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PATENT SPECIFICATION

DRAWINGS ATTACHED

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

Magnet Device for Cathode Ray Tube

We, RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, a Corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America, of 30, Rockefeller Plaza, City and State of New York, United States of America, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

The present invention is directed generally to magnetic devices and, particularly, to magnetic devices suitable for effecting color purity adjustments in a color kinescope.

The provision for "color purity" adjustments is a practical necessity in obtaining proper operation of a three-gun shadow mask color kinescope. Color purity correction is a common adjustment of the position of all three beams of the color kinescope so that deflection of the beams is associated with the proper "color centers" whereby the approach of each beam to the shadow mask is at the proper angle to cause excitation of the phosphor dots of the appropriate color.

A pair of ring-shaped permanent magnets, magnetized across a diameter, surrounds the kinescope neck at a position preceding the kinescope's deflection yoke to provide a magnetic field transverse with respect to the tube neck axis for shifting the beam array as required for color purity correction. Each of the permanent magnet rings is rotatable about the tube neck whereby both the direction and magnitude of the transverse magnetic field may be selectively adjusted.

In accordance with one form of the present invention, the outer periphery of each color purity magnet ring is defined by a circle, whereas the inner periphery of each ring is defined by a curve approximating an ellipse. As a result of such a difference in the curvature of the inner and outer peripheries, the radial dimension of each ring with reference to its central axis is a maximum at two diametrically

opposed regions, and such dimension gradually diminishes around the ring periphery to a minimum at respective diametrically opposed regions halfway between the maximum radial dimension regions. Each ring (of a material having a permeability significantly greater than unity) is magnetized across a diameter extending between the regions of maximum radial dimension.

As a result of the indicated shaping and magnetizing of each color purity magnet ring, a highly uniform magnetic field is established in the aperture of the ring; i.e., the lines of magnetic flux within the elliptical space encircled by each ring are essentially all straight and parallel. Thus, when the rings are mounted to encircle the neck of a color kinescope, a uniform magnetic field is established within the interior of the neck portion encircled by the color purity rings, assuring displacement of all beams within the neck to an equal degree and in the same direction.

A significant advantage of the present invention resides in the fact that the noted field uniformity effects are readily obtained with use of very simple magnetizing techniques in the course of producing the rings — techniques that may be carried out successfully by relatively unskilled personnel, or that may indeed readily be automated. Essentially all that is required is placement of a ring of the indicated shape in a magnetizing field established with appropriate strength between parallel planes, with the ring oriented so that the magnetizing lines of flux are parallel to the ring diameter extending between regions of maximum radial dimension (i.e., parallel to the minor axis of the elliptical aperture of the ring). In contrast, use of such a magnetizing technique to magnetize a ring of the conventional form of an annulus defined by concentric circles produces results notably unsatisfactory for purity use with a multigun color kinescope, the field within the aperture of the ring magnet so processed being decidedly non-uniform. While it is un-

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derstood that such field non-uniformity in the apertures of ring magnets of the concentric circle annulus type may be overcome or avoided, to at least some degree, by the use of more complicated magnetizing techniques, the latter necessarily add to the cost of manufacturing the units, appear to require the use of relatively skilled personnel and/or relatively elaborate magnetizing equipment, and are inherently less amenable to automation.

An embodiment of the present invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein:—

FIGURE 1 illustrates, in plan view, a color purity adjusting magnet ring embodying the principles of the present invention; and

FIGURE 2 illustrates, in a side view, color purity adjusting structure incorporating a pair of permanent magnet rings in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

The plan view of FIGURE 1 shows a flat ring 10 of magnetic material, having an outer edge 10e of circular contour and an inner edge 10i of a contour that is elliptical, or an approximation thereof. The radial dimension of the ring surface, relative to its center of curvature, is accordingly not constant, but rather varies from a maximum at respective diametrically opposed points (effectively along the minor axis of the inner edge ellipse) to a minimum at respective points midway between the maxima (the minimum points being effectively along the major axis of the inner edge ellipse).

The ring 10 is permanently magnetized across the diameter extending between regions of maximum radial dimension; i.e., it is magnetized in a direction parallel to the minor axis of the elliptical inner edge. The result is the production of a permanent magnetic field in the space enclosed by the ring 10, the field comprising essentially straight, mutually parallel flux lines 11, oriented in the aforesaid minor axis direction, throughout the enclosed space.

To facilitate rotational use of the ring 10, it is secured to a support ring 14 of non-magnetic (e.g., plastic) material, the support ring 14 having an outer edge of circular contour matching the outer edge 10e of the magnet ring 10, and an inner edge 14i of a concentric circular contour with a diametric dimension essentially equal to the minor axis dimension of the elliptical inner edge 10i of magnet ring 10. The support ring 14 has a generally flat washerlike form but departs therefrom by the provision of two generally crescent-shaped raised portions, 16a and 16b, respectively, in respective, diametrically opposed regions near its inner edge. The inner curve of each crescent follows the contour of the inner edge 14i, while the outer curve of each crescent essentially matches the curvature and dimensions of the magnet ring's inner edge 10i in the vicinity of the major axis termini (i.e., in the vicinity

of the ring regions of minimum radial dimension).

The magnet ring 10 and its associated support ring 14 may be assembled simply by properly orienting the magnet ring aperture relative to the outer crescent surfaces, and then snapfitting the magnet ring over the raised portions 16a, 16b, pressing the adjacent flat surfaces of the respective rings into abutment. While raised portions 16a, 16b, of the indicated contour and dimensions, will tend to maintain the rings assembled in fixed, nonslip relationship, further securing means, such as adhesive between the abutting flat surfaces of the respective rings, may additionally be employed for such purpose, if desired.

For ease of manual rotation of the assembled rings, the magnet ring 10 is provided with a pair of ears or tabs 12a and 12b, which extend outwardly at respective diametrically opposed locations along the outer edge 10e. For indexing purposes, the respective tabs are differentiated in some manner, as by the illustrated rounded outer edge of tab 12a in contrast with the flat outer edge of tab 12b.

In use for color purity adjustment in a color kinescope, a pair of magnet ring structures of FIGURE 1 variety are preferably employed, as illustrated in the side view of FIGURE 2. Magnet ring 10, in assembly with its associated support ring 14, encircles the cylindrical neck 20 of a color kinescope (only partially shown). Also encircling the neck 20 is a second magnet ring 10¹, in assembly with its support ring 14¹. The two ring units, preferably of identical construction are oppositely faced with the free surfaces of their support rings in abutting relationship. As shown in the FIGURE 2 side view, the tabs of each magnet ring are preferably bent away from the associated support ring to ensure clearance, during rotation, with respect to the tabs of the adjoining unit.

The strength of the magnetic field developed within the encircled portion of the kinescope neck will depend upon the rotational positions of the two magnet rings 10, 10¹ relative to each other. Thus, for example, if the relative rotational positions of the oppositely faced rings 10 and 10¹ are such that like tabs are in registry, the net field will be of minimum strength (the respective fields of the two magnets directly opposing each other). With unlike tabs in registry, the respective fields will be in the same direction and will mutually aid to produce a maximum strength field. Intermediate degrees of "spreading" of like tabs will produce correspondingly intermediate strengths of the produced field. Alteration of the direction of the produced field, without changing the strength, may be effected simply by equal rotation of both rings.

An important aspect of the present invention is that excellent field uniformity (as suggested by the illustrated pattern of straight, parallel flux lines 11) can be obtained from structures

admitting of use of simple, straightforward fabrication and processing techniques in the course of their manufacture. Illustratively, the ring 10 may be stamped out of a sheet of suitable magnetizable material, such as spring steel. Magnetization of the stamped ring 10 may be carried out in a straightforward manner using a uniform, straight line magnetizing field, with the ring 10 oriented in the field so that the magnetizing lines of flux extend in a direction parallel to the minor axis of the elliptical aperture. Disposing the center line passing through the tabs 12a, 12b in a direction perpendicular to the magnetizing direction establishes such proper orientation. The associated support ring 14 may be readily formed of a suitable non-magnetic, plastic material, by well known molding techniques. Assembly of the magnet and support rings in the simple manner previously described then completes the manufacturing process.

As noted previously, use of the simple magnetizing techniques referred to above will not produce results of comparable merit when the magnetic rings are of a conventional concentric circle annulus form. Rather, in such case, a magnetic field of appreciable non-uniformity is established in the circular aperture of the magnet ring; i.e., a flux line pattern is developed which departs from the desired straight, parallel line pattern and assumes a so-called "pincushion" form, where the lines of flux curve inwardly at the middle, the degree of curvature increasing with distance from the center of the field. Use of such a pincushion field for color purity properties is highly unsatisfactory, since the respective beams of the color kinescope, located at different points in this distorted field, would be subject to deflections in different directions, contrary to the desired purpose of shifting the beam array in a single, common direction.

It is not believed necessary to give a detailed explanation of a theory explaining how such pincushion field distortion is avoided through use of the elliptical aperture shaping of the present invention. However, it may be noted, by way of partial explanation, that for a considerable distance on either side of the magnetic field's center line (lying along the aforementioned minor axis) the air gap length traversed by the flux remains relatively constant (i.e., lessening to a much smaller degree than

in the case of a circular aperture); and to whatever degree the air gap length does lessen with distance from center line, such gap length lessening is accompanied by a lessening in associated magnetic material (due to the lessening in the radial dimension of the ring). It should be noted that toward the extreme edges of the elliptical aperture most remote from the aforementioned minor axis center line, there may likely be some departure from a parallel line flux pattern (i.e., some pincushion type curving of the flux lines). However, flux line curving in these aperture regions, which fall outside of the kinescope neck envelope in use of the rings, is of no deleterious consequence.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. Color purity adjusting apparatus for the cylindrical neck portion of a color kinescope comprising an apertured permanent magnet device having a generally ringlike configuration of magnetic material with an outer edge, and an inner edge defining the bounds of an aperture in said device, said outer edge having a circular contour and said inner edge having a contour substantially corresponding to an ellipse, said ring-like configuration of magnetic material being magnetized in the direction of the minor axis of said ellipse.

2. Color purity adjusting apparatus according to claim 1, characterized by an apertured support ring of non-magnetic material in juxtaposition with said magnet ring and having an inner edge defining the bounds of the support ring aperture in accordance with a closed curve corresponding to a circle of a diameter substantially equal to the minor axis dimension of said ellipse.

3. A color purity adjusting apparatus according to claim 1, characterized by a pair of said magnetic ring assemblies mounted in juxtaposition, each of said magnetic ring assemblies including a ring of non-magnetic material having a circular outer edge and having a concentrically circular inner edge defining an aperture adapted to receive said cylindrical neck portion.

4. Colour purity adjusting apparatus substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the drawing.

A. A. THORNTON & CO.,
Chartered Patent Agents,
Northumberland House,
303/306 High Holborn,
London, W.C.1.

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