Japanese Unexamined Utility Model Application Publication S50 - 55262 (1975)

[seal:] Japanese Government Revenue

[seal:] [illegible]

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Seal

Japanese Utility Model Registration Application

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September [handwritten:] 18, 1973

Commissioner of the Patent Office Mr. Hideo Saito

Title of the Invention

Heat Pipe

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List of Included Documents

(1) Power of Attorney 1 Copy 1 Copy (2) Specification (3) Figure 1 Copy (4) Copy of Application 1 Copy

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Specification

1. Title of the Invention

Heat Pipe

2. Claim

A heat pipe that transfers heat by a sealed container made of thermally conductive metal plates and a refrigerant enclosed in the sealed container, wherein with the semiconductor cooler [handwritten:] *heat pipe*, a portion of one or both of opposing upper and lower surfaces of the sealed container has a molded concavity, and a hole for component installation is provided in a concavity joining surface where the concavity and a flat surface opposing the concavity or an opposing concavity are joined together.

[handwritten:] Six characters corrected

3. Description

The present invention relates to an improvement of a heat pipe.

A heat pipe, which is widely used as a means of releasing heat from an internal component of a computer, as a heat-control means of a nuclear reactor, as a heat-control means of an artificial satellite, and in other uses as an effective means of efficient heat transfer,

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has a wick with a capillary action affixed to an inner wall of a sealed container of an airtight structure by brazing or the like and encloses an appropriate amount of refrigerant such as Freon, ammonia, or alcohol in a hollow portion in the container after air is extracted therefrom.

The heat pipe is a heat transport system that uses this refrigerant to absorb heat from a high-temperature body and transmit this heat to a low-temperature body to be dissipated. That is, at one end portion (heating portion) of the heat pipe, the refrigerant enclosed in the heat pipe robs an external high-temperature body of heat, is vaporized, and passes through the hollow portion of the heat pipe to move to another end portion (cooling portion). At this cooling portion, the refrigerant is cooled by air cooling and condenses, and the condensed refrigerant is refluxed back to the heating portion through the wick by the capillary action.

In a situation of using such a heat pipe to cause a component to be cooled to dissipate heat, as illustrated in Figure 1, conventionally adopted is a method of connecting an installation plate 5 of the component to be cooled made of a favorable thermal conductor to a tip portion of a heating portion 3 of a heat pipe 4 made of a cooling portion 2 provided with cooling fins 1 on a surface thereof and the heating portion 3 and

installing the component in a hole 5a provided in the installation plate 5 or a method of directly mounting the installation plate 5 on the heating portion 3 of the heat pipe 4. However, because both methods dissipate heat transmitted via the installation plate 5, they are not advantageous in terms of efficiency in heat transfer.

As a means of resolving this disadvantage, as illustrated in Figure 2, a method of providing a through path 6a, blocked from an interior of the heat pipe by a metal pipe 6, in the heating portion 3 of the heat pipe 4 and directly mounting the component to be cooled to the heating portion 3 using the through path 6a is previously proposed by the present applicant as a "Heat Pipe" (JP S48-63915). However, work of joining the metal pipe 6 and an outer wall of the heat pipe 4 by brazing or the like is difficult, and there are manufacturing disadvantages such as the refrigerant leaking from a junction.

Furthermore, when affixing the wick to the inner wall of the heat pipe by brazing or the like, the outer wall is annealed due to heat from the brazing and becomes more likely to be deformed by receiving internal or external pressure due to handling or use after manufacturing.

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However, increasing a plate thickness of the outer wall to solve this problem is not preferable in terms of thermal conductivity. While the method above of providing the metal pipe 6 is one method of solving this problem, as mentioned above, this is very cumbersome in terms of manufacturing such that other solutions are being sought.

The present invention solves these various problems and has as an objective to provide a heat pipe where heat transfer has favorable efficiency, a manufacturing process is simple, and an outer wall does not deform during handling or use.

The objective of the present invention can be achieved by a heat pipe that transfers heat by a sealed container made of thermally conductive metal plates and a refrigerant enclosed in the sealed container, wherein a portion of one or both of opposing upper and lower surfaces of the sealed container has a molded concavity and a hole for component installation is provided in a concavity joining surface where the concavity and a flat surface opposing the concavity or an opposing concavity are joined together.

Next, examples of the present invention are described via the drawings.

Figures 3 and 4 are an example of the present invention, respectively illustrating a perspective view and a partial cross-sectional view thereof.

In Figures 3 and 4, 7 is a sealed container where thin plates of a material with favorable thermal conductivity such as copper or aluminum are formed into a sealed configuration by soldering, brazing, or the like and 8 is a wick that is made of a copper mesh, a copper sintered body, or the like and is affixed to an inner-wall surface of the sealed container 7 by soldering, brazing, or the like. The wick 8 fulfills functions of refrigerant permeation and retention via surface tension, enlarging a surface area of heat exchange, and the like.

On both surfaces of the sealed container 7, a concavity 9 of a depth one-half of a thickness of the sealed container 7 is provided via pressing or the like in a state of the thin plate prior to being assembled into the sealed configuration. A concavity joining surface 9a of the concavity 9 is finished flat after pressing is completed and is applied in advance to preliminary soldering. The concavity joining surfaces 9a can then be readily and reli- [handwritten:] *ably* adhered by being pressurized and heated before and after work of forming the sealed container 7 by soldering or the like. Then, after air inside the sealed container 7 is extracted, a refrigerant is enclosed in an interior hollow portion.

[handwritten:]

One character
inserted

To install a component 10 to be cooled to a heat panel configured in this manner,

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holes 11 of the same pitch as installation holes of the component 10 to be cooled can be drilled into the concavity joining surfaces 9a and installation can be performed via a bolt or the like via a washer 12. By mounting the component to be cooled in this manner, the component to be cooled can be made to directly contact the heat panel. Therefore, an efficiency of heat transfer is very favorable.

Figures 5 and 6 illustrate another example of the present invention. In this situation, the concavity 9 is provided only in a lower surface of the sealed container 7 and the component 10 to be cooled is installed directly contacting an upper surface of the sealed container 7. This example is therefore superior to the previous example in terms of thermal conductivity.

Note that 13 is a concavity for a terminal 10a of the component 10 to be cooled to penetrate; in installing the component 10 to be cooled, the terminal 10a is installed penetrating an insulating bushing 14 for insulation. 15 (see Figure 5) is a bead for reinforcing an outer wall of the sealed container 7.

Heat dissipation of the component to be cooled installed in this manner is transmitted to the wick 9 [sic: 8] via the outer wall of the sealed container 7.

Therefore, as described above, the refrigerant included in the wick 9 [sic: 8] robs this heat, is vaporized, and cools the component to be cooled. The vaporized refrigerant is cooled by air cooling, condenses, and is refluxed back to the heating portion through the wick 9 [sic: 8] by a capillary action to fulfill a role thereof as a cooler.

As is clear in this description of examples, in the present invention, the component to be cooled is installed to a heat pipe per se such that an efficiency of thermal conductivity is favorable. Moreover, because provided is a concavity corresponding to an installation portion of the component to be cooled, the outer wall does not deform. In fact, because the concavity is readily and accurately made by pressing or the like and work of joining the joining surfaces can also be performed readily and reliably, an excellent effect is exhibited where there is no refrigerant leakage or the like.

4. Brief Description of Drawings

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating a conventional heat pipe, and (A) and (B) in Figure 2 are respectively a perspective view and a partial cross-sectional view of a heat pipe previously proposed by the present applicant.

Figure 3 to 7 illustrate examples of a heat pipe of the present invention: Figure 3 is a perspective view, Figure 4 is an IV-IV cross-sectional view of Figure 3, Figure 5 is a perspective view illustrating another example,

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and Figure 6 is a VI-VI cross-sectional view of Figure 5.

In the figures, 7 is a sealed container, 8 is a wick, 9 and 13 are concavities, 9a is a

concavity joining surface, 10 is a component to be cooled, 10a is a terminal, 11 is a hole for

component installation, 12 is a washer, and 14 is a bushing.

Applicant

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Agent

Suminobu Abe, Patent Attorney

(8)

Cooler Master's Exhibit No. 1004 Page 9

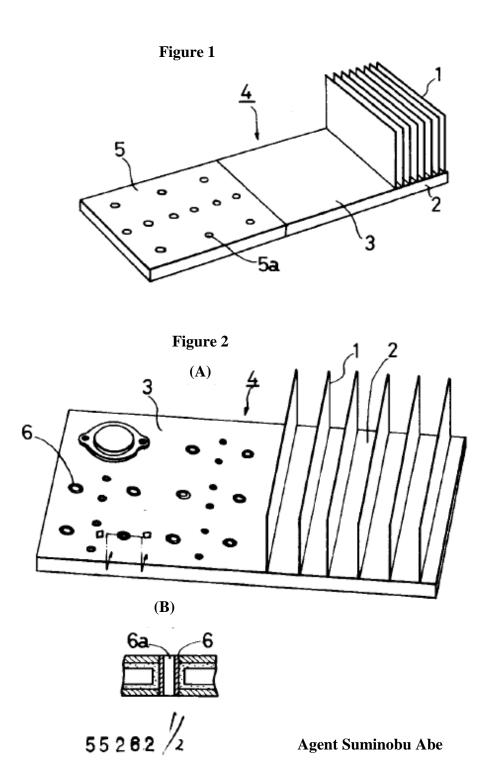


Figure 3

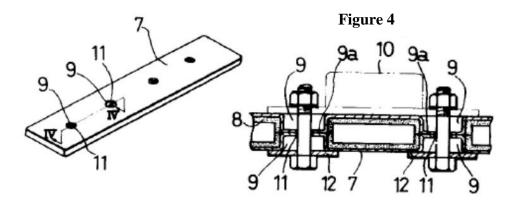
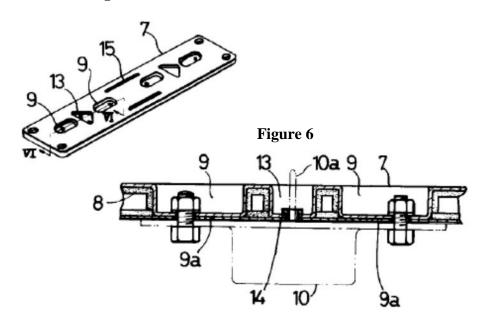


Figure 5



55262 Agent Suminobu Abe

City of Meridian

I, David Baldwin, hereby certify that I translated "Japanese Unexamined Utility Model Application Publication S50-55262 (1975)" and that this translation is a true and accurate translation from Japanese to English. All statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true. These statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. §1001.

500000

Sworn to before me this

29 October 2018

David Baldwin

Signature, Notary Public

ELIAS VICENCIO Notary Public - State of Idaho Commission Number 61108 My Commission Expires Feb 14, 2019

Stamp, Notary Public

公開実用 昭和50 ─ 55262





卯実用新案登録願

(1,500円)

特許庁長官斎

昭和48 年 9 月/8日

英雄 歐

1. 考案の名称

ヒートパイプ

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5. 添付書類の目録

住

(1) 委任状 1 通

 (2) 明細書
 1 通

 (3) 図 面
 1 通

(4) 願書副本 1 通



48-108400

明 細書

1. 考案の名称

ヒートパイプ

2. 実用新案登録請求の範囲

熱伝導金属板よりなる密閉容器と該密閉容器に内封される冷媒液により熱伝達を行なうヒートパイプにおいて、前記密閉容器の対向する上下面のうちいか一方若しくは両方の一部で成形加工された凹部を有し、該凹部を互いに接合した凹部接合面にかける単導体の孔を設けたとを特徴とする半導体が却

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3. 考案の詳細な説明

本考案はヒートパイプの改良に関するもので ある。

熱伝達を効率よく行なうための有効な手段として電子計算機の内部部品からの熱放出手段、原子炉の熱制御手段、人工衛星の熱制御手段その他の用途に広く利用されているヒートパイプ

は、気密構造の密閉容器の内壁に毛細管作用を するウイックをロー付等により張り付け容器内 の中空部には空気を抜き出した後にフレオン、 アンモニア、アルコール等の冷媒を適量對入し てある。

このようなヒートパイプを利用して被冷却部品の放熱を行なわしむる場合、従来は第1図に示す如く、冷却フイン1を表面に設けた冷却部2と加熱部3よりなるヒートパイプ4の加熱部3の先端部に、良熱伝導体よりなる被冷却部品

の取付板 5 を接続し、該取付板 5 に設けられた 孔 5 a に部品を取付ける方法、或いは取付板 5 を直接ヒートパイプ 4 の加熱部 3 の上に載置す る方法が採用されているが、これらはいずれも 取付板 5 を介して伝えられる熱を放散させるの で熱伝達効率の面で得策でない。

この欠点を解決する手段として、第2図に示す如く、ヒートパイプ4の加熱部3に金属管質の加熱部3に2回にでいるでは、設置通路6aを利用して被力のおり、設置通路6aを利用して被力が、対力を直接加熱部3に搭載する方として本力として本が、金属管6とにより既に提案されているが、金属管6とによりに提案されているが、金属管6とによりに提案されているが、金属管6とによりに提案されているが、金属管6とによりによりによるがある。

また一方、ウイックをヒートパイプの内壁にロー付等により張付ける際にその熱のため外壁が焼鈍され、製造以後の取扱いまたは使用により内外圧を受け変形し易くなり、またこの解決

策として外壁の板厚を増すことは熱伝導上好ましくない。上述の金属管 6 を設ける方法はこの問題を解決する 1 つの方法であるが上述せる如く製造の面で非常に厄介であり他の解決策を迫られている。

本考案は上述の各種の問題を解決するためのもので、熱伝達効率が良好で製造プロセスが容易、しかも取扱いまたは使用中に外壁が変形することのないヒートパイプを提供することを目的としている。

れぞれ斜視図及びその一部断面図を示す。第3 図及び第4図において、7は銅またはアルミニウム等の熱伝導の良好な材料の薄板を半田またはロー付等により密閉状に形成された密閉容器、8は銅網または銅焼結体等よりなり密閉容器での内壁面に半田付またはロー付等により張付けられたウイックである。該ウイック8は表面である。なり、熱交換面積拡大等の機能を果す。

密閉容器 7 の両面には密閉状に組立てる以前の薄板の状態でプレス加工等により密閉容器 7 の厚さの 1 / 2 の深さの凹部 9 を設けてある。凹部 9 の凹部接合面 9 a はプレス完了後平坦に仕上げ予め予備半田を施しておく。そと前後し容器 7 を半田付等により形成する作業と前後して該凹部接合面 9 a を加圧、加熱して密閉容器 1 をできる。そして密閉容器 1 をできる。そして密閉容器 1 なの内部空気を抜き出した後に内部中空部に冷媒を封入する。

このように構成されたヒートパネルに被冷却

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部品10を取付けるには、凹部接合面9aに被冷却部品10の取付孔と同ピッチの孔11を穿孔し、座金12を介してボルト等により取付けることができる。このように被冷却部品を装着することにより被冷却部品はヒートバネルに直接密着せしめることが出来るため熱伝達効率は極めて良好である。

第 5 図および第 6 図は本考案の他の実施例を示す。この場合は凹部 9 は密閉容器 7 の下面のみに設けられており、被冷却部品 1 0 は密閉容器 7 の上面に直接接して取付けられるため前述の実施例の場合より熱伝導の面で優れている。

なお、13は被冷却部品10の端子10a貫通用の凹部で、被冷却部品10の取付に際し端子10aは熱縁用の絶縁プツンユ14を貫通させて取付けられる。15(第5図参照)は密閉容器7の外壁補強用のビードである。

とのようにして取付けられた被冷却部品の発 熱は密閉容器 7 の外壁を介してウイック 9 に伝 えられるので、前記説明したようにウイック 9

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は従来のヒートパイプを示す斜視図、 第2図(1),(円)は本出願人により既に提案された ヒートパイプの斜視図及び一部断面図である。 第3図乃至第7図は本考案に係るヒートパイプの実施例を示すもので、第3図は斜視図、第 4図は第3図のIV-IV断面図、第5図は他の実

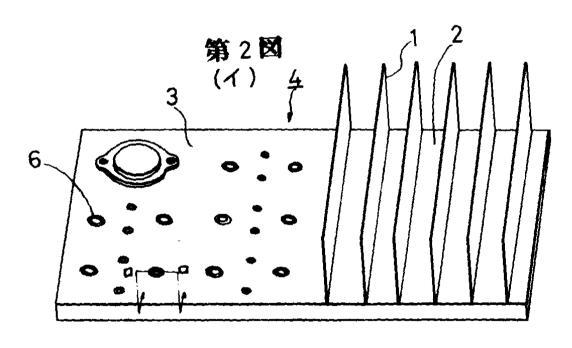
施例を示す斜視図、第6図は第5図のVI - VI 断面図である。

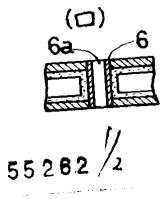
図中、7は密閉容器、8はウイック、9,13 は凹部、9 a は凹部接合面、1 0 は被冷却部品、 1 0 a は端子、1 1 は部品取付用孔、1 2 は座 金、1 4 は絶縁ブッシュである。

実用新案登録出願人 富士通株式会社

代理人 弁理士 阿 部 純 信

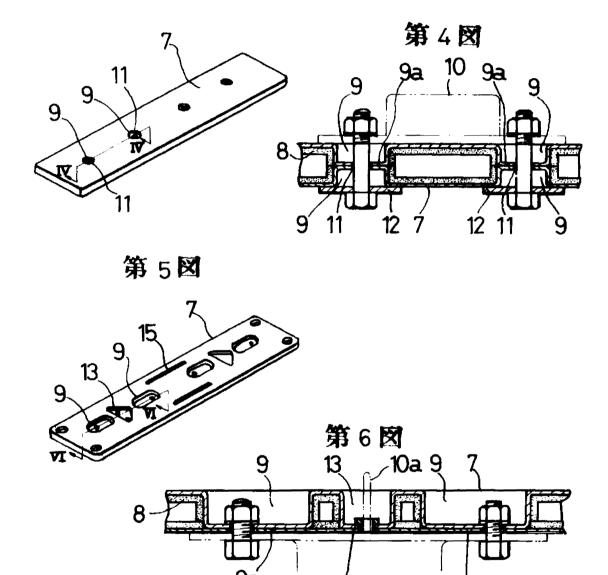
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代理人阿部雜信

第3図



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