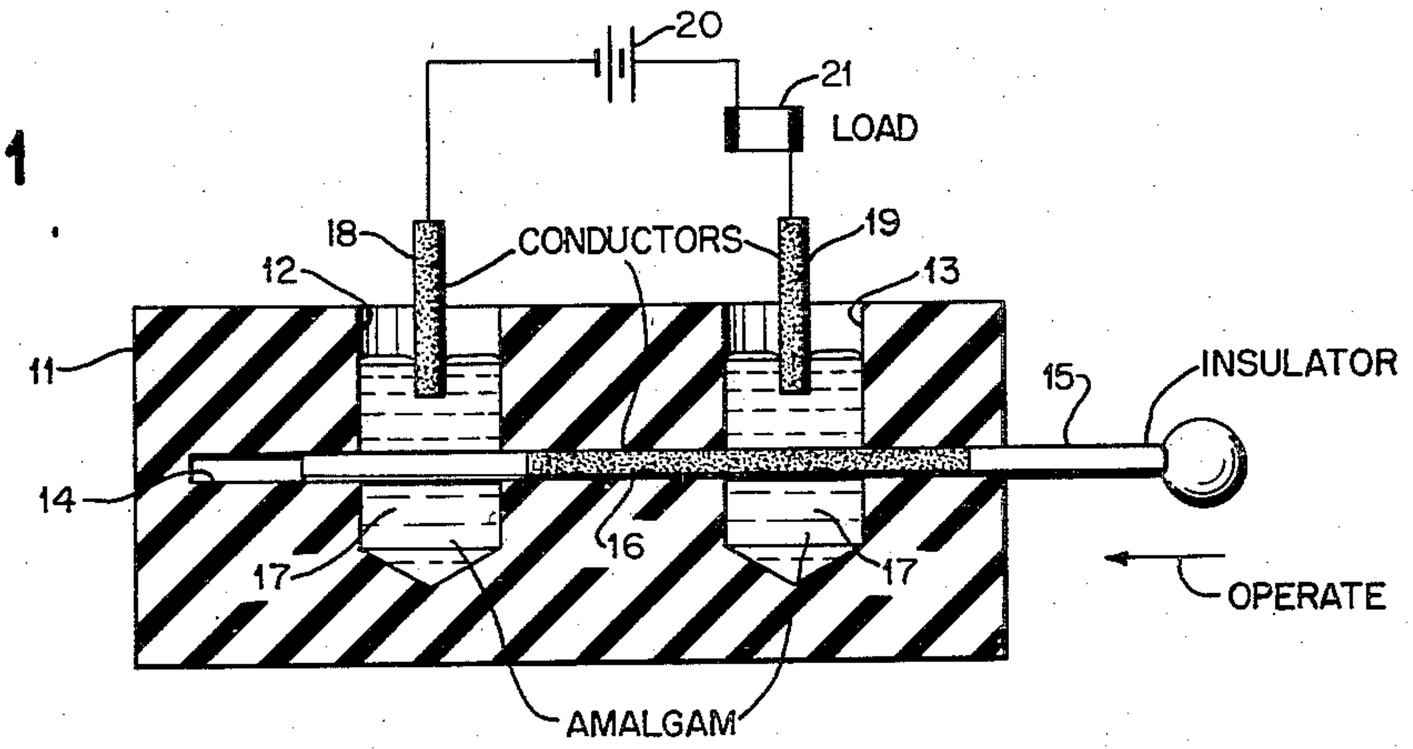
Sept. 2, 1958 M. J. KELLY ET AL 2,850,382

AMALGAM CONTACT MATERIAL

Filed Dec. 28, 1954 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1



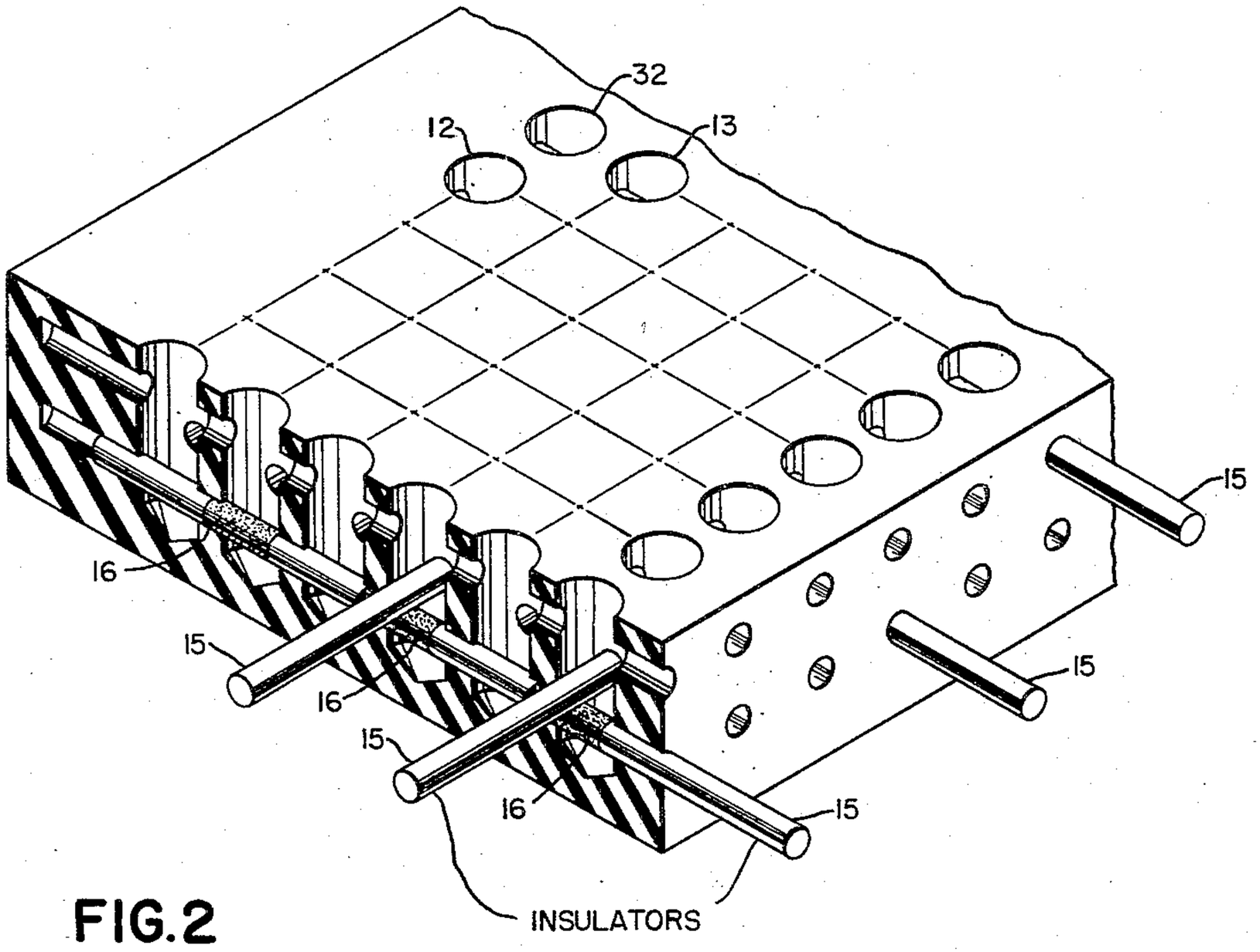


FIG. 2

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AMALGAM CONTACT MATERIAL

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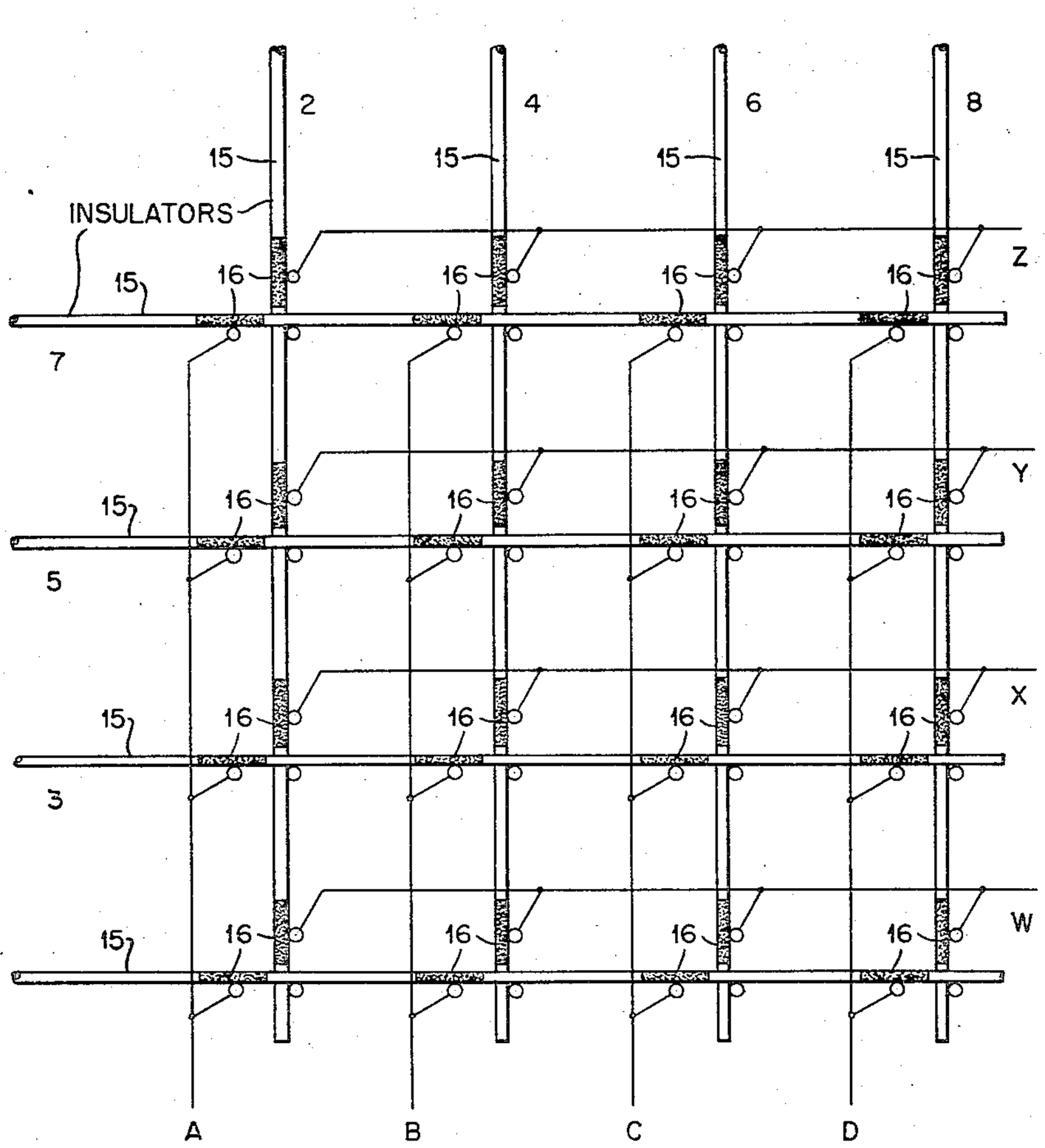
FIG. 3



OPERATE	CONNECTED
1-2	A-W
1-4	B-W
1-6	C-W
1-8	D-W
3-2	A-X
3-4	B-X
3-6	C-X
3-8	D-X

FIG. 4

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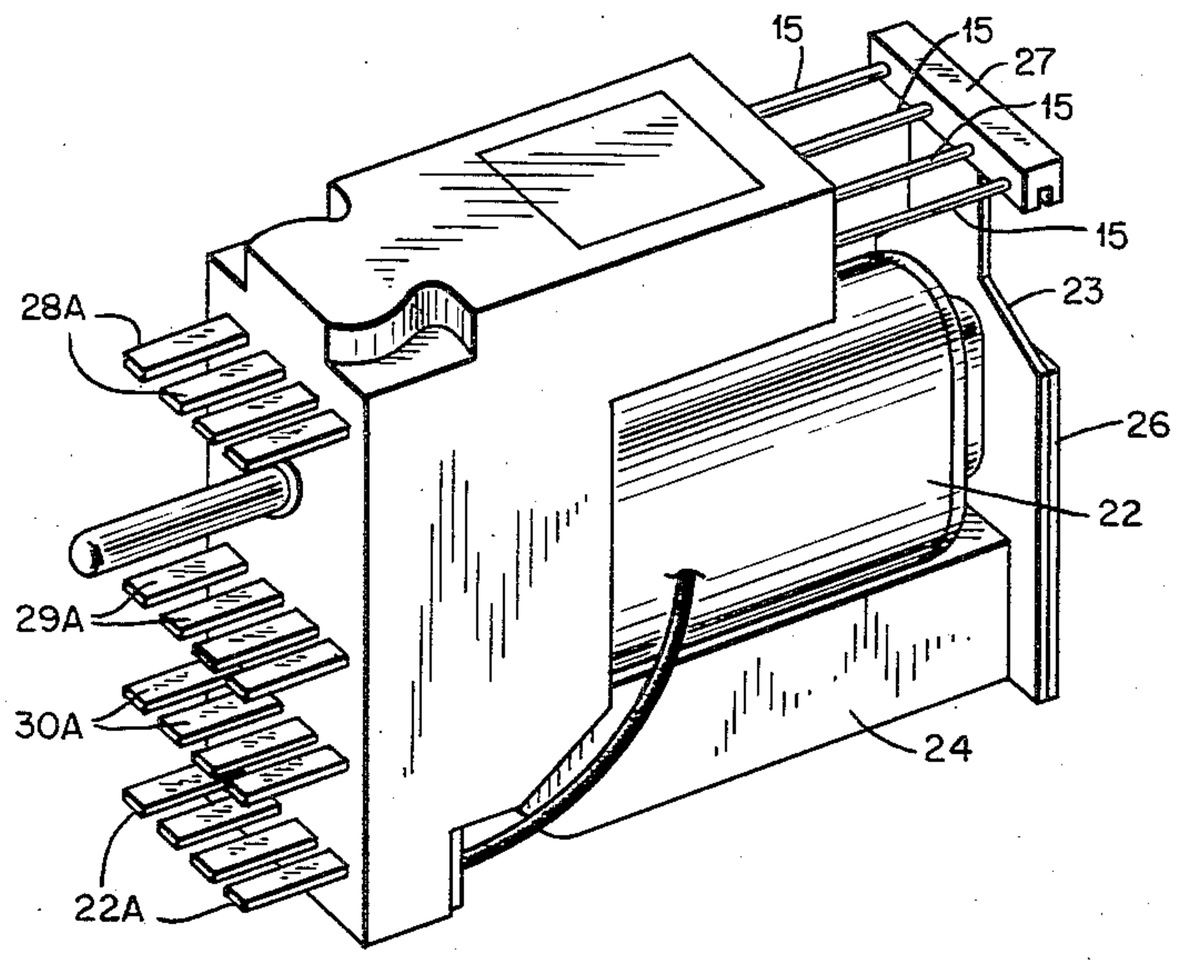

FIG.5

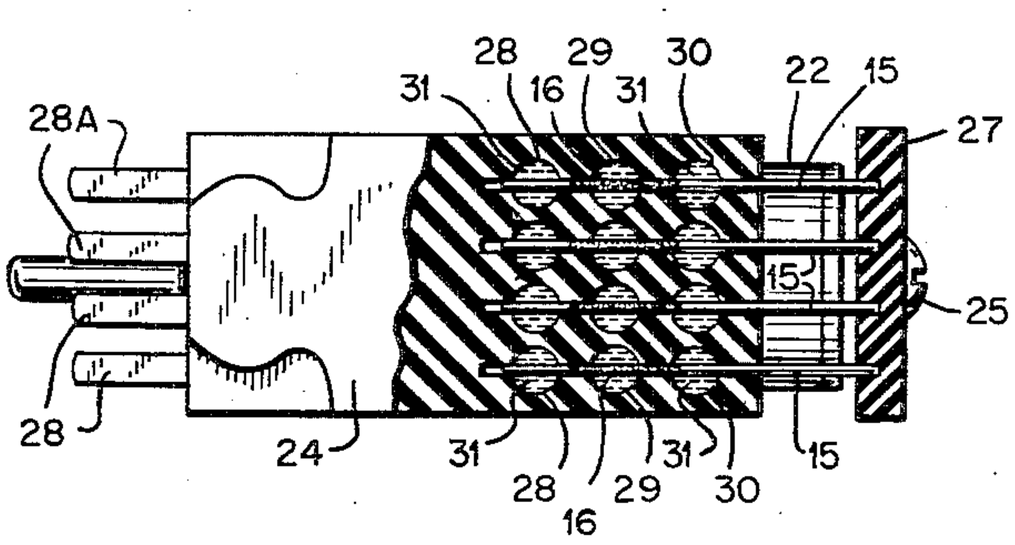

FIG.6

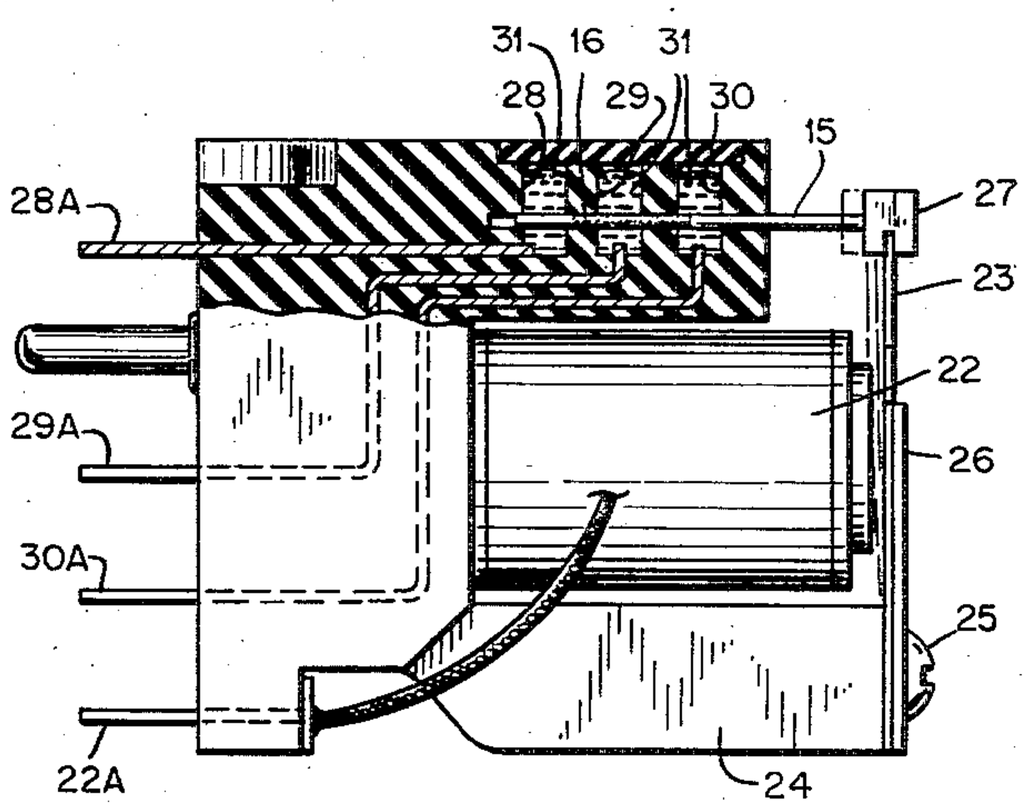

FIG.7

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AMALGAM CONTACT MATERIAL

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Application December 28, 1954, Serial No. 478,091

1 Claim. (Cl. 75—169)

This invention relates to electrical circuit making devices generally, and is particularly directed to contacting devices employing metals engaging with a semi-liquid substance.

More concisely stated, a general object of the present invention resides in the provision of means adapted to use mercuric amalgams as a contact material in electrical circuit making devices.

Liquid mercury has long been used in prior art devices as an electrical contact material. Many investigations have shown that when mercury in its pure liquid state is sealed along with contact wires in an enclosed vessel containing an inert atmosphere, a highly efficient circuit maker is produced.

A property of mercury is its power to form liquid metallic solutions, or amalgams. It is this peculiar property of mercury which is of particular interest for application as an electrical circuit contact for use in air.

Accordingly, a principal object of the invention resides in a novel means using mercuric amalgams as an electrical circuit contact.

An object of the invention resides in the provision of a novel electrical relay.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of means enabling a relay to operate its contacts with a complete absence of bounce.

It may be pointed out here that a relay contact, formulated according to the traditional methods, generally results in a relay that cannot be safely used in electronic circuits without the use of auxiliary electrical elements for filtering out spurious impulses created by contact bounce.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a wide range of amalgams that may be used as contact materials and are eminently adapted for use in electronic circuitry.

Yet another object of the invention resides in the provision of means for establishing a plurality of contact types.

Still another object of the invention resides in the provision of an amalgam contact device which continuously forces impurities and contamination away from the contact surface.

A feature of the invention resides in the provision of physically stable amalgams.

Another feature of the invention resides in the provision of amalgams which will not wet, or adhere, to non-amalgamating metals, glass or plastics.

Still another feature of the invention resides in the provision of amalgams which inhibit oxidization at operating temperatures.

Other objects of the invention will be pointed out in the following description and claim and illustrated in accompanying drawings, which disclose, by way of examples, the principle of the invention and the best mode, which has been contemplated, of applying that principle.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 shows the construction of a mercuric amalgam electrical circuit making element.

Fig. 2 shows a matrix switch constructed according to the invention.

Fig. 3 illustrates an electrical circuit for the matrix switch of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a chart showing circuit connection combinations for the circuit of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 illustrates the exterior form of a relay constructed according to the principles herein outlined.

Fig. 6 is a top view of the relay in partial section.

Fig. 7 is a side view of the relay in partial section.

Now, referring to Fig. 1, the principle of operation of the novel contact maker is explained.

In a block **11** of a suitable insulating material there may be drilled a pair of holes **12** and **13**. A third hole **14**, smaller in diameter is drilled from another side of block **11** so as to intersect with holes **12** and **13**.

Introduced into hole **14** is an insulating member, or plunger, **15**. There should be a snug, yet freely sliding, fit between member **15** and hole **14**. Plunger **15** is provided with an annular collar **16** which may be formed from a conductive material which preferably should be capable of being wetted by the amalgam but, on the other hand, should not amalgamate therewith. A mercuric amalgam **17** is now introduced into holes **12** and **13**, and a pair of conductors **18** and **19**, having the same properties as conductor **16**, are submerged in the amalgam.

An external circuit may be connected to conductors **18** and **19**. For purposes of illustration, a circuit is shown by battery **20** and a load **21**.

With the insulating member **15** in the position shown, an electrical circuit is partially completed from battery **20**, through the load **21**, terminal **19**, amalgam **17** to the annular member **16**. All that is necessary to complete the circuit and energize the load is to push member **15** in the direction shown so as to move member **16** into contacting engagement with the amalgam **17** in hole **12** whereupon the electric circuit will be established through the amalgam and terminal **18** back to the battery.

The amalgams.—The amalgam contact

The contact maker which is hereinabove described is desired to operate in air so as to obviate the inconvenient necessity of enclosing the operating parts within a vacuum or within an inert atmosphere. Metallic mercury is incapable of being used in such a contact maker design as it would contaminate and would leak out of the port **14** thereby rendering the device useless.

It is desirable that the amalgam be physically stable and such stability is found to be enhanced by the use of noble metals—among these, gold, silver and palladium are especially suitable.

Mercury-gold amalgams have been compounded and it has been noted that for electrical contact purposes the following percentages of gold (by weight) may be amalgamated with mercury to form suitable contact materials.

The percentages of gold as an 80 mesh powder are: 5.5%, 9.3%, 11.5%, 13.3% and 17.3%.

Mercury-palladium amalgams have been compounded and it has been noted that for electrical contact purposes the following percentages of palladium (by weight) may be amalgamated with mercury to form suitable contact materials.

The percentages of palladium as an 80 mesh powder are: 2.55%, 3.70%, 4.56% and 6.85%.

Mercury-silver amalgams have been compounded and it has been noted that for electrical contact purposes the following percentages of silver (by weight) may be amalgamated with mercury to form suitable contact materials.

The percentages of silver as precipitated flowers are: 5.5%, 7.20%, 9.70% and 14.33%. The percentage of silver as a 40 mesh powder is: 7.20%.

The percentages with silver-palladium precipitated silver flowers and 80 mesh palladium are as follows: 7.20% silver and .1% palladium and 14.33% silver and .1% palladium.

While all of the above amalgams are suitable for the contemplated purpose it has been observed that amalgams incorporating palladium are the most stable and that there appears to be no noticeable change in characteristics when allowed to stand over a long period of time. These desirable qualities are still observed when the percentages of palladium are reduced to 0.1%. In addition the incorporation of palladium tends to inhibit crystallization. While palladium may be combined with either gold or silver an especially suitable amalgam is secured by the use of the following percentages:

7.20% silver
0.10% palladium
92.7% mercury

In preparation, separate amalgams of silver and mercury, and palladium and mercury are prepared. These two amalgams are then combined to form the contact material.

Complementary contact materials

The movable contact shown in Fig. 1 may be termed the complementary contact. As is the case with the amalgam contact, it has been observed that care must be exercised in its choice. Certain desirable precautions may be enumerated:

(1) The materials should not contain impurities which will react with mercury,

(2) The material should be capable of being mercury wetted but there should be no amalgamation,

(3) The material should be a good conductor,

(4) The material should not form surface oxide films when used with mercury in air, and

(5) The material should preferably have a high melting point.

It has been found that tungsten, molybdenum, platinum, rhodium and nickel appear to satisfy the above criteria.

It has been observed that a rhodium plated nickel contact is of value.

Using the above materials, relays embodying the above described invention have been made and have operated successfully up to some 340 million cycles of operation and that these relays have been operated by using very small amounts of energy, and when so operated do not exhibit bounce characteristics on either make or break of the contacts.

The amalgam contact offers many possibilities in units other than relays. By combining pluralities of threes of amalgam filled holes **12**, **13** and **32**, as illustrated in Fig. 2, and wiring them, as shown in Fig. 3, a matrix switch of any size may be constructed.

Fig. 3 illustrates a switch of 16 combinations.

Figs. 6 and 7 show two different sections of the relay illustrated in Fig. 5.

The novel relay has provision for switching four sets of transfer contacts and comprises an operating coil **22** for operating an armature **23**. The armature **23** is spring **26** hingedly mounted upon the relay from **24** by screw means **25**. Fixed to the top edge of armature **23** is slotted bar **27** adapted to support at one end thereof each of four operating members **15**. As explained, in connected with Fig. 1, these operating members are slidably mounted in port holes drilled in a block, which in the instant case is a part of the relay frame **24**. Also cut into the relay frame are twelve round basins **28, 29** and **30** adapted to contain amalgam **31**.

In operation, relay coil **22** is energized by a source, not shown, through terminals **22A** to effect a movement of the armature **23** toward the left thereby moving operating members **15** carrying thereon annular complementary contacts **16**, such that each complementary contact **16** will leave basins **30** and become partially immersed in the amalgam of basins **28**, to thereby switch four separate circuits **29A** from terminals **30A** to terminals **28A**.

While there have been shown and described and pointed out the fundamental novel features of the invention as applied to a preferred embodiment, it will be understood that various omissions and substitutions and changes in the form and details of the device illustrated and in its operation may be made by those skilled in the art, without departing from the spirit of the invention. It is the intention, therefore, to be limited only as indicated by the scope of the following claim.

What is claimed is:

An electrically conducting fluid consisting of an amalgam of mercury with silver and palladium of approximately the range of 7.20 to 14.33 percentum of silver and 0.1 percentum palladium to mercury by weight.

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