

Description

The present invention relates to a method for forming a shadow mask especially for a color cathode ray tube (CRT), and, more particularly, to such method for forming a shadow mask for a square planar (SP) color CRT.

In a color CRT, a shadow mask is a perforated conducting sheet disposed behind a faceplate and having a similar contour as the faceplate, for the purpose of permitting three electron beams to land only on respective color-emitting phosphors deposited on the faceplate. Typically, a conventional spherical shadow mask is formed from a blank by first clamping the blank around its periphery, with a clamping means, between a pad and a punch. The pad and the punch are shaped with a contour to give the desired mask contour; i.e., allowance is made for springback after forming. The punch is then brought towards the pad, stretching the blank to give it the desired mask contour.

Recently, interest has been directed at SP color CRT's exemplified by that shown in our published GB-A-2136198. That application discloses a CRT having different faceplate curvatures along its major and minor axes, which results in a planar edge for the faceplate and a flatter appearance of the tube screen. The shadow mask for such square planar tube also has substantially different curvatures along its major and minor axes. When the above-described forming technique is used for the SP tube shadow mask, wrinkles, due to excess material, occur near the ends of the major (long) axis, i.e., along the short sides, of the mask. The reason for this is that, near the ends of the major axis, the curvature is nearly straight in a direction parallel to the minor axis. Since the ends along the short sides are held by curved dies, the mask blank becomes curved. When trying to press the curved blank into a straight shape, there is excess material present and hence wrinkles.

An apparatus which may be used to perform the present invention comprises a punch and a pad, each having the same peripheral contour, and a pair of dies which respectively receive the punch and pad. The dies each have a different peripheral contour from the peripheral contour of the punch and pad. A method in accordance with the present invention comprises partially punching the mask while the mask is clamped by the dies. The mask is then unclamped and the punching operation is completed.

The present invention overcomes the above-described problem of wrinkling.

In the drawings:

FIGURE 1 is an exploded isometric view of a punch, pad, and pair of dies

FIGURE 2 is a front view of a mask blank

showing lines where various cross-sections are taken; and

FIGURES 3(a) to 3(l) show cross-sectional views taken along the lines of FIGURE 2.

FIGURE 1 shows (progressing from the bottom to the top) a pad 10, a lower die 12 that receives the pad 10 in a central aperture 13 thereof, an upper die 14 that mates with the lower die 12, and a punch 16 that is received in a central aperture 18 of the upper die 14. Elements 10, 12, 14 and 16 preferably are made of steel. The elements 10 and 16 have a 4:3 aspect ratio for forming a conventionally proportioned shadow mask. Other aspect ratios such as 5:3 or 2:1 can be used. "Aspect ratio" is the ratio of width to height of the shadow mask when in its normal vertical position in a CRT. It should be appreciated that for clarity various details of elements 10, 12, 14 and 16, such as holes for receiving pins to locate the shadow mask and threaded holes for receiving bolts to secure these elements to a press (not shown), all as known in the art, have been omitted. The press can be a 200-ton (approximately 180-tonne) model manufactured by Watson-Stillman. Presses made by other manufacturers can be used.

The pad 10 has a concave top surface 20 that is curved in two dimensions as indicated by the curved dotted lines 22 and 24. Edges 26 and 30 of the pad 10 are convex curved, while edges 28 and 32 are concave curved. Since line 22 is concave curved, while edges 26 and 30 are convex curved, two reversals of curvature (i.e. nearly straight lines) are preset parallel to the minor axis near the short sides. Edges 26, 28, 30 and 32 define the peripheral contour of the pad 10.

The lower die 12 comprises side sections 34 and 36 having substantially straight tops (as contrasted with the curved tops of the prior art) and side sections 38 and 40 having concave curved tops. Inner top edges 50, 52, 54 and 56 of the side sections 34, 36, 38 and 40, respectively, define an inner edge peripheral contour of the die 12.

The upper die 14 comprises side sections 42 and 44 having substantially straight bottoms (as contrasted with the curved bottoms of the prior art) and side sections 46 and 48 having convex curved bottoms with a curvature that matches that of the top of the side sections 38 and 40 of the die 12. Thus, the dies 12 and 14 can be placed together without any space therebetween (assuming the shadow mask is not present). Inner bottom edges 58, 60, 62 and 64 of the side sections 42, 44, 46 and 48, respectively, define an inner edge peripheral contour for the die 14.

The punch 16 comprises a convex bottom surface 66 that is curved in two dimensions as indicated by the curved lines 68 and 70. The curvature of the lines 68 and 70 matches that of the

lines 24 and 22, respectively, of the top surface 20 of the pad 10. Thus, the punch 16 and the pad 10 can be placed together without any space there-between (assuming that a shadow mask is not present). Edges 72, 74, 76 and 80 define the peripheral contour for the punch 16. Side edges 74 and 80 are concave curved, while front edge 72 and back edge 76 are convex curved.

FIGURE 2 shows a mask blank 78, which is made of steel. As known in the art, the mask blank 78 has apertures such as elongated slots (not shown) or circular holes (not shown) for color selection purposes. The minor axis is denoted A-A, the diagonal A-B, and the major axis A-C. When using a prior art machine, having the tops of the side sections 34 and 36 curved and the bottoms of the side sections 42 and 44 curved, to form an SP shadow mask, wrinkling of the shadow mask would occur approximately in the areas denoted by 82 and 84. The reason for this is that these areas are curved by the curved tops and bottoms of the side sections, while that portion of areas 82 and 84 that are away from the edges are being deformed into a nearly straight line, thereby resulting in excess material which wrinkles.

FIGURE 3 shows cross-sections taken along the minor axis, the diagonal and the major axis near the edge of the shadow mask during different stages of the shadow mask forming process. It should be appreciated that the diagonally opposed edges have the same appearance. In particular, FIGURES 3(a), (d), (g) and (j) are taken along the minor axis A-A, FIGURES 3(b), (e), (h) and (k) are taken along the diagonal axis A-B, and FIGURES 3(c), (f), (i) and (l) are taken along the major axis A-C. It will be seen that the dies 12 and 14, respectively, have a tongue 86 and a complementary groove 88 in order to secure the mask blank 78. These elements are not shown in FIGURE 1 for simplicity.

FIGURES 3(a), (b) and (c) show the operation during an initial clamping step. The flat mask blank 78 is placed on the lower die 12, and the upper die 14 is brought down by the press (not shown) to tightly clamp the flat mask blank 78 between the lower die 12 and the upper die 14. A bead is formed in mask blank 78 by the tongue 86 and the groove 88. FIGURE 3(c) shows that the edge 30 of the pad 10 is nearly even with the edge 52 of the die 12, but the edge 28 and a corner 29 are below the die edge 54 and a corner 39, respectively, as shown in FIGURES 3(a) and (b). The punch 16 is not seen in this step since it is well above the pad 10.

FIGURES 3(d), (e) and (f) show the operation during an initial forming step. As shown in FIGURE 3(e), with the mask 78 clamped between the upper die 14 and the lower die 12, the punch 16 is

downwardly forced into the flat mask blank 78 by the press until the punch 16 just enters the die 12 at the corner 39. Since the punch 16 and the lower die 12 have the same peripheral contours along the long sides, i.e., the curvature of the edge 76 matches that of the edge 54, the punch 16 also just enters the die 12 along the long sides, as shown in FIGURE 3(d). FIGURE 3(f) shows that, on the short sides, the punch 16 does not enter the die 12 because of the difference in the peripheral contours of the punch 16 and the lower die 12 along the short sides; i.e., the edge 80 is above the edge 52 due to the curvature of edge 80. Therefore, the areas 82 and 84 near the ends of the major axis are not yet formed. This initial forming step forms about 90% of the contoured area of the mask 78. Since the short sides of the mask blank 78 are held by the straight top edges 34 and 36 of the die 12 and the straight bottom edges 42 and 44 of the die 14, then, when the mask 78 is formed into the contour of the punch 16, there is no excess material at the area of the reversal of curvature, and therefore no wrinkling.

FIGURES 3(g), (h) and (i) show the details of a clamp release step. With the punch 16, the lower die 12, and the pad 10 in the same relative positions as in the previous step, the upper die 14 is upwardly withdrawn by the press about 2 mm.

FIGURES 3(j), (k) and (l) show the final forming step. The punch 16 is downwardly forced by the press further into the mask blank 78 and the lower die 12 to complete the forming of the contoured area of the mask blank 78 in the areas 82 and 84. This is done without wrinkles since the periphery of the mask is no longer secured by the dies 12 and 14. The mask skirt 90 is also formed, and the bead is removed. The punch 16 is then moved up by the press, and the formed mask is removed.

Claims

1. A method of forming a shadow mask having short and long sides respectively parallel to minor and major axes of the shadow mask, characterized by using apparatus comprising a pad (10) and a punch (16) having opposing surfaces with matched peripheral contours (72,74,76,80; 26,28,30,32), and a pair of dies (14;12) for respectively receiving said punch and pad, said dies having mutually opposing surfaces each having at an inner edge (58,60;50,52) thereof, along at least the sides of the die corresponding to the short sides of the mask to be formed, a surface contour different from the surface contour of said punch and pad along their corresponding side,

lines 24 and 22, respectively, of the top surface 20 of the pad 10. Thus, the punch 16 and the pad 10 can be placed together without any space therebetween (assuming that a shadow mask is not present). Edges 72, 74, 76 and 80 define the peripheral contour for the punch 16. Side edges 74 and 80 are concave curved, while front edge 72 and back edge 76 are convex curved.

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FIGURE 3 shows cross-sections taken along the minor axis, the diagonal and the major axis near the edge of the shadow mask during different stages of the shadow mask forming process. It should be appreciated that the diagonally opposed edges have the same appearance. In particular, FIGURES 3(a), (d), (g) and (j) are taken along the minor axis A-A, FIGURES 3(b), (e), (h) and (k) are taken along the diagonal axis A-B, and FIGURES 3(c), (f), (i) and (l) are taken along the major axis A-C. It will be seen that the dies 12 and 14, respectively, have a tongue 86 and a complementary groove 88 in order to secure the mask blank 78. These elements are not shown in FIGURE 1 for simplicity.

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Claims

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and further characterized by the steps of:
clamping a shadow mask blank (78) between
said dies (14, 12); forcing said punch (16) into
said blank, through said punch-receiving die
(14) and just into said pad-receiving die (12),
to partially form a surface of said blank having
apertures into a desired contour; unclamping
said blank; and forcing said punch into said
blank, through said punch-receiving die and
further into said pad-receiving die, to complete
the forming of said surface.

2. A method according to Claim 1, further characterized by:
forming a skirt (90) on said mask blank (78).
3. A method according to Claim 1 or 2 characterized in that in the apparatus used, said die surfaces (14;12) each have a flat inner edge contour (58,60;50,52) along said short sides, and said punch (16) and pad (10) each have an arcuate contour (74,80;26,30) along the short sides.
4. A method according to Claim 3 wherein in the apparatus used, said arcuate contour (74,80) of said punch (16) along said short side is concave, and said arcuate contour (26,30) along said short side of said pad (10) is convex.

Revendications

1. Procédé de façonnage d'un masque d'ombre ayant des côtés courts et longs, respectivement parallèles aux axes mineur et majeur du masque d'ombre, caractérisé en ce que l'on utilise un appareil comprenant une plaque (10) et un poinçon (16) ayant des surfaces opposées avec des contours périphériques correspondants (72, 74, 76, 80 ; 26, 28, 30, 32), et une paire de matrices (14, 12) pour recevoir respectivement ledit poinçon et ladite plaque, lesdites matrices ayant des surfaces mutuellement opposées, chacune ayant à un bord interne (58, 60 ; 50, 52) le long, au moins des côtés de la matrice correspondant aux côtés courts du masque à façonner, un contour de surface différent du contour de surface dudit poinçon et de ladite plaque le long de leur côté correspondant, et caractérisé de plus par les étapes de : bloquer une ébauche (78) de masque d'ombre entre lesdites matrices (14, 12) ; forcer ledit poinçon (16) dans ladite ébauche, à travers ladite matrice (14) de réception du poinçon et juste dans ladite matrice (12) de réception du poinçon, pour former partielle-

ment une surface de ladite ébauche ayant des ouvertures à un contour souhaité ; desserrer ladite ébauche ; et forcer ledit poinçon dans ladite ébauche, à travers ladite matrice de réception du poinçon et plus loin dans ladite matrice de réception du poinçon pour compléter la formation de ladite surface.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé de plus par :
le façonnage d'un jupe (90) sur ladite ébauche (78) du masque.
3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que, dans l'appareil utilisé, lesdites surfaces de matrice (14 ; 12) ont chacune un contour interne plat (58, 60 ; 50, 52) le long desdits côtés courts et ledit poinçon (16) et ladite plaque (10) ont un contour arqué (74, 80 ; 26, 30) le long des côtés courts.
4. Procédé selon la revendication 3, où, dans l'appareil utilisé, ledit contour arqué (74, 80) dudit poinçon (16) le long dudit côté court est concave, et ledit contour arqué (26, 30) le long dudit côté court dudit poinçon (10) est convexe.

30 Ansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Formen einer Schattenmaske mit kurzen und langen Seiten, die parallel zu einer kleinen bzw. großen Achse der Schattenmaske verlaufen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine Vorrichtung verwendet wird, welche ein Kissen (10) und einen Stempel (16) mit gegenüberliegenden Oberflächen, welche zusammenpassende Umfangskonturen (72, 74, 76, 80; 26, 28, 30, 32) aufweisen und zwei Matrizen (14; 12) zur Aufnahme des Stempels bzw. des Kissens enthält, wobei die Matrizen einander gegenüberliegende Flächen haben, welche zumindest längs derjenigen Seiten der Matrizen, die den kurzen Seiten der zu bildenden Maske entsprechen, jeweils an ihrem inneren Rand (58, 60; 50, 52) eine Oberflächenkontur haben, die sich von der Oberflächenkontur des Stempels und des Kissens längs der entsprechenden Seite unterscheidet, und ferner gekennzeichnet durch die Verfahrensschritte: Einspannen eines Schattenmaskenrohlings (78) zwischen die Matrizen (14, 12); Eindrücken des Stempels (16) in den Rohling durch die den Stempel aufnehmende Matrize (14) hindurch und gerade noch in die kissenaufnehmende Matrize (12) hinein um eine Fläche des Rohlings, die Löcher aufweist, teilweise in eine



gewünschte Kontur zu verformen; Ausspannen des Rohlings und Eindrücken des Stempels in den Rohling durch die den Stempel aufnehmende Matrize und weiter hinein in die kissen-aufnehmende Matrize zur Vervollständigung der Formung der erwähnten Fläche. 5

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, weiterhin gekennzeichnet durch: Bilden eines Kragens (90) am Maskenrohling (78). 10

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Matrizenoberflächen (14; 12) der verwendeten Vorrichtung längs der kurzen Seiten jeweils eine flache innere Randkontur (58, 60; 50, 52) aufweisen und daß der Stempel (16) sowie das Kissen (10) jeweils eine gebogene Kontur (74, 80; 26, 30) längs der kurzen Seiten aufweisen. 15

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die gebogene Kontur (74, 80) des Stempels (16) der verwendeten Einrichtung längs der kurzen Seite konkav ist und daß die gebogene Kontur (26, 30) längs der kurzen Seite des Kissens (10) konvex ist. 20

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