

HIGH FREQUENCY SIGNAL SUPPRESSION COMPONENT

This invention relates to high frequency signal suppression components such as for use in video display apparatus.

5 Video display apparatus, such as television receivers or computer monitors, may incorporate circuitry that either generates or is susceptible to high frequency interference signals. In order to attenuate the propagation of these high frequency signals, or reduce the
10 amount of high frequency energy that reaches particularly sensitive circuitry, signal suppression components may be placed along the conductor paths or component leads leading to or exiting from the circuits or components that are desired to be isolated. These components, which may be of
15 a tubular form, are typically manufactured of a material, such as nickel-zinc ferrite, or a similar soft ferrite material, that act as high frequency chokes and attenuate high frequency current flowing in the circuit or component conductors. These shield beads, also referred to as
20 ferrite beads, are placed over appropriate circuit or component leads. The size of the bead and type of material from which the bead is formed are selected based on the signal attenuation characteristics desired. These characteristics are supplied by the manufacturers of the
25 shield or ferrite beads, such as Fair-Rite Products Corp., for example.

 The horizontal deflection output circuit and the horizontal deflection flyback pulse-derived power supplies comprise circuits where the previously described ferrite
30 beads may be required. The horizontal output circuit, for example, incorporates fast switching diodes that generate spurious high frequency signals. The horizontal or line rate signal, of the order of 15.75 kHz, for example, associated with these circuits, may cause the ferrite beads
35 to vibrate against the mounting circuit board or against components or conductors, producing audible tones that may be distracting or unpleasant to the video display apparatus user. Gluing each of the ferrite beads in place to prevent

vibration is time consuming, and consequently increases the cost of the video display apparatus.

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a circuit having a conductor which, in use of the circuit, is subject to high frequency signal energy, and a high frequency signal energy absorbtion arrangement comprising: a member having a passage through which the conductor extends, the member being of magnetically permeable material for absorbing the high frequency signal energy, the member and conductor being susceptible to audible vibration in use of the circuit; and an elastic material of substantially unity magnetic permeability disposed within the passage to form an elastic layer between the conductor and the member to damp the vibration.

An embodiment of the present invention, given by way of example, will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a block and schematic diagram of a portion of a video display apparatus;

FIGURE 2 is an isometric view of a high frequency signal suppression component embodying the present invention;

FIGURE 3 is a cross-sectional plan view of the signal suppression component shown in FIGURE 2; and

FIGURE 4 is a cross-sectional plan view of the component shown in FIGURE 2, fitted on a conductor.

FIGURE 1 illustrates a portion of a video display apparatus including a horizontal or line rate deflection circuit 10 and a power supply circuit 11. Horizontal deflection circuit 10, which may be of a conventional resonant retrace-type, includes horizontal driver circuitry 12 that receives horizontal or line rate synchronizing pulses from a source of synchronizing signals (not shown) via a terminal 13. Horizontal driver circuitry 12 generates switching pulses which are applied to the base of a horizontal output transistor 14 via a transformer 15. The collector of output transistor 14 is coupled via a high frequency signal suppression component 16, such as a ferrite shield bead, to the cathode of a damper diode 17, one terminal of a retrace capacitor 20, and one terminal of a deflection winding 21. The other terminal of deflection

winding 21 is coupled via an S-shaping capacitor 22 to ground. The emitter of output transistor 14, the anode of diode 17, and the other terminal of capacitor 20 are also coupled to ground. Output transistor 14 produces
 5 horizontal deflection current in deflection winding 21 that generates an electromagnetic field in order to deflect the electron beams produced by a cathode ray tube (not shown). Signal suppression component 16 is present to attenuate the high frequency spurious signals generated by the switching
 10 of damper diode 17.

Power is applied to output transistor 14 from a source of potential of the order of +130 volts via a primary winding 23 of a power supply transformer 24. Flyback or resonant retrace pulses produced by the
 15 switching of output transistor 14 appear across primary winding 23. By transformer action, voltages are produced across secondary winding 25 and high voltage winding 26. High voltage winding 26 produces the high voltage or ultor potential for the cathode ray tube (not shown) at a
 20 terminal designated +HV. The current produced by the voltage developed across secondary winding 25 is rectified by a diode 27 via a signal suppression component 30, such as a ferrite bead, and charges a capacitor 31 via a similar signal suppression component 32 in order to produce a load
 25 circuit supply voltage at a terminal designated +V. In FIGURE 1, this voltage is illustratively used to power horizontal driver circuitry 12. Signal suppression components 30 and 32 act to attenuate high frequency spurious signals produced by alternating current flow in
 30 diode 27, for example.

Signal suppression components 16, 30, and 32 are representatively shown as component 38 in FIGURES 2, 3, and 4. Component 38 comprises a magnetically permeable member 33, illustratively shown as having a cylindrical
 35 form in FIGURES 2 and 3. Signal suppression components having noncircular cross-sections are of course possible. Member 33 is illustratively manufactured of a soft ferrite

material, such as nickel-zinc ferrite, magnesium-zinc ferrite, or manganese-zinc ferrite, for example. Member 33 has a longitudinal passage 34 formed through it that defines an inner wall 35 of member 33. Passage 34 is
5 filled with a plug of an elastic material 36, illustratively comprising a silicone rubber compound manufactured, for example, by Dow Corning Corporation in a variety of formulations under the trade name Sylgard. The desired characteristics of elastic material 36 are such
10 that a conductor or wire 37, shown in FIGURE 4, such as the conductor between the collector of output transistor 14 and diode 17, may be inserted through elastic material 36 and consequently through passage 34 without distorting or bending conductor 37. The diameter of passage 34 is chosen
15 such that elastic material 36 forms a resilient layer or cushion 40 between the inner wall 35 of member 33 and conductor 37. Layer 40 acts as a damping or attenuating agent to substantially prevent the vibration of component 38 on conductor 37, and therefore substantially eliminates
20 any generation of audible signals when horizontal or line rate current is flowing in conductor 37. Component 38 therefore eliminates the need to glue or otherwise restrain the movement of signal suppression components in order to prevent audible vibration. The viscosity of elastic
25 material 36 may be selected to produce optimum vibration attenuation based on the particular application and location of the signal suppression component 38. For example, the use of the combination Dow Corning Sylgard 527 and Sylgard 567 in various ratios produces a wide range of
30 material viscosities. It is therefore possible to select a particular compound ratio that will result in optimum signal attenuation for a particular application or location of suppression component 38.

The adhesion between elastic material 36 and
35 conductor 37 is sufficient to hold component 38 in place on conductor 37 during assembly of the video display apparatus without the need for additional attachment means.

This greatly simplifies assembly as it eliminates the need for manually maintaining signal suppression components in place on their respective conductors or electrical component leads, for example, until those conductors or electrical components are inserted into a circuit board.

Component 38 may be formed, for example, by dipping member 33 in a container of the desired elastic material 36, or by placing member 33 in elastic material 36 and then removing the excess elastic material by suction.

In either process, a plug of elastic material 36 will remain in passage 34 of member 33.

CLAIMS

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1) A circuit having a conductor which, in use of the circuit, is subject to high frequency signal energy, and a high frequency signal energy absorbtion arrangement comprising:

a member having a passage through which the conductor extends,

the member being of magnetically permeable material for absorbing the high frequency signal energy,

the member and conductor being susceptible to audible vibration in use of the circuit; and

an elastic material of substantially unity magnetic permeability disposed within the passage to form an elastic layer between the conductor and the member to damp the vibration.

2. A circuit according to Claim 1, wherein said elastic material adheres to said conductor for maintaining said member in place on said conductor without additional attachment means.

3. A circuit according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein said elastic material comprises a silicone rubber.

4. A circuit according to Claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the viscosity of said elastic material is chosen in accordance with the size of said member.

5. A circuit according to Claim 1,2,3 or 4, wherein the elastic material has a viscosity which permits displacement thereof, upon insertion of the conductor into the passage, without significant bending of the conductor.



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6. A circuit according to Claim 1,2,3,4 or 5 which is a line rate deflection circuit for a video display apparatus including an output circuit incorporating an output device providing a line rate deflection current in the said conductor.

7. A circuit according to Claim 1,2,3,4 or 5 which is a flyback power supply circuit for a video display apparatus including a tranformer incorporating a winding producing a flyback power supply derived current in the said conductor.

8. A circuit according to any preceeding claim wherein the said member is bead-like.

9. A circuit substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.



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