

Description

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to weighing apparatus of the electromagnetic-load-compensation type, and particularly to a shielding method for use therewith to render its weight measurements immune to magnetic interference.

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Description of the Prior Art

Weighing apparatus of the electromagnetic-load-compensation type are well known. Shielding means for protecting such apparatus from stray magnetic flux produced internally by the permanent magnet system within such apparatus also are known. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,090,575 discloses weighing apparatus of the foregoing type having a magnetically conductive shield for protecting its compensation coil from such internally generated flux. Also, U.S. Patent No. 4,545,448 discloses weighing apparatus of the same type having its compensation coil enclosed by magnetically conductive parts of the permanent magnet system itself, to eliminate stray flux which otherwise might result from that system, and thereby preclude any adverse interaction between such flux and nearby ferromagnetic objects.

German Offenlegungsschrift DE 31 36 049 A1 discloses weighing apparatus of the above type whose permanent magnet system is protected from some external magnetic influences by one or more magnetically conductive screen(s) surrounding that system and one or more permanent magnet(s) selectively placed on or between said screen(s) within the apparatus housing. While the screen(s) and associated magnet(s) there disclosed may alleviate some external interference with internal magnetic circuits of the apparatus, no provision is made therein to prevent weighing errors that result from forces of magnetic attraction between an external source of magnetic flux and the body of such apparatus. For example, a magnetic flux source on the apparatus weighing tray causes such forces of attraction to exist between that source and the apparatus body, including any such magnetic screen(s), thereby causing an unintended downward pull on the tray itself and consequent weight-reading errors. Such errors caused by external magnetic sources are neither addressed nor acknowledged in DE 31 36 049 A1.

While prior-art apparatus such as those described above may have sufficed for some uses, there has remained a persistent need for an effective way to shield, not only the load-compensation coil therein, but all parts of such apparatus from interference that could be caused by an external source of magnetic flux. A common example of an external source is a stirring magnet used with a mass to be weighed in a container therefor on the apparatus weighing tray or pan. It has been found that, as indicated above, the magnetic field created by an external magnetic source such as a stirring magnet interferes adversely with the weight-measuring function of such apparatus, and thus causes significant weighing errors. Although magnetic stirrers have been widely used for some time, and the need to eliminate such errors has been well recognized, a practical and efficient way to meet that need, without adversely affecting the apparatus itself or its intended operation, has not been realized until the advent of this invention.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, a primary objective of this invention has been to meet the foregoing need to eliminate measuring errors resulting from an externally created magnetic field. Another objective has been to do so in a totally reliable, practical, and economical manner. These and other objectives have been achieved by the invention herein disclosed and claimed.

This invention finds utility as a protective shielding method devised for use with weighing apparatus of the electromagnetic-load-compensation type in order to render its weight measurements immune to interference by magnetic flux from a source thereof external to the apparatus. Such apparatus includes stationary magnet means located within the apparatus and having an air gap, a compensation coil operatively disposed for movement in said gap, carrying means supporting the coil and mounted for movement relative to the stationary magnet means away from and back to an initial position, and means responsive to carrying means movement away from its initial position for supplying current to the coil to return the carrying means to said position, the carrying means being adapted to support a load to be weighed. The protective shielding method of this invention is characterized by positioning a magnetically conductive shield outside the apparatus between the carrying means and the source of magnetic flux, in flux-transmitting relation to said source, so as to shield the apparatus from

said flux, the shield being formed from ferromagnetic material having sufficient permeability to provide a path of least reluctance for transmitting said flux and thereby preventing that flux from interfering with intended operation of the apparatus.

This invention, and its objects and advantages, will become more apparent in the detailed description of the illustrated embodiments thereof presented hereinbelow.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the detailed description of the embodiments of this invention presented below, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference characters denote like elements, and wherein:

Fig. 1 is an elevational view, mostly in cross section, illustrating operative components of weighing apparatus of the electromagnetic-load-compensation type as known in the prior art;

Fig. 2 is an elevational view of a protective shield as configured for use, according to one embodiment of this invention, with the apparatus of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional elevation similar to Fig. 1 but showing the apparatus with the shield of Fig. 2 operatively positioned thereon;

Fig. 4 is a pictorial perspective view of weighing apparatus similar to that depicted in Figs. 1 and 3, showing such apparatus with a circular weighing pan and a conforming circular shield disposed above the pan for positioning thereon;

Fig. 5 is a pictorial perspective view similar to Fig. 4 but showing such apparatus with a rectangular weighing pan and a conforming rectangular shield disposed above the pan for positioning thereon;

Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional elevation of a protective shield as constructed in accordance with another embodiment of this invention;

Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional elevation similar to Fig. 3 but showing the apparatus as modified to incorporate the shield of Fig. 2; and

Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional elevation similar to Fig. 7 but showing a protective cover placed over the shield.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS

Because certain parts of, and practices relating to, weighing apparatus of the electromagnetic-load-compensation type are well known, the following description is directed in particular to those elements and steps forming or cooperating directly with this invention. Elements and steps not specifically shown or described herein are selectable from those known in the relevant art.

Fig. 1 illustrates the principal operative components of prior-art weighing apparatus of the electromagnetic-load-compensation type, such apparatus being commonly referred to as an electromagnetic, or electronic, balance. The apparatus, designated generally by the letter A, comprises stationary magnetic circuit means 10 including a cylindrical permanent magnet 12, a ferromagnetic annular member 14 arranged in concentric spaced relation to permanent magnet 12, a ferromagnetic upper plate 16, and a ferromagnetic base plate 18. A central bore 20 extends vertically through magnetic circuit means 10 as shown. Base plate 18 contains an annular air gap 22 which receives, for axial movement therein, a load-compensation coil 24. Coil 24 is wound upon an upstanding flange portion of a dish-shaped coil support member 26, which may be formed from a suitable synthetic plastic material. A vertical carrying member 28 is connected, at its lower end, to a horizontal central portion of coil support member 26, extends upwardly through central bore 20, and projects above plate 16 so as to support, at its upper end, a weighing pan 30. Carrying member 28 is guided for vertical movement, relative to magnetic circuit means 10, by resilient upper and lower guide means 32 and 34. The right ends of guide means 32 and 34 are connected to a stationary vertical column 36 that is bolted to an extension of base plate 18. Disposed on weighing pan 30 is a holding means H containing a mass L to be weighed. The mass L shown is a liquid, and a stirring magnet m is immersed therein.

In operation, the gravitational force due to the combined weights of holding means H, mass L, and magnet m on pan 30 causes downward movement of carrying member 28 (guided by guide means 32 and 34) from its initial position. An optical/electronic scanning system 38 senses such movement of member 28 and transmits a signal, in the form of a voltage change, to associated electronic circuitry (not shown) in the apparatus. The electronic circuitry, in turn, amplifies the current flowing through coil 24 so that the resulting counterforce generated in conjunction with permanent magnet 12 returns member 28 to its initial position. The amount of current required to keep member 28 in that position generally is proportional to the total weight on pan 30. Should localized temperature increase, however, the restoring magnetic force becomes weaker. Therefore, a second, temperature-compensating coil 40 is provided to act as a temperature sensor and counteract that effect by increasing the amount of current flowing through load-compensation coil 24. A mechanical stop means 42

also is provided, to protect the weight-measuring system against any shock or overload condition.

The apparatus described thus far with reference to Fig. 1 is illustrative of known weighing apparatus of the electromagnetic-load-compensation type. While such apparatus has operated successfully in some applications, a problem has been encountered whenever an externally created magnetic field has existed nearby. A common example of that situation is the magnetic field produced by a stirring magnet such as magnet m in Fig. 1. The field of a stirring magnet may be sufficiently strong to interfere with intended operation of the apparatus, and thus cause significant weighing errors. That problem has now been resolved by the shielding method of this invention.

The invention comprises a protective shielding method devised for use with such apparatus to render its weight measurements immune to external magnetic interference, and therefore more accurate. In the context of an external magnetic field produced by stirring magnet m, this method entails positioning a magnetically conductive shield between carrying member 28 and holding means H, in flux-transmitting relation to magnet m, so as to shield the apparatus from the field of magnet m. Such a shield, according to one embodiment of this invention, is depicted in Figs. 2 and 3 as an inverted-dish-shaped shield S. Shield S is formed from a ferromagnetic material having sufficiently high permeability to provide a path of least reluctance for transmitting flux from that external field and thereby preventing such flux from interfering with the apparatus. Typical examples of commercially available high-permeability material are sold under the trademarks "Mumetal", "78 Permalloy", and "Supermalloy". In general, any ferromagnetic material of such high permeability should possess the qualities required of shield S.

It has been found that the reluctance of such ferromagnetic material is several orders of magnitude less than that of any path which magnetic flux from magnet m would have to follow to interfere significantly with the weighing apparatus. Thus, when shield S is in place, magnetic flux from magnet m takes the path of least reluctance available to it, viz., that through the high-permeability shield material, and such flux therefore does not interact with the apparatus. Fig. 3 shows the weighing apparatus of Fig. 1 with shield S configured and positioned so as to rest on the top exterior surface 30e of pan 30, and, in turn, to support holding means H. It will be seen that, when so placed, shield S is configured and positioned to overlie pan 30 in covering relation to exterior surface 30e. Preferably, in addition to covering all of that surface, shield S also is configured and positioned to cover at least part of the pan's peripheral surface 30p, as shown. Shield S need not be attached to pan 30; it may simply be manually placed upon the pan.

Figs. 4 and 5 are pictorial views illustrating two embodiments of the weighing apparatus and protective shields configured for use therewith. In Fig. 4, the apparatus A' has a circular weighing pan 30', and shield S' is conformingly circular. In Fig. 5, the apparatus A'' has a rectangular pan 30'', and shield S'' is conformingly rectangular. In each case, the shield is configured to have a peripheral contour conforming with that of the weighing pan.

In developing a protective shield suitable for practicing the method of this invention, a prototype thereof was made from the above-described "Mumetal" material, and was tested in use with three different brands of electromagnetic weighing apparatus X, Y, and Z. True readings were first determined by providing several inches (1 inch = 2.54 cm) of physical separation between the mass holding means containing a stirring magnet and the weighing pan of each apparatus. Comparison readings were taken with and without the protective shield placed between the holding means and the pan. In those tests, large stirring magnets were used in 800-cubic-centimeter cans, and small stirring magnets in 125-cubic-centimeter cans. In all instances, readings taken with the protective shield in place were found to be identical to the previously determined true readings. Typical results of those tests are summarized in the following table, wherein all readings are expressed in grams.

<u>Brand</u>	<u>Using Large Magnet</u>			<u>Using Small Magnet</u>		
	<u>Without Shield</u>	<u>With Shield</u>	<u>Error</u>	<u>Without Shield</u>	<u>With Shield</u>	<u>Error</u>
X	216.43	215.43	+1.00	86.97	86.76	+0.21
Y	218.70	215.50	+3.20	87.30	86.80	+0.50
Z	217.81	215.45	+2.36	87.12	86.77	+0.35

Regardless of the brand of apparatus or size of magnet used, it was found that the magnitude of each weighing error is a function of, and varies with changes in, the magnet's location and orientation relative to its weighing

pan, so that any such error cannot be eliminated simply by taring.

Further to the above tests, weighing readings also were taken when another holding means H_o , containing an additional mass L_o to be weighed and another stirring magnet m_o immersed therein, was held above holding means H as shown in Fig. 3. In this situation, it was found that the magnetic field created by magnet m_o was sufficiently strong to exert a lifting force on shield S on pan 30, causing minute movements of shield S, and consequently unstable readings. To avert such interaction, another protective shield S_o was interposed between the two holding means as shown in Fig. 3. Shield S_o was formed from the same "Mumetal" material as was shield S, and had sufficient permeability to transmit flux from magnet m_o and thereby prevent that flux from interacting with shield S. Alternatively, such shielding material could be held against or otherwise applied to holding means H_o itself, and thereby achieve the same beneficial result.

While the above-described tests dealt with magnetic fields created by stirring magnets disposed near the weighing apparatus, it is recognized that magnetic fields produced by other externally located sources could also adversely affect weight-measuring accuracy, and that such magnetic fields could be handled in a similar manner using appropriately configured protective shielding means operatively positioned between the magnetic field source and the weighing apparatus.

For example, should the external magnetic field source include one or more unusually strong magnets, protective shielding capacity could be increasing by using multiple sheets of high-permeability material interspersed with gaps of air or some other high-reluctance medium. A simplified version of such a scheme is illustrated in Fig. 6, wherein superposed top and bottom shields S_t and S_b of high-permeability material, such as "Mumetal", are separated by one or more non-magnetic spacers 50 to provide an air gap 52 between the two shields. With this arrangement in use near a strong external magnet, any flux therefrom that is not confined to the top shield S_t must first bridge the high-reluctance air gap 52 and then pass through the bottom shield S_b before reaching the weighing apparatus below. Obviously, more shielding layers and gaps could be employed to increase the shielding capacity even more.

Still another embodiment of this invention is depicted in figs. 7 and 8. Here, instead of using a separate shielding means such as shield S on top of the apparatus weighing pan as shown in fig. 3, a similar shield 30S, having top and peripheral surfaces 30Se and 30Sp, respectively, is used in place of the pan. Shield 30S thus is supported directly by carrying member 28, as was pan 30 in fig. 3, with the same beneficial shielding result as described in reference to that figure. Fig. 7 shows holding means H (holding mass L and magnet m therein) placed directly on shield top surface 30Se in position for weighing.

Fig. 8 shows an optional protective cover C on shield top surface 30Se, with holding means H operatively disposed atop the cover. Cover C preferably is formed from a readily cleanable corrosion-resistant material, such as stainless steel, to protect the shield from chemical spillage. Such a cover could be pan 30 itself provided the shield 30S is suitably configured to fit thereunder. Conveniently, shield 30S need not be attached to carrying member 28 or to cover C; they both may simply be placed in their operative positions shown.

The present invention has now been described in detail with particular reference to embodiments thereof illustrated herein. It will be understood, however, that variations and modifications can be effected within the invention as claimed.

Claims

1. A method for rendering weighing apparatus of the electromagnetic-load-compensation type (A) immune to interference by magnetic flux from a source thereof (m) external to the apparatus (A), such apparatus including stationary magnet means (10) located within the apparatus (A) and having an air gap (22), a compensation coil (24) operatively disposed for movement in said gap (22), carrying means (26, 28) supporting said coil (24) and mounted for movement relative to said stationary magnet means (10) away from and back to an initial position, and means (38) responsive to carrying means movement away from said initial position for supplying current to said coil (24) to return said carrying means (26, 28) to said position, said carrying means (26, 28) being adapted to support a load to be weighed (H, L), said method being characterized by:

positioning protective shield means (S or 30S) outside the apparatus (A) between said carrying means (26, 28) and said source of magnetic flux (m), in flux-transmitting relation to said source (m), so as to shield the apparatus (A) from said flux, said shield means (S or 30S) being formed from ferromagnetic material having sufficient permeability to provide a path of least reluctance for transmitting said flux and thereby preventing said flux from interfering with intended operation of the apparatus.

2. The method claimed in Claim 1 wherein said shield means (S or 30S) is adapted to be supported by said



pan, so that any such error cannot be eliminated simply by taring.

Further to the above tests, weighing readings also were taken when another holding means H_0 , containing an additional mass L_0 to be weighed and another stirring magnet m_0 immersed therein, was held above holding means H as shown in Fig. 3. In this situation, it was found that the magnetic field created by magnet m_0 was sufficiently strong to exert a lifting force on shield S on pan 30, causing minute movements of shield S , and consequently unstable readings. To avert such interaction, another protective shield S_0 was interposed between the two holding means as shown in Fig. 3. Shield S_0 was formed from the same "Mumetal" material as was shield S , and had sufficient permeability to transmit flux from magnet m_0 and thereby prevent that flux from interacting with shield S . Alternatively, such shielding material could be held against or otherwise applied to holding means H_0 itself, and thereby achieve the same beneficial result.

While the above-described tests dealt with magnetic fields created by stirring magnets disposed near the weighing apparatus, it is recognized that magnetic fields produced by other externally located sources could also adversely affect weight-measuring accuracy, and that such magnetic fields could be handled in a similar manner using appropriately configured protective shielding means operatively positioned between the magnetic field source and the weighing apparatus.

For example, should the external magnetic field source include one or more unusually strong magnets, protective shielding capacity could be increasing by using multiple sheets of high-permeability material interspersed with gaps of air or some other high-reluctance medium. A simplified version of such a scheme is illustrated in Fig. 6, wherein superposed top and bottom shields S_t and S_b of high-permeability material, such as "Mumetal", are separated by one or more non-magnetic spacers 50 to provide an air gap 52 between the two shields. With this arrangement in use near a strong external magnet, any flux therefrom that is not confined to the top shield S_t must first bridge the high-reluctance air gap 52 and then pass through the bottom shield S_b before reaching the weighing apparatus below. Obviously, more shielding layers and gaps could be employed to increase the shielding capacity even more.

Still another embodiment of this invention is depicted in Figs. 7 and 8. Here, instead of using a separate shielding means such as shield S on top of the apparatus weighing pan as shown in Fig. 3, a similar shield 30S, having top and peripheral surfaces 30Se and 30Sp, respectively, is used in place of the pan. Shield 30S thus is supported directly by carrying member 28, as was pan 30 in Fig. 3, with the same beneficial shielding result as described in reference to that figure. Fig. 7 shows holding means H (holding mass L and magnet m therein) placed directly on shield top surface 30Se in position for weighing.

Fig. 8 shows an optional protective cover C on shield top surface 30Se, with holding means H operatively disposed atop the cover. Cover C preferably is formed from a readily cleanable corrosion-resistant material, such as stainless steel, to protect the shield from chemical spillage. Such a cover could be pan 30 itself provided the shield 30S is suitably configured to fit thereunder. Conveniently, shield 30S need not be attached to carrying member 28 or to cover C ; they both may simply be placed in their operative positions shown.

The present invention has now been described in detail with particular reference to embodiments thereof illustrated herein. It will be understood, however, that variations and modifications can be effected within the invention as claimed.

Claims

1. A method for rendering weighing apparatus of the electromagnetic-load-compensation type (A) immune to interference by magnetic flux from a source thereof (m) external to the apparatus (A), such apparatus including stationary magnet means (10) located within the apparatus (A) and having an air gap (22), a compensation coil (24) operatively disposed for movement in said gap (22), carrying means (26, 28) supporting said coil (24) and mounted for movement relative to said stationary magnet means (10) away from and back to an initial position, and means (38) responsive to carrying means movement away from said initial position for supplying current to said coil (24) to return said carrying means (26, 28) to said position, said carrying means (26, 28) being adapted to support a load to be weighed (H, L), said method being characterized by:

positioning protective shield means (S or 30S) outside the apparatus (A) between said carrying means (26, 28) and said source of magnetic flux (m), in flux-transmitting relation to said source (m), so as to shield the apparatus (A) from said flux, said shield means (S or 30S) being formed from ferromagnetic material having sufficient permeability to provide a path of least reluctance for transmitting said flux and thereby preventing said flux from interfering with intended operation of the apparatus.

2. The method claimed in Claim 1 wherein said shield means (S or 30S) is adapted to be supported by said



carrying means (26, 28) in overlying relation to said stationary magnet means (10) and to support said load (H, L); and wherein said positioning includes positioning said shield means (S or 30S) on said carrying means (26, 28) for support thereby so as to overlie said stationary magnet means (10) and underlie said load (H, L).

3. The method claimed in Claim 2 wherein said load (H, L) includes means (H) holding a mass (L) to be weighed and said source of magnetic flux (m); and wherein said positioning includes positioning said holding means (H) on said shield means (S or 30S) for support thereby and to effect said flux-transmitting relation between said shield means (S or 30S) and said source (m).
4. The method claimed in Claim 1 wherein said shield means (S or 30S) includes first and second superposed elements of high-permeability ferromagnetic material (S_b and S_d) separated by a high-reluctance medium (50, 52); and wherein said positioning includes positioning said shield means (S or 30S) so that said first element (S_b) overlies said carrying means (26, 28) and said second element (S_d) underlies said source of magnetic flux (m).
5. The method claimed in Claim 1 wherein the apparatus further includes a weighing pan (30) supported by said carrying means (26, 28), said pan (30) having an exterior surface (30e) adapted to support said load to be weighed (H, L), said load (H, L) including means for holding (H) a mass to be weighed (L) and said source of magnetic flux (m), said source (m) including an added magnet (m) that creates a magnetic field external to the apparatus (A), said method being further characterized by:
positioning said protective shield means (S) between said carrying means (26, 28) and said holding means (H), in flux-transmitting relation to said added magnet (m), so as to shield the apparatus (A) from said external field created by said magnet (m), said shield means (S) being formed from ferromagnetic material having sufficient permeability to provide a path of least reluctance for transmitting flux from said field, thereby preventing said flux from interfering with intended operation of the apparatus.
6. The method claimed in Claim 5 wherein said positioning comprises positioning said shield means (S) between said pan (30) and said holding means (H).
7. The method claimed in Claim 6 wherein said shield means (S) is configured and positioned so as to overlie said pan (30) in covering relation to said exterior surface (30e).
8. The method claimed in Claim 7 wherein said shield means (S) is configured and positioned so as to rest on top of said exterior surface (30e) and to support said holding means (H).
9. The method claimed in Claim 8 wherein said shield means (S) is configured and positioned so that its peripheral contour (as in S' or S'') is in conforming relation to that (as in $30'$ or $30''$) of said pan (30).
10. The method claimed in Claim 9, said pan (30) further having a peripheral surface (30p) substantially perpendicular to said exterior surface (30e), wherein said shield means (S) is configured and positioned so as to cover all of said exterior surface (30e) and at least part of said peripheral surface (30p).
11. The method claimed in Claim 10 wherein said shield means (S) is manually positioned on said pan (30).
12. The method claimed in Claim 5 wherein said positioning comprises positioning said shield means (such as 30S) between said carrying means (26, 28) and said pan (such as C).
13. The method claimed in Claim 12 wherein said shield means (such as 30S) is configured and positioned so as to overlie said stationary magnet means (10) in covering relation thereto and to support said pan (such as C).
14. The method claimed in Claim 5 wherein said positioning comprises positioning said shield means (S) on said carrying means (26, 28) in place of (as in 30S) said pan (30).
15. The method claimed in Claim 14 wherein said shield means (S) is configured and positioned (as is 30S) so as to overlie said stationary magnet means (10) in covering relation thereto and to support said holding means (H).
16. The method claimed in Claim 5, for rendering the apparatus (A) more immune to external magnetic inter-



ference when another source of magnetic flux (m_o) external thereto is disposed near said holding means (H), said method then being further characterized by interposing additional protective shield means (S_o) between said other source of magnetic flux (m_o) and said holding means (H), in flux-transmitting relation to said other source (m_o), so as to shield the protective shield means (S) positioned between said carrying means (26, 28) and said holding means (H) from the flux produced by said other source (m_o), said additional shield means (S_o) having sufficient permeability to transmit said flux from said other source (m_o) and thereby prevent that flux from interacting with said shield means (S) positioned between said carrying means (26, 28) and said holding means (H).

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Abschirmen einer Wiegevorrichtung (A) mit elektromagnetischer Gewichtskompensation gegenüber Störungen, die durch Magnetfluß aus einer außerhalb der Vorrichtung befindlichen Quelle (m) verursacht werden, wobei im Inneren der Wiegevorrichtung (A) eine Magneteinrichtung (10) ortsfest angeordnet ist, die einen Luftspalt (22), eine in diesem Spalt (22) beweglich angeordnete Ausgleichsspule (24) sowie eine Trageeinrichtung (26, 28) aufweist, an der die Spule (24) gelagert ist und die relativ zu der ortsfesten Magneteinrichtung (10) aus einer Ausgangsstellung heraus und in diese zurück bewegbar ist, und wobei Mittel (38) vorgesehen sind, die bei der Bewegung der Trageeinrichtung aus ihrer Ausgangsstellung der Spule (24) Strom zuführen, um die Trageeinrichtung (26, 28) in ihre Ausgangsstellung zurückzubewegen, und wobei auf die Trageeinrichtung (26, 28) eine zu wiegende Last (H, L) aufgebracht werden kann, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß
 zwischen der Trageeinrichtung (26, 28) und der Magnetflußquelle (m) außerhalb der Vorrichtung (A) eine Abschirmung (S oder 30S) so angeordnet wird, daß eine Übertragung des Magnetflusses der Quelle (m) ermöglicht und die Vorrichtung (A) gegenüber dem Magnetfluß abgeschirmt wird, wobei die Abschirmung (S oder 30S) aus einem ferromagnetischen Material besteht, dessen magnetische Leitfähigkeit so groß ist, daß ein Weg geringsten magnetischen Widerstandes für die Übertragung des Magnetflusses hergestellt und damit verhindert wird, daß der Magnetfluß den vorgesehenen Betrieb der Vorrichtung störend beeinflusst.
2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abschirmung (S oder 30S) derart ausgebildet ist, daß sie von der Trageeinrichtung (26, 28) oberhalb der ortsfesten Magneteinrichtung (10) gehalten ist und die Last (H, L) trägt, und daß die Abschirmung (S oder 30S) so auf der Trageeinrichtung (26, 28) angebracht wird, daß sie auf dieser gelagert ist und oberhalb der ortsfesten Magneteinrichtung (10) und unterhalb der Last (H, L) liegt.
3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Last (H, L) einen Behälter (H) für eine zu wiegende Masse (L) und die Magnetflußquelle (m) umfaßt und daß der Behälter (H) auf die Abschirmung (S oder 30S) aufgesetzt und von dieser getragen wird, und dies die Magnetflußübertragung zwischen Abschirmung (S oder 30S) und Magnetflußquelle (m) ermöglicht.
4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abschirmung (S oder 30S) ein erstes und ein zweites Element (S_b und S_r) aus ferromagnetischem Material hoher magnetischer Leitfähigkeit enthält, die übereinander liegen und durch ein Medium (50, 52) voneinander getrennt sind, das einen hohen magnetischen Widerstand besitzt, und daß die Abschirmung (S oder 30S) so angeordnet wird, daß das erste Element (S_b) oberhalb der Trageeinrichtung (26, 28) und das zweite Element (S_r) unterhalb der Magnetflußquelle (m) liegt.
5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, bei dem die Vorrichtung außerdem eine Waagschale (30) aufweist, die auf der Trageeinrichtung (26, 28) gelagert ist und eine Außenfläche (30e) besitzt, auf die die zu wiegende Last (H, L) aufgelegt wird, wobei die Last (H, L) einen Behälter (H) für eine zu wiegende Masse (L) und die Magnetflußquelle (m) enthält, und die Magnetflußquelle (m) einen weiteren Magneten (m) aufweist, der außerhalb der Vorrichtung (A) ein Magnetfeld erzeugt, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß
 die Abschirmung (S) zwischen der Trageeinrichtung (26, 28) und dem Behälter (H) so angeordnet wird, daß eine Übertragung des Magnetflusses des weiteren Magneten (m) ermöglicht und dadurch die Vorrichtung (A) gegenüber dem von dem Magneten (m) erzeugten äußeren Magnetfeld abgeschirmt wird, wobei die Abschirmung (S) aus einem ferromagnetischen Material besteht, dessen Durchlässigkeit so groß ist, daß eine Bahn geringsten Widerstandes für die Übertragung des aus dem äußeren Feld stam-



menden Magnetflusses erzeugt und damit verhindert wird, daß der Magnetfluß den vorgesehenen Betrieb der Vorrichtung störend beeinflusst.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abschirmung (S) zwischen der Waagschale (30) und dem Behälter (H) angeordnet wird.
7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abschirmung (S) so ausgebildet und angeordnet wird, daß sie oberhalb der Waagschale (30) liegt und deren Außenfläche (30e) überdeckt.
8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abschirmung (S) so ausgebildet und angeordnet wird, daß sie auf der Außenfläche (30e) aufliegt und den Behälter (H) trägt.
9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abschirmung (S) so ausgebildet und angeordnet ist, daß ihre äußere Form (siehe S' oder S'') dem der Waagschale (siehe 30' oder 30'') entspricht.
10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, bei dem die Waagschale (30) eine äußere Umfangsfläche (30p) besitzt, die im wesentlichen senkrecht zu der Außenfläche (30e) verläuft, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abschirmung (S) so ausgebildet und angeordnet wird, daß sie die gesamte Außenfläche (30e) und mindestens einen Teil der Umfangsfläche (30p) abdeckt.
11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abschirmung (S) von Hand auf der Waagschale (30) angeordnet wird.
12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abschirmung (siehe 30S) zwischen der Trageeinrichtung (26, 28) und der Waagschale (siehe C) angeordnet wird.
13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abschirmung (siehe 30S) so ausgebildet und angeordnet wird, daß sie oberhalb der ortsfesten Magneteinrichtung (10) liegt, diese abdeckt und die Waagschale (siehe C) trägt.
14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abschirmung (S) anstelle der Waagschale (30) (siehe 30S) auf der Trageeinrichtung (26, 28) angeordnet wird.
15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 14, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abschirmung (S) so ausgebildet und angeordnet wird (siehe 30S), daß sie oberhalb der ortsfesten Magneteinrichtung (10) liegt, diese abdeckt und den Behälter (H) trägt.
16. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5 zum zusätzlichen Schutz der Vorrichtung (A) gegenüber Störungen durch äußere Magnetfelder, wenn eine weitere außerhalb der Vorrichtung befindliche Magnetflußquelle (m_o) nahe dem Behälter (H) angeordnet wird, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß zwischen der weiteren Magnetflußquelle (m_o) und dem Behälter (H) eine weitere Abschirmung (S_o) so angeordnet wird, daß eine Übertragung des Magnetflusses der weiteren Quelle (m_o) ermöglicht und damit die zwischen der Trageeinrichtung (26, 28) und dem Behälter (H) angeordnete Abschirmung (S) gegenüber dem von der weiteren Magnetflußquelle (m_o) erzeugten Magnetfluß abgeschirmt wird, und daß die magnetische Durchlässigkeit der weiteren Abschirmung (S_o) so groß ist, daß der Magnetfluß von der weiteren Quelle (m_o) übertragen wird und damit verhindert wird, daß zwischen dem Magnetfluß und der zwischen der Trageeinrichtung (26, 28) und dem Behälter (H) angeordneten Abschirmung (S) eine gegenseitige Beeinflussung erfolgt.

Revendications

1. Procédé permettant de rendre un appareil de pesage du type à compensation de charge électromagnétique (A) insensible vis-à-vis des interférences provoquées par le flux magnétique venant d'une source (m) externe à l'appareil (A), cet appareil comportant des moyens (10) formant des aimants fixes, placés à l'intérieur de l'appareil (A) et ayant un entrefer (22), une bobine de compensation (24) fonctionnellement disposée de façon à pouvoir se déplacer dans ledit entrefer (22), un moyen de support (26, 28) soutenant ladite bobine (24) et monté pour pouvoir se déplacer par rapport auxdits moyens formant des aimants fixes (10) suivant des mouvements d'éloignement et de rapprochement vis-à-vis d'une position initiale, et un moyen (38) qui répond à un mouvement du moyen de support l'éloignant de ladite position initiale



en fournissant un courant à ladite bobine (24) afin de ramener ledit moyen de support (26, 28) à ladite position, ledit moyen de support (26, 28) étant destiné à soutenir une charge devant être posée (H, L), ledit procédé étant caractérisé par l'opération consistant à :

5 positionner un moyen de blindage protecteur (S ou 30S) à l'extérieur de l'appareil (A), entre ledit moyen de support (26, 28) et ladite source de flux magnétique (m), dans une relation de transmission de flux avec ladite source (m), de manière à protéger l'appareil (A) vis-à-vis dudit flux, ledit moyen de blindage (S ou 30S) étant formé à partir d'un matériau ferromagnétique possédant une perméabilité suffisante pour produire un trajet de moindre réluctance afin de transmettre ledit flux et, ainsi, empêcher ledit flux d'avoir des interférences avec le fonctionnement voulu de l'appareil.

10 2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, où ledit moyen de blindage (S ou 30S) est destiné à être porté par ledit moyen de support (26, 28) suivant une relation de recouvrement vis-à-vis desdits moyens formant des aimants fixes (10) et à soutenir ladite charge (H, L) ; et où ledit positionnement comporte l'opération consistant à positionner ledit moyen de blindage (S ou 30S) sur ledit moyen de support (26, 28) en vue
15 de son support par celui-ci de façon qu'il s'étende au-dessus desdits moyens formant des aimants fixes (10) et qu'il s'étende au-dessous de ladite charge (H, L).

20 3. Procédé selon la revendication 2, où ladite charge (H, L) comporte un moyen (H) qui contient une masse (L) à peser et ladite source de flux magnétique (m) ; et où ledit positionnement comporte l'opération consistant à positionner ledit moyen de contenance (H) sur ledit moyen de blindage (S ou 30S) en vue de son support par celui-ci et pour réaliser ladite relation de transmission de flux entre ledit moyen de blindage (S ou 30S) et ladite source (m).

25 4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, où ledit moyen de blindage (S ou 30S) comporte des premier et deuxième éléments superposés en matériau ferromagnétique de perméabilité élevée (S_b et S_l) séparés par un milieu de réluctance élevée (50, 52) ; et où ledit positionnement comporte l'opération consistant à positionner ledit moyen de blindage (S ou 30S) de façon que ledit premier élément (S_b) s'étende au-dessus dudit moyen de support (26, 28) et ledit deuxième élément (S_l) s'étende au-dessous de ladite source de flux magnétique (m).

30 5. Procédé selon la revendication 1, où l'appareil comporte en outre un plateau de pesée (30) porté par ledit moyen de support (26, 28), ledit plateau (30) possédant une surface extérieure (30e) qui est destinée à soutenir ladite charge à poser (H, L), ladite charge (H, L) comportant un moyen destiné à contenir (H) une masse à peser (L) et ladite source de flux magnétique (m), ladite source (m) comportant un aimant rajouté (m) qui crée un champ magnétique externe à l'appareil (A), ledit procédé étant en outre caractérisé par
35 l'opération suivante :

positionner ledit moyen de blindage protecteur (S) entre ledit moyen de support (26, 28) et ledit moyen de contenance (H), suivant une relation de transmission de flux avec ledit aimant rajouté (m), de façon à protéger l'appareil (A) vis-à-vis dudit champ externe créé par ledit aimant (m), ledit moyen de blindage (S) étant formé en un matériau ferromagnétique qui possède une perméabilité suffisante pour produire un trajet de moindre réluctance permettant de transmettre le flux venant dudit champ, de manière à empêcher ledit flux d'avoir des interférences avec le fonctionnement voulu de l'appareil.

40 6. Procédé selon la revendication 5, où ledit positionnement comprend l'opération consistant à positionner ledit moyen de blindage (S) entre ledit plateau (30) et ledit moyen de contenance (H).

45 7. Procédé selon la revendication 6, où ledit moyen de blindage (S) est configuré et positionné de façon à s'étendre au-dessus dudit plateau (30) suivant une relation de recouvrement par rapport à ladite surface extérieure (30e).

50 8. Procédé selon la revendication 7, où ledit moyen de blindage (S) est configuré et positionné de façon à reposer sur le dessus de ladite surface extérieure (30e) et à soutenir ledit moyen de contenance (H).

55 9. Procédé selon la revendication 8, où ledit moyen de blindage (S) est configuré et positionné de façon que son contour périphérique (comme dans S' ou S'') soit en relation de conformation avec celui (comme dans 30' ou 30'') dudit plateau (30).

10. Procédé selon la revendication 9, ledit plateau (30) possédant en outre une surface périphérique (30p) qui est sensiblement perpendiculaire à ladite surface extérieure (30e), où ledit moyen de blindage (S) est



configuré et positionné de façon à recouvrir la totalité de ladite surface extérieure (30e) et au moins une partie de ladite surface périphérique (30p).

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11. Procédé selon la revendication 10, où on positionne ledit moyen de blindage (S) sur ledit plateau (30) à la main.
12. Procédé selon la revendication 5, où ledit positionnement comprend l'opération consistant à positionner ledit moyen de blindage (tel que 30S) entre ledit moyen de support (26, 28) et ledit plateau (tel que C).
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13. Procédé selon la revendication 12, où ledit moyen de support (tel que 30S) est configuré et positionné de façon à s'étendre au-dessus desdits moyens formant des aimants fixes (10) suivant une relation de recouvrement par rapport à ceux-ci et à soutenir ledit plateau (tel que C).
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14. Procédé selon la revendication 5, où ledit positionnement comprend l'opération consistant à positionner ledit moyen de blindage (S) sur ledit moyen de support (26, 28) à la place (comme dans 30S) dudit plateau (30).
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15. Procédé selon la revendication 14, où ledit moyen de blindage (S) est configuré et positionné (comme dans 30S) de façon à s'étendre au-dessus desdits moyens formant des aimants fixes (10) suivant une relation de recouvrement par rapport à ceux-ci et à soutenir ledit moyen de contenance (H).
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16. Procédé selon la revendication 5, visant à rendre l'appareil (A) encore plus insensible aux interférences magnétiques externes dans le cas où une autre source de flux magnétique (m_o) externe à celui-ci est disposée au voisinage dudit moyen de contenance (H), ledit procédé étant alors caractérisé en outre par l'opération consistant à interposer un moyen de blindage protecteur supplémentaire (S_o) entre ladite autre source de flux magnétique (m_o) et ledit moyen de contenance (H), suivant une relation de transmission de flux avec ladite autre source (m_o), de façon à protéger le moyen de blindage protecteur (S) placé entre ledit moyen de support (26, 28) et ledit moyen de contenance (H) vis-à-vis du flux produit par ladite autre source (m_o), ledit moyen de blindage supplémentaire (S_o) ayant une perméabilité suffisante pour transmettre ledit flux venant de ladite autre source (m_o) et, ainsi, empêcher ce flux d'avoir des interactions avec ledit moyen de blindage (S) placé entre ledit moyen de support (26, 28) et ledit moyen de contenance (H).
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