

Description

This invention relates to a colour cathode ray tube having a shadow mask.

Figure 1 illustrates the general construction of colour cathode ray tubes to which this invention relates. The tube's glass envelope comprises a substantially rectangular panel 1 connected to a neck 3 by a funnel 2. On the inner surface of the panel 1 is a phosphor screen with a plurality of vertically-aligned phosphor stripes which emit red, green or blue light when struck by electron beams. The source of the electron beams is an in-line electron gun 6 in the neck, emitting three electron beams 10 in a generally horizontal direction, the three beams corresponding to the three colours of phosphor stripes. Between the electron guns and the phosphor screen, and closely adjacent to the phosphor screen, is shadow mask 5 having a number of apertures 52 in its major face 51. Shadow mask 5 also has a skirt portion 8 extending rearward from the periphery of major face 51. Skirt 8 is held in place by a mask frame 7 of L-shaped cross section. Frame 7, in turn, is attached through springs 9 to pins (not shown) buried in the inner side walls of panel 1.

As the electron beams travel from the electron guns to the phosphor screen, they are deflected by a deflection yoke (not shown) surrounding the outside of funnel 2 so as to scan the entire area of screen 4 in the familiar raster pattern. The function of the shadow mask is to permit each electron beam to strike the correct colour phosphor stripes while at the same time preventing it from striking any other colour phosphor stripe. The electron beams therefore pass through the mask's apertures but are absorbed where they strike the mask at a point in which no aperture is formed.

Only about one-third of the total electron beam energy leaving the electron guns reaches the phosphor screen. The rest is interrupted by the shadow mask and converted into heat, so that the normal operating temperature of the shadow mask generally reaches 353 K. Since the shadow mask is generally made of a thin plate (0.1—0.3 mm) of cold rolled steel which essentially consists of iron, it has a large thermal expansion coefficient, as much as about $1.2 \times 10^{-5}/K$ (at a temperature of 273 K—373 K). The mask frame, which supports the skirt portion of the shadow mask, is much heavier, being made of cold rolled steel of about 1.0 mm thickness. The mask frame also is generally coated with a black oxide layer. Consequently, when the shadow mask is bombarded with electron beams, heat will readily be conducted or radiated from the skirt portion of the mask to the mask frame, and the temperature of the periphery of the major face of the shadow mask will be considerably lower than the temperature of the centre of the major face. This temperature differential causes a distortion in the mask called "doming". Doming is a localized distortion, caused by differential heating, in which a portion (commonly the central portion) of the

shadow mask's major face expands more than another portion (commonly the periphery) of the major face, causing the warmer portion to swell in the direction of the screen. As a result, the distance between the shadow mask and the phosphor screen is reduced below the proper distance necessary to maintain the critical alignment between each electron beam, the apertures, and the corresponding phosphor stripes. Deterioration of colour purity therefore occurs. Doming is particularly noticeable when the device (television receiver or monitor) containing the colour cathode ray tube is first turned on. It is also particularly noticeable when one portion of the image being produced by the colour cathode ray tube is much brighter than the rest of the image.

Various schemes have been proposed to solve the heating problem. For example, U.S. Patent 2,826,583 issued on March 11, 1958, showed a black carbon layer deposited on the surface of the shadow mask to improve radiation. However, because of the constant expansion and contraction of the shadow mask, pieces of these black carbon layers break off inside the envelope and create problems by lodging in apertures of the shadow mask or in various locations within the electron gun.

In U.S. Patent 3,887,828, issued on June 3, 1975 (and the corresponding Japanese Patent Disclosure 50—44771, disclosed on April 22, 1975), it is proposed that the electron gun side of the shadow mask be covered in succession by three layers of material: a porous manganese dioxide layer, an aluminium layer, and a nickel oxide or nickel-iron oxide evaporated layer. In this type of shadow mask, heat generated by electron beam bombardment spreads throughout the surface of the triple layer but is not conducted to the shadow mask because the thermal conductivity of porous manganese dioxide is extremely low. This triple-layered shadow mask effectively prevents the high temperatures which cause shadow mask doming; but the article is ill suited for mass production because of the large amount of equipment needed and the long production time necessary to produce such a mask.

In British patent specification No. 2080612A, a shadow mask is described having a layer of a heavy metal with an atomic number in excess of 70 and a high electron reflection coefficient. The layer is applied to the mask by spraying.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a colour cathode ray tube having a shadow mask in which doming is reduced or eliminated.

In one aspect of the present invention a layer consisting essentially of a ceramic material is bonded to a major face of the shadow mask. This ceramic layer has a coefficient of thermal expansion that is smaller at the same temperature than the coefficient of thermal expansion of the shadow mask so that the shadow mask has residual tensile stress. The ceramic layer is preferably attached to the surface of the shadow mask by high temperature heat treatment so that, when

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the shadow mask with the ceramic layer cools, the metal of the mask retains a residual tensile stress tending to expand the mask. Therefore, when the ceramic-layered mask is heated to ordinary operating temperatures, there is hardly any expansion, only a reduction in the residual tensile stress.

The invention also provides a method of making a shadow mask for a colour cathode ray tube, characterised in that the mask is given residual tensile stress at room temperature in order that the mask may have dimensional stability over a range of temperature above room temperature.

The invention will be more readily understood by way of example from the following description of a colour cathode ray tube, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a colour cathode ray tube to which this invention may be applied,

Figures 2A, 2B and 2C are schematic diagrams illustrating the relationship between a metal shadow mask and a ceramic layer applied thereto,

Figure 3 is a graph of potential energy versus interatomic spacing within the metal of a shadow mask, and

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a portion of a shadow mask produced in accordance with one embodiment of the invention.

As shown in Figure 4, shadow mask 5 has a layer 53 covering the entire surface of the electron gun side of the major face 51 of mask 5 except in the area of apertures 52. Layer 53, which consists essentially of a ceramic material such as crystalline lead borate glass (for example, as sold by Asahi Glass Company, Ltd. as ASF-1307) is chemically bonded or sealed to the shadow mask by high temperature heat treatment.

In order to form the ceramic layer on the shadow mask, a solution of lead borate glass mixed with a vehicle such as butyl acetate containing several percent by weight of nitrocellulose is sprayed on the electron gun side of the major face of the shadow mask. This is accomplished before the panel of the cathode ray tube's envelope is sealed to the funnel. Next, the panel (with the shadow mask attached) and the funnel, supported next to the panel, are passed through a furnace which maintains them at a minimum temperature of 713K for at least 35 minutes. During this heat treatment, the layer of crystalline lead borate glass fuses and is bonded to the shadow mask, and the panel and the funnel sections of the envelope are sealed to each other.

Crystalline lead borate glass may crystallize when the amount of lead monoxide (PbO) contained in the glass is within the range of 44%—93% by weight. The crystallization is especially stable within the range of 70%—85% by weight of lead monoxide; and this range is suitable for mass production of shadow masks according to this example. Non-crystalline or amorphous glass, which melts at a temperature just above its softening temperature, is not suitable as the ceramic layer on a shadow mask, especially for a layer on the electron gun face of

the mask, because that side of the mask reaches higher temperatures (up to about 573K) than the screen side of the mask. Therefore, crystalline glass such as lead borate glass, the re-softening temperature of which is from 623K to 873K, is preferable for the ceramic layer. Although there is a slight drawback to using crystalline glass—the manufacturing facility must have a furnace capable of heating the shadow mask to a bonding temperature between 673 and 873K for sufficient time (usually about 30 minutes) to fuse the glass and bond it to the mask—this drawback is overcome by simultaneously fusing and bonding the ceramic layer to the shadow mask and sealing together the funnel and panel portions of the envelope. In such an arrangement, it is preferable to include zinc oxide (ZnO) or cupric oxide (CuO) in the lead borate glass.

A shadow mask with a ceramic layer is capable of greatly reducing thermal expansion caused by initial heating of the shadow mask due to electron beam bombardment, because the shadow mask remains stretched or expanded due to the stress provided by the bonded ceramic layer. Thus, a cathode ray tube including such a shadow mask has good colour purity and greatly reduced or eliminated doming. Figure 2 illustrates schematically the reason for the improved performance of this shadow mask. Figure 2A shows the relative lengths L of a portion of the ceramic layer 11 and a portion of the shadow mask 12, at the bonding temperature, for example 713K. If both the mask and the layer are cooled to room temperature when separated from one another, the length of the glass l_g is greater than that of the shadow mask l_m as shown in Figure 2B because the coefficient of thermal expansion of the glass is less than that of the metal. For lead borate glass containing 70%—85% by weight of lead monoxide, the coefficient of thermal expansion is $0.7\text{--}1.2 \times 10^{-5}/\text{K}$, which is generally less than the $1.2 \times 10^{-5}/\text{K}$ coefficient for cold rolled steel, of which the shadow mask is composed. On the other hand, when the shadow mask is bonded to the ceramic layer at the bonding temperature and then both are cooled to room temperature, as shown in Figure 2C, both pieces together contract to a length l which is shorter than the room temperature length l_g of the glass alone but longer than the room temperature length l_m of the shadow mask alone. This produces a residual tensile stress in the shadow mask and a residual compressive stress in the glass and prevents the shadow mask from fully contracting to its room temperature dimensions. The residual compressive stress in the glass is schematically illustrated by the arrows P_c , and the residual tensile stress in the metal is schematically illustrated by the arrows P_t . Since the glass has a compressive strength about ten times its tensile strength, it is desirable that a slight compressive stress be maintained in the glass layer in order to balance the thermal expansive stress of the shadow mask. Lead borate glass containing 70%—85% by weight of lead monoxide is suitable from this

point of view because the coefficient of thermal expansion of the glass is generally less than that of the steel shadow mask. (Even glass compositions whose coefficients of thermal expansion are close to, or equal to, that of the attached mask may be used if the glass is bonded to the electron gun side of the mask, because the glass then reduces the heating of the mask due to electron bombardment. It is still preferable, however, to bond to the shadow mask a ceramic having a coefficient of thermal expansion *less than* that of the mask). A desirable thickness of the ceramic layer is 20–30 μm . Such a thickness will provide sufficient strength to withstand the tendency of the shadow mask to expand while at the same time not stressing the mask enough to deform it.

When a colour cathode ray tube is constructed as outlined above, thermal expansion of the shadow mask caused by heating due to electron beam bombardment can be greatly reduced because the mask is maintained in an expanded condition. Figure 3 is a graph of potential energy versus interatomic spacing within the metal of a shadow mask. Since vibrations of the atoms are not harmonic, the potential curve is asymmetric about the point of minimum potential—absolute zero point Z. Points A and B in Figure 3, represent the limits of vibration of atoms at room temperature. At that temperature, the mean spacing between atoms is A_R . Points C and D represent the limits of vibration of atoms at a temperature above room temperature. At the temperature represented by C and D, the mean spacing between adjacent atoms is A_H . As can be seen in Figure 3, the mean spacing between adjacent atoms increases with an increase in the amplitude of vibration because of the asymmetry of the potential curve. This phenomenon, the change in mean interatomic spacing with changes in temperature, is well known on the macroscopic scale as thermal expansion of solids.

The exact amount of expansion is given by the difference between A_H and A_R . However, in a shadow mask with residual tensile stress maintained by a bonded ceramic layer as described, the amount of expansion due to heating is reduced. In a shadow mask according to the invention, the interatomic spacing at room temperature (U_r) is greater than the interatomic spacing at room temperature (u) of a conventional shadow mask because of the residual tensile stress. The amount of expansion due to heating is therefore $(A_H - A_R) (u/U_r)$. In other words, the amount of expansion due to heat is reduced by the ratio of the mean room temperature interatomic spacing of a shadow mask without the ceramic layer to that of a shadow mask with the ceramic layer.

The ceramic-layered shadow mask not only reduces expansion by mechanically limiting expansion of the steel shadow mask but also serves to insulate the mask from becoming heated initially, further reducing shadow mask expansion. If the ceramic layer is placed on the electron gun side of the shadow mask, since the

thermal conductivity of lead borate glass is extremely small, heat caused by electron beam bombardment tends to radiate from the ceramic layer before being conducted to the shadow mask below.

A shadow mask manufactured as described may be used, for example, in a twenty-one-inch-type colour cathode ray tube. Such a tube ordinarily has a shadow mask made of cold rolled steel of 0.2 mm thickness. In order to prepare the ceramic layer, the material ASF-1307 (made by Asahi Glass Company, Ltd.), which includes lead borate glass with a thermal expansion coefficient of about $1.0 \times 10^{-5}/\text{K}$ at temperatures near the sealing temperature, is sprayed on to the electron gun side of the major face of a shadow mask and crystallized by the process described above. This produces a ceramic layer with a thickness of about 25 μm . For comparison, the radius of curvature in the horizontal direction of the shadow mask is about 1 m, the distance between the centres of adjacent phosphor stripes is about 260 μm , and the light absorbing stripes between phosphor stripes have a width of about 120 μm .

A colour cathode ray tube constructed as described above, having a shadow mask made in accordance with the invention, was operated for 5 minutes at 25 kV_{DC} anode voltage and 1.5 mA_{DC} anode current. At that time, the maximum displacement of the electron beam in the horizontal direction on the phosphor screen was measured in order to evaluate doming. The measurement was taken in the region 140 mm from the centre of the screen, where doming is most severe. (Although the screen employs negative landing construction, meaning that the electron beam covers not only the full width of the phosphor stripe but also extends into both light absorbing stripes on either side of the phosphor stripe, the displacement of the electron beam may be measured by measuring the brightness of the phosphor). When this measurement was made in a cathode ray tube constructed in accordance with this invention, the displacement of the electron beam was only 66 μm , well below the 75 μm considered to be the maximum permissible displacement for acceptable colour purity of the green phosphor stripes, which are most affected in brightness. By contrast, a conventional colour cathode ray tube, when measured using the same procedure, had an electron beam displacement of 85 μm , which is outside the acceptable range for colour purity.

Since the shadow mask would probably be vibrated when the cathode ray tube is operated, and since the shadow mask has a heavy glass layer on its major face, vibration of the shadow mask of the invention will be considered as follows. It may be assumed that the shadow mask would be vibrated, with the skirt portion fixed, by external vibrations such as the sound from the television speaker (especially low frequency sound). In general, the maximum displacement (J) of a beam which is simply supported at both ends is given by



$$J = \frac{5WL^4}{384EI}$$

where L is length of the beam between both fixed ends, W is the weight of a unit length of beam, E is Young's modulus, and I is the second moment in cross section of the beam. Therefore, displacement J of the shadow mask will increase when the weight of the major face of the shadow mask increases. However, since the stiffness of the shadow mask may be increased by extending the ceramic layer to the skirt portion, excessive vibration of the shadow mask may be prevented.

The ceramic layer may also be bonded to the screen side of the shadow mask, in addition to (or instead of) the electron gun side. A black oxide layer covering the surface of the shadow mask improves bonding between the shadow mask and the ceramic layer (such as lead borate glass) because the oxide layer activates and strengthens chemical bonding between the shadow mask and the ceramic layer.

The ceramic layer may also be applied effectively to shadow masks made of materials, such as Invar (trademark for an alloy of iron with about 35.5 to 36 percent nickel), upon which a black oxide layer is difficult to form. The ceramic layer itself may be blackened if a black pigment, such as manganese dioxide (MnO_2) or cobalt (III) oxide (Co_2O_3), is added to the lead borate glass before coating the mask. So, when a shadow mask made of Invar is provided with a ceramic layer made of lead borate glass containing a black pigment, the shadow mask has an improved emissivity. In addition, the black ceramic layer is much more securely attached than prior art carbon layers because its coupling to the shadow mask is a strong chemical bond.

Claims

1. A colour cathode ray tube comprising: an envelope having a neck portion (3) and a panel portion (1); electron gun means (6) within the neck portion (3) for emitting an electron beam directed toward the panel portion (1); a plurality of coloured phosphor stripes (4) on the panel portion (1), which emit coloured light when struck by the electron beam; and a shadow mask (5) between the panel portion (1) and the electron gun means (6) which is arranged to cause the electron beam to strike the correct colour phosphor stripe while preventing the electron beam from striking another colour phosphor stripe, and which has a major face (51) containing a plurality of apertures (52), and a skirt portion (8) extending from the periphery of the major face, and the major face of which carries a layer (53); characterised in that the layer (53) consists essentially of a ceramic material which is bonded to the major face (51) and which has a coefficient of thermal expansion that is smaller at the same temperature than the coefficient of thermal expansion of the shadow mask (5) so

that the shadow mask (5) has residual tensile stress.

2. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in claim 1, wherein the layer (53) is bonded to said major face by heat treatment.

3. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in claim 2, wherein the layer (53) extends to at least part of the skirt portion (8).

4. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the layer (53) is or contains glass.

5. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in claim 4, wherein the layer (53) comprises crystalline glass.

6. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in claim 5, wherein the glass is lead borate glass.

7. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in claim 6, wherein the lead borate glass includes from 70% to 85% by weight of lead monoxide (PbO).

8. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the layer (53) includes a black pigment.

9. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in claim 8, wherein the black pigment consists essentially of manganese dioxide (MnO_2).

10. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in claim 8, wherein said black pigment consists essentially of cobalt (III) oxide (Co_2O_3).

11. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein an oxide layer is interposed between the said major face (51) and the ceramic layer (53).

12. A method of making a shadow mask (5) for a colour cathode ray tube, characterised in that the mask is given residual tensile stress at room temperature, in order that the mask may have dimensional stability over a range of temperatures above room temperature, by bonding a layer (53) of ceramic material to at least one major face of the mask (5) at a temperature at the top of the range and at least as high as the intended normal operating temperature of the mask.

13. A method according to claim 12, characterised in that at least one major face of the mask (5) is coated with ceramic material, and sufficient heat is applied to the coated mask to fuse the material and bond it to the mask.

Patentansprüche

1. Farbfernsehkathodenstrahlröhre, mit einem Kolben mit einem Halsteil (3) und einem Frontteil (1), mit Elektronenkanonenmitteln (6) innerhalb des Halsteiles (3) zur Aussendung eines Elektronenstrahles in Richtung auf den Frontteil (1), mit mehreren gefärbten Phosphorstreifen (4) auf dem Frontteil (1), die farbiges Licht aussenden, wenn sie von einem Elektronenstrahl getroffen werden, und mit einer Schattenmaske (5) zwischen dem Frontteil (1) und den Elektronenkanonenmitteln (6), welche so angeordnet ist, daß der Elektronenstrahl den richtigen Farbphosphorstreifen trifft, während er den Elektronenstrahl

$$J = \frac{5WL^4}{384EI}$$

where L is length of the beam between both fixed ends, W is the weight of a unit length of beam, E is Young's modulus, and I is the second moment in cross section of the beam. Therefore, displacement J of the shadow mask will increase when the weight of the major face of the shadow mask increases. However, since the stiffness of the shadow mask may be increased by extending the ceramic layer to the skirt portion, excessive vibration of the shadow mask may be prevented.

The ceramic layer may also be bonded to the screen side of the shadow mask, in addition to (or instead of) the electron gun side. A black oxide layer covering the surface of the shadow mask improves bonding between the shadow mask and the ceramic layer (such as lead borate glass) because the oxide layer activates and strengthens chemical bonding between the shadow mask and the ceramic layer.

The ceramic layer may also be applied effectively to shadow masks made of materials, such as Invar (trademark for an alloy of iron with about 35.5 to 36 percent nickel), upon which a black oxide layer is difficult to form. The ceramic layer itself may be blackened if a black pigment, such as manganese dioxide (MnO_2) or cobalt (III) oxide (Co_2O_3), is added to the lead borate glass before coating the mask. So, when a shadow mask made of Invar is provided with a ceramic layer made of lead borate glass containing a black pigment, the shadow mask has an improved emissivity. In addition, the black ceramic layer is much more securely attached than prior art carbon layers because its coupling to the shadow mask is a strong chemical bond.

Claims

1. A colour cathode ray tube comprising: an envelope having a neck portion (3) and a panel portion (1); electron gun means (6) within the neck portion (3) for emitting an electron beam directed toward the panel portion (1); a plurality of coloured phosphor stripes (4) on the panel portion (1), which emit coloured light when struck by the electron beam; and a shadow mask (5) between the panel portion (1) and the electron gun means (6) which is arranged to cause the electron beam to strike the correct colour phosphor stripe while preventing the electron beam from striking another colour phosphor stripe, and which has a major face (51) containing a plurality of apertures (52), and a skirt portion (8) extending from the periphery of the major face, and the major face of which carries a layer (53); characterised in that the layer (53) consists essentially of a ceramic material which is bonded to the major face (51) and which has a coefficient of thermal expansion that is smaller at the same temperature than the coefficient of thermal expansion of the shadow mask (5) so

that the shadow mask (5) has residual tensile stress.

2. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in claim 1, wherein the layer (53) is bonded to said major face by heat treatment.

3. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in claim 2, wherein the layer (53) extends to at least part of the skirt portion (8).

4. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the layer (53) is or contains glass.

5. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in claim 4, wherein the layer (53) comprises crystalline glass.

6. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in claim 5, wherein the glass is lead borate glass.

7. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in claim 6, wherein the lead borate glass includes from 70% to 85% by weight of lead monoxide (PbO).

8. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the layer (53) includes a black pigment.

9. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in claim 8, wherein the black pigment consists essentially of manganese dioxide (MnO_2).

10. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in claim 8, wherein said black pigment consists essentially of cobalt (III) oxide (Co_2O_3).

11. A colour cathode ray tube as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein an oxide layer is interposed between the said major face (51) and the ceramic layer (53).

12. A method of making a shadow mask (5) for a colour cathode ray tube, characterised in that the mask is given residual tensile stress at room temperature, in order that the mask may have dimensional stability over a range of temperatures above room temperature, by bonding a layer (53) of ceramic material to at least one major face of the mask (5) at a temperature at the top of the range and at least as high as the intended normal operating temperature of the mask.

13. A method according to claim 12, characterised in that at least one major face of the mask (5) is coated with ceramic material, and sufficient heat is applied to the coated mask to fuse the material and bond it to the mask.

Patentansprüche

1. Farbfernsehkathodenstrahlröhre, mit einem Kolben mit einem Halsteil (3) und einem Frontteil (1), mit Elektronenkanonenmitteln (6) innerhalb des Halsteiles (3) zur Aussendung eines Elektronenstrahles in Richtung auf den Frontteil (1), mit mehreren gefärbten Phosphorstreifen (4) auf dem Frontteil (1), die farbiges Licht aussenden, wenn sie von einem Elektronenstrahl getroffen werden, und mit einer Schattenmaske (5) zwischen dem Frontteil (1) und den Elektronenkanonenmitteln (6), welche so angeordnet ist, daß der Elektronenstrahl den richtigen Farbphosphorstreifen trifft, während er den Elektronenstrahl



daran hindert, auf einen anderen Farbphosphorstreifen aufzutreffen, und welche eine größere Unterfläche (51) mit einer Vielzahl von Ausnehmungen (52) und einen Schurzteile (8) aufweist, der sich vom Rand der größeren Fläche aus erstreckt, wobei die größere Fläche eine Schicht (53) trägt, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Schicht (53) im wesentlichen aus einem keramischen Material besteht, das an der größeren Fläche (51) angeklebt ist und das einen Wärmeausdehnungskoeffizienten hat, der bei der gleichen Temperatur kleiner ist als der Wärmeausdehnungskoeffizient der Schattenmaske (5), so daß die Schattenmaske (5) Restzugspannungen aufweist.

2. Farbfernsehkathodenstrahlröhre nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Schicht (53) durch Wärmebehandlung an der größeren Fläche angeklebt ist.

3. Farbfernsehkathodenstrahlröhre nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Schicht (53) sich wenigstens über einen Teil des Schurzteiles (8) erstreckt.

4. Farbfernsehkathodenstrahlröhre nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Schicht (53) Glas ist oder enthält.

5. Farbfernsehkathodenstrahlröhre nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Schicht (53) aus kristallinem Glas besteht.

6. Farbfernsehkathodenstrahlröhre nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Glas Bleiboratglas ist.

7. Farbfernsehkathodenstrahlröhre nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Bleiboratglas 70 bis 85 Gew.% von Bleimonoxid (BbO) aufweist.

8. Farbfernsehkathodenstrahlröhre nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Schicht (53) ein schwarzes Pigment aufweist.

9. Farbfernsehkathodenstrahlröhre nach Anspruch 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das schwarze Pigment im wesentlichen aus Mangan-dioxid (MnO_2) besteht.

10. Farbfernsehkathodenstrahlröhre nach Anspruch 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das schwarze Pigment im wesentlichen aus Kobalt(II)-Oxid (Co_2O_3) besteht.

11. Farbfernsehkathodenstrahlröhre nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Oxidschicht zwischen der größeren Fläche (51) und der keramischen Schicht (53) angeordnet ist.

12. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Schattenmaske (5) für eine Farbfernsehkathodenstrahlröhre, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Maske mit einer Restzugspannung bei Raumtemperatur versehen wird, damit die Maske eine Abmessungsstabilität über einen Bereich von Temperaturen oberhalb von Raumtemperaturen hat, indem eine Schicht (53) aus keramischem Material auf die größere Fläche der Maske (5) bei einer Temperatur am oberen Ende des Bereichs und wenigstens so hoch wie die beabsichtigte normale Arbeitstemperatur der Maske angeklebt wird.

13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, dadurch

gekennzeichnet, daß wenigstens eine größere Fläche der Maske mit einem keramischen Material beschichtet wird und daß nachfolgend Wärme der beschichteten Maske zugeführt wird, um das Material zu schmelzen und es mit der Maske zu verkleben.

Revendications

1. Tube à rayons cathodiques ou cinescope en couleurs qui comprend:

une enveloppe comportant un col (3) et un panneau (1); un ou plusieurs canons à électrons (6) dans le col (1) afin d'émettre un faisceau d'électrons dirigé vers ledit panneau (1); un certain nombre de bandes de phosphore colorées (4) sur le panneau (1), qui émettent une lumière colorée quand elles sont frappées par ledit faisceau d'électrons; et un masque perforé (5), placé entre le panneau (1) et les canons à électrons (6), qui est conçu pour faire en sorte que ledit faisceau d'électrons frappe la bande de phosphore colorée voulue, tout en l'empêchant d'en frapper une autre, et qui a une grande face (51), percée d'un grand nombre d'ouvertures ou de trous (52), et une jupe (8) s'étendant du pourtour de ladite grande face, laquelle grande face porte une couche (53), caractérisé en ce que ladite couche (53) est essentiellement constituée par une matière céramique qui est liée à la grande face (51) et qui a un coefficient de dilatation thermique qui, à température égale, est plus petit que le coefficient de dilatation thermique du masque perforé (5), ce qui fait que ce dernier présente une contrainte de tension résiduelle.

2. Tube à rayons cathodiques en couleurs selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que la couche (53) est rendue solidaire de ladite grande face par un traitement thermique.

3. Tube à rayons cathodiques selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que la couche (53) s'étend jusqu'à une partie, au moins, de la jupe (8).

4. Tube à rayons cathodiques en couleurs selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 3, caractérisé en ce que la couche (53) est ou contient du verre.

5. Tube à rayons cathodiques en couleurs selon la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce que la couche (53) comprend du verre cristallin.

6. Tube à rayons cathodiques en couleurs selon la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce que ce verre est un verre au borate de plomb.

7. Tube à rayons cathodiques en couleurs selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que ce verre contient entre 70% et 85% en poids de monoxyde de plomb (PbO).

8. Tube à rayons cathodiques en couleurs selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes 1 à 7, caractérisé en ce que la couche (53) contient un pigment noir.

9. Tube à rayons cathodiques en couleurs selon la revendication 8, caractérisé en ce que ce pigment noir est essentiellement du bioxyde de manganèse (MnO_2).

10. Tube à rayons cathodiques en couleurs selon



la revendication 9, caractérisé en ce que ledit pigment noir est essentiellement de l'oxyde de cobalt (Co_2O_3).

11. Tube à rayons cathodiques en couleurs selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 10, caractérisé en ce qu'une couche d'oxyde est interposée entre ladite grande face (51) et la couche de céramique (53).

12. Procédé pour produire un masque perforé (5) pour un tube à rayons cathodiques en couleurs, caractérisé en ce que l'on confère au masque une certaine contrainte de tension résiduelle à la température ambiante, afin que le masque puisse avoir une certaine stabilité dimensionnelle

sur une certaine plage de températures supérieures à la température ambiante, en fixant une couche (53) de matière céramique, au moins, sur l'une des grandes faces du masque (5) à une température située au sommet de ladite plage de températures et qui est, au moins, égale à la température de fonctionnement ou de service prévue dudit masque.

13. Procédé selon la revendication 12, caractérisé en ce qu'on couvre, au moins, l'une des grandes faces du masque (5) avec une matière céramique, et on chauffe suffisamment pour que ladite matière fonde et que la couche se soude au masque.

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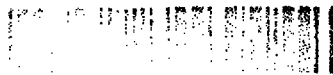
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