagnetic deflection fields that deflect or scan electron beam 43 in a horizontal direction on the phosphor display screen 44 of CRT 31.

Horizontal deflection and regulator circuit 33 also produces horizontal deflection rate gating pulses along a conductor designated GP in order to switch SCR 16 into conduction. The time of occurrence of a gating pulse within each horizontal deflection interval is controlled in accordance with a feedback signal from voltage divider 46 in order to maintain a constant regulated voltage level at terminal 20. SCR 16 is commutated off in a conventional manner by retrace related pulses appearing across winding 14. The horizontal retrace pulses appearing across primary winding 21, produced by horizontal deflection output circuit 23 in response to the switching of horizontal deflection output transistor 22, cause voltage pulses to be developed across the other windings of transformer 15, including the previously described SCR - com-

mutating pulses produced across winding 14. The voltage developed across winding 47 is rectified to provide, at a terminal designated HV, a high voltage or ultor potential of the order of 28 KV that is applied to CRT 31. The voltage developed across winding 50 is rectified by diode 51 and filtered by capacitor 52 to provide a regulated DC voltage source at a terminal 53 that may illustratively be used to power various load circuits of the video apparatus.

The presence of the earth's magnetic field and the nearby operation of electric motors may cause magnetization of the metallic parts of the video apparatus CRT, such as the shadow or aperture mask or grill. Such magnetization may distort the beam landing position of the CRT electron beams on the display screen, resulting in deterioration of CRT color purity. Correction of the effect of this magnetization requires periodic degaussing or demagnetization of the CRT, usually performed automatically each time the video apparatus is energized. In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, FIGURE 1 illustrates a degaussing circuit 54 including a degaussing coil 55 disposed in a conventional manner about CRT 31, a positive temperature coefficient (PTC) thermistor 56, and a switching device, such as a relay or a triac 57 as illustratively shown in FIGURE 1. Conduction of triac 57 couples the alternating current line supply 10 to the degaussing coil 55 via PTC thermistor 56. In a conventional manner, current flow in PTC thermistor 56 increases its temperature, and consequently the impedance of thermistor 56 increases, causing the magnitude of the alternating current to decrease in a manner that results in degaussing or demagnetization of the CRT 31.

In accordance with a novel aspect of the present invention, the gating signal that renders triac 57 conductive is supplied via an optocoupler 60 from a control circuit 61. Optocoupler 60 is of conventional design, such as that designated TLP560G, manufactured by Toshiba Corporation. Control circuit 61 operates as follows:

When the video apparatus is turned on or energized, the DC supply voltage developed at terminal 53 is applied to the base of transistor 62 via resistors 63 and 64, and capacitor 65, thereby rendering transistor 62 conductive and driving it into saturation. Collector current flow through resistor 59 and optocoupler 60, as a result of the conduction of transistor 62, causes optocoupler 60 to produce an output signal that is applied to the gate of triac 57, rendering triac 57 conductive and initiating the previously described degaussing operation. Transistor 62 base current causes capacitor 65 to charge with a charging time constant determined by the values of resistors 63 and 64,

and capacitor 65. As capacitor 65 charges, the current supplied to the base of transistor 62 decreases, bringing transistor 62 out of saturation and

owing the collector voltage of transistor 62 to increase. When the collector voltage of transistor 62 increases to a level illustratively of the order of 1 volt, the base of transistor 66 becomes biased sufficiently to cause transistor 66 to be rendered conductive. Current is then supplied to the base of transistor 66 via resistors 67 and 70. Conduction of transistor 66 shunts base current away from transistor 62, such that transistor 62 is rapidly rendered nonconductive. The current flow through optocoupler 60 is greatly reduced, with the result that an output signal is no longer produced. Triac 57 is rendered nonconductive and the flow of degaussing current is terminated, thereby eliminating any residual degaussing current flow that may otherwise degrade purity of CRT 31. It is important that

the conductive state of transistor 62 is switched quickly, in order to insure that an abrupt termination of degaussing current occurs. Termination of degaussing current also allows PTC thermistor 56 to cool, thereby enabling additional degaussing operations to be performed, if desired, without long waiting intervals while the video apparatus is deenergized. The charging time constant provided by resistors 63 and 64, and capacitor 65 therefore determines the period of degaussing. This time constant should be selected to provide sufficient time to allow the degaussing current to decay to a level that insures that effective degaussing is achieved. Conduction of transistor 66 also causes capacitor 65 to discharge via diode 71, resistor 64 and the collector-emitter path of transistor 66. Resistor 64 limits the peak discharge current through transistor 66. Discharge of capacitor 65 effectively resets or enables the degaussing timing circuit in order to insure that any future degaussing operations have a sufficient duration to insure that effective degaussing takes place.

Capacitor 72 becomes charged when transistor 66 is conducting. When power is removed from the video apparatus, capacitor 72 will discharge via resistor 70 and the base-emitter junction of transistor 66, maintaining transistor 66 in conduction for an interval determined by the time constant formed by capacitor 72 and resistor 70. During the occurrence of a brief interruption of power to the video apparatus, transistor 66 will still be conductive when power is restored, so that transistor 62 is continued to be rendered nonconductive; therefore a degaussing operation will not occur. This novel arrangement of the present invention therefore provides effective degaussing when desired or after a lengthy power interruption of the video apparatus, yet prevents unnecessary or undesirable degaussing from occurring after only brief power interrup-

tions, of the order of 4 seconds or less, for example.

Although the novel aspects of the present invention have been illustratively described with reference to discrete component circuitry as shown in FIGURE 1, other implementations are of course possible, such as the use of integrated circuits, for example. FIGURE 2 illustrates the use of an integrated circuit microprocessor, such as that designated HD6305VO, manufactured by Hitachi. A microprocessor of this type performs functions determined by programming incorporated within the microprocessor. FIGURE 2 illustrates representative functions that may be performed. Elements corresponding to those shown in FIGURE 1 are shown in FIGURE 2 by identical reference characters.

Referring to FIGURE 2, a microprocessor 73, which is illustratively shown as being embodied within the tuner and IF circuitry 74, comprises voltage level sensing circuitry 75 which monitors one or more voltage levels of the video apparatus via an illustrative terminal 76 in order to determine if normal power levels are being applied to the video apparatus. During a power interruption, for example, voltage level sensing circuitry 75 provides an output signal to timing circuitry 77 which is set to prevent degaussing following a power interruption of less than a predetermined duration. If the predetermined duration has been exceeded when power is restored, as indicated by a signal from voltage level sensing circuitry 75, timing circuitry 77 causes switch drive circuit 80 to render transistor 62 conductive, initiating degaussing. Timing circuit 77 also controls the conduction interval of transistor 62 to insure effective degaussing. The associated intervals determined by timing circuitry 77 are of course easily set or changed via programming of microprocessor 73.

Claims

1. A degaussing circuit (54) for a cathode ray tube (31) of a video apparatus comprising:
 - a degaussing coil (55) disposed adjacent to said cathode ray tube;
 - switch means (57) capable of being switched between first and second conductive states, said switch means (57) being responsive to the application of a source (53) of potential for initiating said first conductive state for coupling a source (10) of alternating current to said degaussing coil (55) for causing said alternating current to flow in said degaussing coil; and
 - means (56) coupled to said degaussing coil (55) and responsive to the flow of alternating current in said degaussing coil (55) for

and capacitor 65. As capacitor 65 charges, the current supplied to the base of transistor 62 decreases, bringing transistor 62 out of saturation and lowering the collector voltage of transistor 62 to increase. When the collector voltage of transistor 62 increases to a level illustratively of the order of 1 volt, the base of transistor 66 becomes biased sufficiently to cause transistor 66 to be rendered conductive. Current is then supplied to the base of transistor 66 via resistors 67 and 70. Conduction of transistor 66 shunts base current away from transistor 62, such that transistor 62 is rapidly rendered nonconductive. The current flow through optocoupler 60 is greatly reduced, with the result that an output signal is no longer produced. Triac 57 is rendered nonconductive and the flow of degaussing current is terminated, thereby eliminating any residual degaussing current flow that may otherwise degrade purity of CRT 31. It is important that the conductive state of transistor 62 is switched quickly, in order to insure that an abrupt termination of degaussing current occurs. Termination of degaussing current also allows PTC thermistor 56 to cool, thereby enabling additional degaussing operations to be performed, if desired, without long waiting intervals while the video apparatus is deenergized. The charging time constant provided by resistors 63 and 64, and capacitor 65 therefore determines the period of degaussing. This time constant should be selected to provide sufficient time to allow the degaussing current to decay to a level that insures that effective degaussing is achieved. Conduction of transistor 66 also causes capacitor 65 to discharge via diode 71, resistor 64 and the collector-emitter path of transistor 66. Resistor 64 limits the peak discharge current through transistor 66. Discharge of capacitor 65 effectively resets or enables the degaussing timing circuit in order to insure that any future degaussing operations have a sufficient duration to insure that effective degaussing takes place.

Capacitor 72 becomes charged when transistor 66 is conducting. When power is removed from the video apparatus, capacitor 72 will discharge via resistor 70 and the base-emitter junction of transistor 66, maintaining transistor 66 in conduction for an interval determined by the time constant formed by capacitor 72 and resistor 70. During the occurrence of a brief interruption of power to the video apparatus, transistor 66 will still be conductive when power is restored, so that transistor 62 is continued to be rendered nonconductive; therefore a degaussing operation will not occur. This novel arrangement of the present invention therefore provides effective degaussing when desired or after a lengthy power interruption of the video apparatus, yet prevents unnecessary or undesirable degaussing from occurring after only brief power interrup-

tions, of the order of 4 seconds or less, for example.

Although the novel aspects of the present invention have been illustratively described with reference to discrete component circuitry as shown in FIGURE 1, other implementations are of course possible, such as the use of integrated circuits, for example. FIGURE 2 illustrates the use of an integrated circuit microprocessor, such as that designated HD6305VO, manufactured by Hitachi. A microprocessor of this type performs functions determined by programming incorporated within the microprocessor. FIGURE 2 illustrates representative functions that may be performed. Elements corresponding to those shown in FIGURE 1 are shown in FIGURE 2 by identical reference characters.

Referring to FIGURE 2, a microprocessor 73, which is illustratively shown as being embodied within the tuner and IF circuitry 74, comprises voltage level sensing circuitry 75 which monitors one or more voltage levels of the video apparatus via an illustrative terminal 76 in order to determine if normal power levels are being applied to the video apparatus. During a power interruption, for example, voltage level sensing circuitry 75 provides an output signal to timing circuitry 77 which is set to prevent degaussing following a power interruption of less than a predetermined duration. If the predetermined duration has been exceeded when power is restored, as indicated by a signal from voltage level sensing circuitry 75, timing circuitry 77 causes switch drive circuit 80 to render transistor 62 conductive, initiating degaussing. Timing circuit 77 also controls the conduction interval of transistor 62 to insure effective degaussing. The associated intervals determined by timing circuitry 77 are of course easily set or changed via programming of microprocessor 73.

Claims

1. A degaussing circuit (54) for a cathode ray tube (31) of a video apparatus comprising:
 - a degaussing coil (55) disposed adjacent to said cathode ray tube;
 - switch means (57) capable of being switched between first and second conductive states, said switch means (57) being responsive to the application of a source (53) of potential for initiating said first conductive state for coupling a source (10) of alternating current to said degaussing coil (55) for causing said alternating current to flow in said degaussing coil; and
 - means (56) coupled to said degaussing coil (55) and responsive to the flow of alternating current in said degaussing coil (55) for



decreasing said current flow through said degaussing coil in a predetermined manner to effect degaussing of said cathode ray tube (31); characterized by

control means (61) comprising:

first means (62,63,64,65) having a first time constant for maintaining said switch means (57) in said first conductive state for a first predetermined interval associated with said first time constant; and

second means (66,67,70,72) having a second time constant for disabling said first means (62,63,64,65) when power is removed from said video apparatus for less than a second predetermined interval associated with said second time constant and for enabling said first means (62,63,64,65) for degaussing said cathode ray tube (31) when power is restored to said video apparatus after being removed for an interval longer than said second predetermined interval.

2. The degaussing circuit defined in Claim 1, characterized in that said means for decreasing said degaussing current flow comprises a thermistor (56).

3. The degaussing circuit defined in Claim 1, characterized in that said first and second time constants are determined by resistor-capacitor networks (63,64,65,33,72).

4. The degaussing circuit defined in Claim 1, characterized in that said first and second time constants are determined by digital timing circuitry (77).

5. The degaussing circuit defined in Claim 1, characterized in that said second means (66,67,70,72) causes said switch means (57) to have said second conductive state after said first predetermined interval for decoupling said source (10) of alternating current from said degaussing coil (55).

6. A degaussing circuit (54) for a cathode ray tube (31) of a video apparatus comprising:
a degaussing coil (55) disposed adjacent to said cathode ray tube;

switch means (57), capable of being switched between first and second conductive states, for coupling a source (10) of alternating current to said degaussing coil (55) when said switch means (57) is in said first conductive state;

means (56) coupled to said degaussing coil (55) and responsive to the flow of alternating current in said degaussing coil (55) when

said source (10) of alternating current is coupled to said degaussing coil (55) for decreasing said current flow through said degaussing coil (55) in a predetermined manner to effect degaussing of said cathode ray tube (31); characterized by

control means (61) comprising:

first means (62,63,64,65) including a first capacitor (65) for maintaining said switch means (57) in said first conductive state for a predetermined interval associated with the charging interval of said first capacitor (65); and

second means (66,67,70,71,) for causing said switch means (57) to initiate said second conductive state after said predetermined interval for decoupling said source (10) of alternating current from said degaussing coil (55), said second means (66,67,70,71,) discharging said first capacitor (65) when said switch means (57) is in said second conductive state for resetting said first means (62,63,64,65).

Patentansprüche

1. Entmagnetisierungsschaltung (54) für eine Kathodenstrahlröhre (31) eines Videogerätes mit:
einer benachbart zu der Kathodenstrahlröhre angeordneten Entmagnetisierungsspule (55);

Schaltermitteln (57), die zwischen einem ersten und einem zweiten leitenden Zustand umschaltbar sind, wobei die Schaltermittel (57) auf das Anlegen einer Potentialquelle (53) zur Einleitung des ersten leitenden Zustands ansprechen, um eine Wechselstromquelle (10) mit der Entmagnetisierungsspule zu koppeln und den Wechselstromfluß in der Entmagnetisierungsspule zu bewirken; und

mit mit der Entmagnetisierungsspule (55)-gekoppelten Mitteln (56), die auf den Wechselstromfluß in der Entmagnetisierungsspule (53) ansprechen, um den Stromfluß durch die Entmagnetisierungsspule in einer vorgegebenen Weise zu vermindern und die Entmagnetisierung der Kathodenstrahlröhre (31) zu bewirken; gekennzeichnet durch:

Steuermittel (61) umfassend:

erste Mittel (62,63,64,65) mit einer ersten Zeitkonstante, um die ersten Schaltermittel (57) während eines ersten vorgegebenen, der ersten Zeitkonstante zugeordneten Intervalls in dem ersten leitenden Zustand zu halten; und

zweite Mittel (66,67,70,72) mit einer zweiten Zeitkonstante, um die ersten Mittel (62,63,64,65) unwirksam zu machen, wenn das Videogerät weniger als ein zweites vorgegebenes, der zweiten Zeitkonstante zugeordneten



Intervalls ohne Strom ist, und um die ersten Mittel (62,63,64,65) zur Entmagnetisierung der Kathodenstrahlröhre (31) wirksam zu machen, wenn der Strom zum Videogerät nach einem stromlosen Intervall, das länger ist als das zweite vorgegebene Intervall, wiederkehrt.

2. Entmagnetisierungsschaltung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Mittel zur Verminderung des Entmagnetisierungsstromflusses einen Thermistor (56) umfassen.
3. Entmagnetisierungsschaltung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die erste und die zweite Zeitkonstante durch Widerstands-Kondensator-Netzwerke (63,64,65,33,72) festgelegt werden.
4. Entmagnetisierungsschaltung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die erste und die zweite Zeitkonstante durch eine digitale Zeitgeberschaltung (77) festgelegt werden.
5. Entmagnetisierungsschaltung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die zweiten Mittel (66,67,70,72) bewirken, daß die Schaltmittel (57) den zweiten leitenden Zustand nach dem ersten vorgegebenen Intervall einnehmen, um die Wechselstromquelle (10) von der Entmagnetisierungsspule (55) abzukoppeln.
6. Entmagnetisierungsschaltung (54) für eine Kathodenstrahlröhre (31) eines Videogerätes mit: einer benachbart zu der Kathodenstrahlröhre angeordneten Entmagnetisierungsspule (55); Schaltmitteln (57), die zwischen einem ersten und einem zweiten leitenden Zustand umschaltbar sind, um eine Wechselstromquelle (10) mit der Entmagnetisierungsspule (55) zu koppeln, wenn sich die Schaltmittel (57) in dem ersten leitenden Zustand befinden; mit der Entmagnetisierungsspule (55) gekoppelten Mitteln (56), die auf den Wechselstromfluß in der Entmagnetisierungsspule (55) ansprechen, wenn die Wechselstromquelle (10) mit der Entmagnetisierungsspule (55) gekoppelt ist, um den Stromfluß in der Entmagnetisierungsspule (55) in einer vorgegebenen Weise zu vermindern, damit eine Entmagnetisierung der Kathodenstrahlröhre (31) bewirkt wird; gekennzeichnet durch:
 - Steuermittel (61) umfassend:
 - erste Mittel (62,63,64,65) mit einem ersten Kondensator (65), um die Schaltmittel (57) während eines ersten vorgegebenen, dem Ladeintervall des ersten Kondensators (65) zuge-

ordneten Intervalls in dem ersten leitenden Zustand zu halten; und

zweite Mittel (66,67,70,71), die bewirken, daß die Schaltmittel (57) den zweiten leitenden Zustand nach dem vorgegebenen Intervall der Abkopplung der Wechselstromquelle (10) von der Entmagnetisierungsspule (55) einnehmen, wobei die zweiten Mittel (66,67,70,71) den ersten Kondensator (65) entladen, wenn die Schaltmittel (57) sich im ersten leitenden Zustand befinden, um die ersten Mittel (62,63,64,65) zurück zu stellen.

Revendications

1. Circuit de démagnétisation (54) pour tube cathodique (31) d'un dispositif vidéo, comprenant :
 - une bobine de démagnétisation (55) disposée à côté dudit tube cathodique ;
 - des moyens de commutation (57) capables d'être commutés entre un premier et un second état conducteur, lesdits moyens de commutation (57) étant sensibles à l'application d'une source de tension pour initier ledit premier état conducteur destiné à coupler une source (10) de courant alternatif à ladite bobine de démagnétisation (55) afin d'entraîner ledit courant alternatif à circuler dans ladite bobine de démagnétisation ; et
 - des moyens (56) couplés à ladite bobine de démagnétisation (55) et sensibles au flux de courant alternatif dans ladite bobine de démagnétisation (55) pour diminuer ledit flux de courant à travers la bobine de démagnétisation d'une manière prédéterminée pour effectuer une démagnétisation dudit tube cathodique (31) ; caractérisé par
 - des moyens de commande (61) comprenant :
 - des premiers moyens de commande (62, 63, 64, 65) ayant une première constante de temps pour maintenir lesdits moyens de commutation (57) dans ledit premier état conducteur pendant un premier intervalle de temps prédéterminé associé avec ladite première constante de temps ; et
 - des seconds moyens (66, 67, 70, 72) ayant une seconde constante de temps pour invalider lesdits premiers moyens (62, 63, 64, 65) quand le courant est supprimé audit dispositif vidéo pendant un intervalle prédéterminé inférieur à une seconde, associé avec ladite seconde constante de temps et pour valider lesdits premiers moyens (62, 63, 64, 65) pour démagnétisation dudit tube cathodique (31) quand le courant est restitué audit dispositif vidéo après avoir été supprimé pendant un



intervalle plus long que ledit second intervalle prédéterminé.

2. Circuit de démagnétisation selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que lesdits moyens pour diminuer ledit flux de courant de démagnétisation comprennent une thermistance (56).

3. Circuit de démagnétisation selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que ladite première et ladite seconde constante de temps sont déterminées par des circuits de résistances-condensateurs (63, 64, 65 ; 33, 72).

4. Circuit de démagnétisation selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que ladite première et ladite seconde constante de temps sont déterminées par un circuit d'horloge numérique (77).

5. Circuit de démagnétisation selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que lesdits moyens (66, 67, 70, 72) entraînent lesdits moyens de commutation (57) à être dans ledit second état conducteur après ledit premier intervalle de temps prédéterminé pour découpler ladite source (10) de courant alternatif de ladite bobine de démagnétisation. (55).

6. Circuit de démagnétisation (54) pour tube cathodique (31) d'un dispositif vidéo comprenant

une bobine de démagnétisation (55) disposée à côté dudit tube cathodique ;

des moyens de commutation (57), capables d'être commutés entre un premier et un second état conducteur, pour coupler une source (10) de courant alternatif à ladite bobine de démagnétisation (55) quand lesdits moyens de commutation (57) sont dans ledit premier état conducteur ;

des moyens (56) couplés à ladite bobine de démagnétisation (55) et sensibles au flux de courant alternatif dans ladite bobine de démagnétisation (55) quand ladite source (10) de courant alternatif est couplée à ladite bobine de démagnétisation (55) pour diminuer ledit flux de courant à travers ladite bobine de démagnétisation (55) d'une manière prédéterminée pour effectuer une démagnétisation dudit tube cathodique (31) ; caractérisé par

des moyens de commande comprenant :
des premiers moyens (62, 63, 64, 65) incluant un premier condensateur (65) pour maintenir lesdits moyens de commutation (57) dans ledit premier état conducteur pendant un intervalle de temps prédéterminé associé avec

la durée de charge dudit premier condensateur (65) ; et

des seconds moyens (66, 67, 70, 71) pour entraîner lesdits moyens de commutation (57) pour initier ledit second état conducteur après ledit intervalle prédéterminé pour découpler ladite source (10) de courant alternatif de ladite bobine de démagnétisation (55), lesdits seconds moyens (66, 67, 70, 71) déchargeant ledit premier condensateur (65) quand lesdits moyens de commutation (57) sont dans ledit second état conducteur pour réinitialiser lesdits premiers moyens (62, 63, 64, 65).

