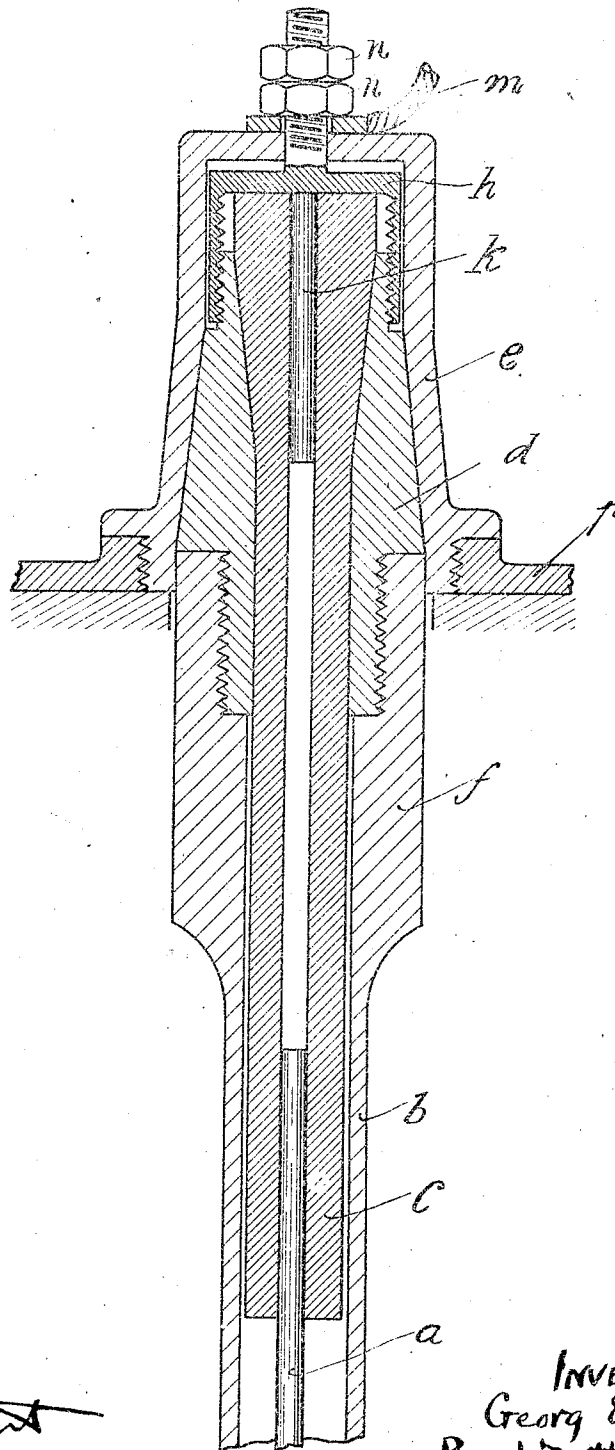


G. EGLY.
ELECTRIC RADIATOR.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 18, 1911.

1,012,617.

Patented Dec. 26, 1911.



WITNESSES

H. H. Knight
Ray J. Ornel.

INVENTOR

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By his attorneys

Freight Bros

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORG EGLY, OF TREPTOW, NEAR BERLIN, GERMANY, ASSIGNOR TO GEBRÜDER SIEMENS & CO., OF HERZBERG, NEAR BERLIN, GERMANY, A CORPORATION OF GERMANY.

ELECTRIC RADIATOR.

1,012,617.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 26, 1911.

Application filed July 18, 1911. Serial No. 639,167.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORG EGLY, a subject of the German Emperor, and residing at Treptow, near Berlin, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric Radiators, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to electric radiators of the type described in the Letters Patent No. 994,447 comprising a heating rod axially displaceably mounted at its ends in sleeves which are carried in holders and project at the ends of the stove out of the holders. These sleeves can consequently be readily taken hold of and withdrawn with the ends of the rod to be exchanged.

Now a primary object of my invention is to provide an improved arrangement of the members which close the ends of the furnace such that, in addition to its being possible to exchange the rod more readily, both good joints and good electrical contacts for the supply of current are obtained. To this end I provide the sleeve, in which the heating-rod is mounted, with conically enlarged ends which fit in hollow cones in the holders.

One illustrative embodiment of my invention is represented in longitudinal section in the accompanying drawing.

Referring to the drawing, the radiator comprises the carbon rod *a*, the tube *b* of silit, a mass composed of silicon, carbon and nitrogen permeable to heat, and the sleeve *c* whose conically enlarged end projects beyond the end of the tube and beyond the metallic intermediate member *d* provided between the sleeve and the protective tube. The one end of the intermediate member *d* is screwed to the enlarged end *f* of the protective tube *b* and its other end to the cap *h*.

The outer periphery of the intermediate member is likewise conical and has pushed on it the cap *e*, to which is attached the cable *m* for supplying current. The cap is screwed to a plate *p* which abuts against the wall of the radiator; both the cap *h* and the plug *k* at the end of the sleeve *c* serve for improving the closure of the end of the radiator. Integral with the cap *h* is a screw bolt which passes through the cap *e* and whose nuts *n* hold the feeder *m* against the metal cap *e*. As the conical faces of the parts *c*, *d* and *e* contact one with another a good electrical contact is obtained.

I claim:—

1. In an electric radiator, the combination with a heating-rod, and an outer non-metallic tube of substantially larger diameter than the thickness of the rod surrounding the latter, of concentric, conical, electrically conducting sleeves carrying one end of the rod, and a conical holder fitting over the outer sleeve.

2. In an electric radiator, the combination with a heating-rod and a non-metallic tube of considerably larger diameter than the rod surrounding the latter, of two concentric, conical, electrically-conducting sleeves carrying one end of the rod, an inwardly and outwardly conical cap fitting over the outer sleeve, a second cap pushed over the ends of the sleeves within the former cap, and cable attachment means on the said second cap.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORG EGLY.

Witnesses:

HENRY HASPER,
WOLDEMAR HAUPT.