

Composite thermistor component and applications

The invention relates to a composite thermistor component comprising two thermistors having a positive temperature coefficient of the resistance, said thermistors being thermally coupled to one another, to a degaussing circuit in which the component is incorporated and to colour television receiver comprising a shadow-mask picture display tube and a degaussing circuit of this type.

Such a composite thermistor component, which is described in United Kingdom Patent Specification 1,531,277 comprises a first thermistor and a second thermistor which each have a positive temperature coefficient of resistance, the second thermistor having a resistance which is substantially higher than the resistance of the first thermistor when said thermistors are in the unoperated (cold) condition, the two thermistors being thermally coupled such that in operation the second thermistor contributes to the heating of the said first thermistor and that the resistance of said second thermistor at the final operating temperature of the component is lower than the resistance of the first thermistor.

It is an object of the invention to considerably simplify the composite thermistor component and according to the invention it is characterized in that the electrical connection to the second thermistor is made directly by solely mechanical contacts to the surface of the ceramic thermistor body.

The composite thermistor component is *inter alia* used in a circuit for degaussing metal parts, particularly the inner shield and the shadow mask, of a colour television display tube. Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawing is a schematic representation of the circuit used for that purpose. A first thermistor 2 is connected in a series arrangement with a degaussing coil 1 to a first (3) and second (4) terminal for an alternating mains supply (5) via a switch (6), said first thermistor having a positive temperature coefficient of resistance, which said second thermistor 7, which has a positive temperature coefficient of resistance is connected in parallel with said series arrangement of coil 1 and thermistor 2. The two thermistors are thermally coupled because they are in intimate contact with one another. This is shown in Fig. 1 by means of an arrow.

The description and the drawing of the above-mentioned United Kingdom Patent Specification give the impression that the two thermistors are contacted directly by means of the ceramic surfaces. For a person skilled in the art, the use of ceramic components having metallised areas of contact in an electrical circuit has, however, always been such a matter of course that the presence of such metallized areas of contact had been omitted from the description for the sake of simplicity.

As a matter of fact, contacting by way of the ceramic surface by mechanical contact only can only be effected on the parallel thermistor in the circuit, that is to say the thermistor which, in the unoperated condition, has the higher resistance, contributes to heating the other thermistor during operation and has at the temperature then prevailing a resistance which is lower than that of the other thermistor.

The thermistor which is in series with the degaussing coil must be of a low resistance during the unoperated condition and the metallized layer which is in intimate contact therewith must be present on substantially the entire surface area. Contacting of the series thermistor body by solely mechanical contacts only directly to the surface of said thermistor body does not result in a useful component.

Relative to the component which is known from the United Kingdom Patent Specification 1,531,277, in which the second thermistor (7) is provided with a vacuum-deposited nickel-chromium layer onto which a thin silver layer has been vacuum-deposited, which silver layer is reinforced with a silver paste, the second thermistor must be somewhat changed to obtain a composite component according to the invention having similar operating characteristics. The material must have a Curie point which is approximately 10°C higher than that of the material used for the second thermistor in the United Kingdom Patent Specification 1,531,277 component in order to achieve this.

The invention will now be further explained with reference to Figure 2.

In this Figure, reference numerals 2 and 7 denote the thermistors which have been given the same reference numerals as in Figure 1, that is to say 7 is the thermistor having a positive temperature coefficient and a resistance value which is higher than that of thermistor 2 when said thermistors are in the unoperated (cold) condition and a resistance value at the final operating temperature which is lower than the resistance value of thermistor 2.

Thermistor 2 is provided on each major surface by vacuum deposition with a 0.1 μm thick Ni-Cr layer, onto which a 0.3 μm thick silver layer and a 10 μm silver containing layer are deposited the three superposed layers constituting a contact layer 11. Thermistor 7 is built-in without having been provided with a contact layer on either major surface. In the composite thermistor component, the major surface of the thermistor 7 which is opposed to the thermistor 2 bears directly against a silver-plated stainless steel plate 12, which is provided with a feed-through 9 to the circuit, and the silver-plated stainless steel plate 12 bears against the contact layer 11 on the opposed major surface of the thermistor 2. On both sides

the silver-plated stainless steel contact springs 8 and 10 push against the thermistors, that is to say, contact spring 8 is in direct contact with the ceramic surface of thermistor 7 and contact spring 10 with the contact layer 11 on thermistor 2.

In one embodiment thermistor 2 has a composition

$\text{Ba}_{0.80}\text{Ca}_{0.10}\text{Sr}_{0.10}\text{TiO}_3 + 0.3 \text{ mole } \% \text{TiO}_2 + 0.4 \text{ mole } \% \text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3 \text{ and } 0.08 \text{ mole } \% \text{MnO}.$

This thermistor has a resistance value of approximately 40 Ohm at 25°C, the Curie point being 75°C.

Thermistor 7 has the composition:

$\text{Ba}_{0.70}\text{Ca}_{0.10}\text{Pb}_{0.20}\text{TiO}_3 + 3 \text{ mol } \% \text{TiO}_2 + 0.4 \text{ mol } \% \text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3 + 0.08 \text{ mol } \% \text{MnO}.$

This material has a Curie point of 180°C.

The resistance value of the thermistor at 25°C was not determined without contact layers, which is difficult to achieve, but with vacuum-deposited contact layers, a resistance of 50 to 400 Ohm then been measured.

In the construction of the thermistor as described in United Kingdom Patent Specification 1,531,277, provided with vacuum-deposited NiCr+Ag and a silver-containing layer, material was used having a Curie point of 170°C and a resistance of the thermistor at 25°C of 800—4000 Ohm. The relevant composition was:

$\text{Ba}_{0.72}\text{Ca}_{0.10}\text{Pb}_{0.18}\text{TiO}_3 + 0.3 \text{ mol } \% \text{TiO}_2 + 0.4 \text{ mole } \% \text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3 + 0.08 \text{ mole } \% \text{MnO}.$

Claims

1. A composite thermistor component comprising a first thermistor and a second thermistor, each having a positive temperature coefficient of resistance, the second thermistor having a resistance which is substantially higher than the resistance of the first thermistor when said thermistors are in the unoperated (cold) condition, the two thermistors being thermally coupled so that during operation the second thermistor contributes to heating of the first thermistor and the resistance of the second thermistor at the final operating temperature of the component is lower than the resistance of the first thermistor, electrical connection to the first thermistor being made through metallic contact layers on the thermistor body, characterized in that electrical connection to the second thermistor is made directly by solely mechanical contacts to the surface of the ceramic thermistor body.

2. A degaussing circuit having a thermistor component as claimed in Claim 1, in which said first thermistor is connected in a series arrangement with a degaussing coil to a first and second terminal for an alternating mains supply

whilst said second thermistor is connected in parallel with said series arrangement.

3. A colour television receiver comprising a shadow-mask picture display tube and a degaussing circuit as claimed in Claim 2.

Patentansprüche

1. Zusammengesetztes Thermistorelement mit einem ersten Thermistor und einem zweiten Thermistor mit je einem positiven Temperaturkoeffizienten des Widerstandes, wobei der zweite Thermistor einen Widerstand aufweist, der erheblich höher als der Widerstand des ersten Thermistors ist, wenn sich die genannten Thermistoren im unwirksamen (kalten) Zustand befinden, wobei die beiden Thermistoren thermisch miteinander derart gekoppelt sind, dass beim Betrieb der zweite Thermistor zu der Erhitzung des ersten Thermistors beiträgt und der Widerstand des zweiten Thermistors bei der endgültigen Betriebstemperatur des Elements niedriger als der Widerstand des ersten Thermistors ist, wobei eine elektrische Verbindung mit dem ersten Thermistor durch Metallkontaktschichten auf dem Thermistorkörper hergestellt wird, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass eine elektrische Verbindung mit dem zweiten Thermistor direkt durch lediglich mechanische Kontakte mit der Oberfläche des keramischen Thermistorkörpers hergestellt wird.

2. Entmagnetisierungsschaltung mit einem Thermistorelement nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der genannte erste Thermistor in Serie mit einer Entmagnetisierungsspule mit einem ersten und einem zweiten Anschluss für Wechselstromspeisung verbunden ist, während der genannte zweite Thermistor zu der genannten Serienschaltung parallelgeschaltet ist.

3. Farbfernsehempfänger mit einer Lochmaskenbildwiedergaberöhre und einer Entmagnetisierungsschaltung nach Anspruch 2.

Revendications

1. Thermistance composite comprenant une première thermistance et une seconde thermistance, présentant chacune un coefficient de température positif, la seconde thermistance présentant une résistance qui est notablement supérieure à celle de la première résistance lorsque lesdites thermistances sont à l'état de non fonctionnement (froid), les deux thermistances étant couplées thermiquement de façon qu'en fonctionnement, la seconde thermistance contribue au chauffage de la première thermistance et la résistance de la seconde thermistance à la température de fonctionnement définitive du composant soit inférieure à la résistance de la première thermistance, une connexion électrique à la première thermistance étant réalisée à travers des couches de contact métalliques sur la thermistance, caractérisée en ce que la connexion électrique à



(12)

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la seconde thermistance est réalisée de façon directe par des contacts purement mécaniques à la surface du corps céramique de thermistance.

2. Circuit de démagnétisation présentant une thermistance selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite première thermistance est connectée dans un montage en série avec une bobine de démagnétisation à la première borne

et à la seconde borne d'une source d'alimentation alternative, alors que ladite seconde thermistance est connectée en parallèle avec ledit montage en série.

3. Récepteur de télévision en couleur comprenant un tube reproducteur d'images du genre à masque d'ombre et un circuit de démagnétisation selon la revendication 2.



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