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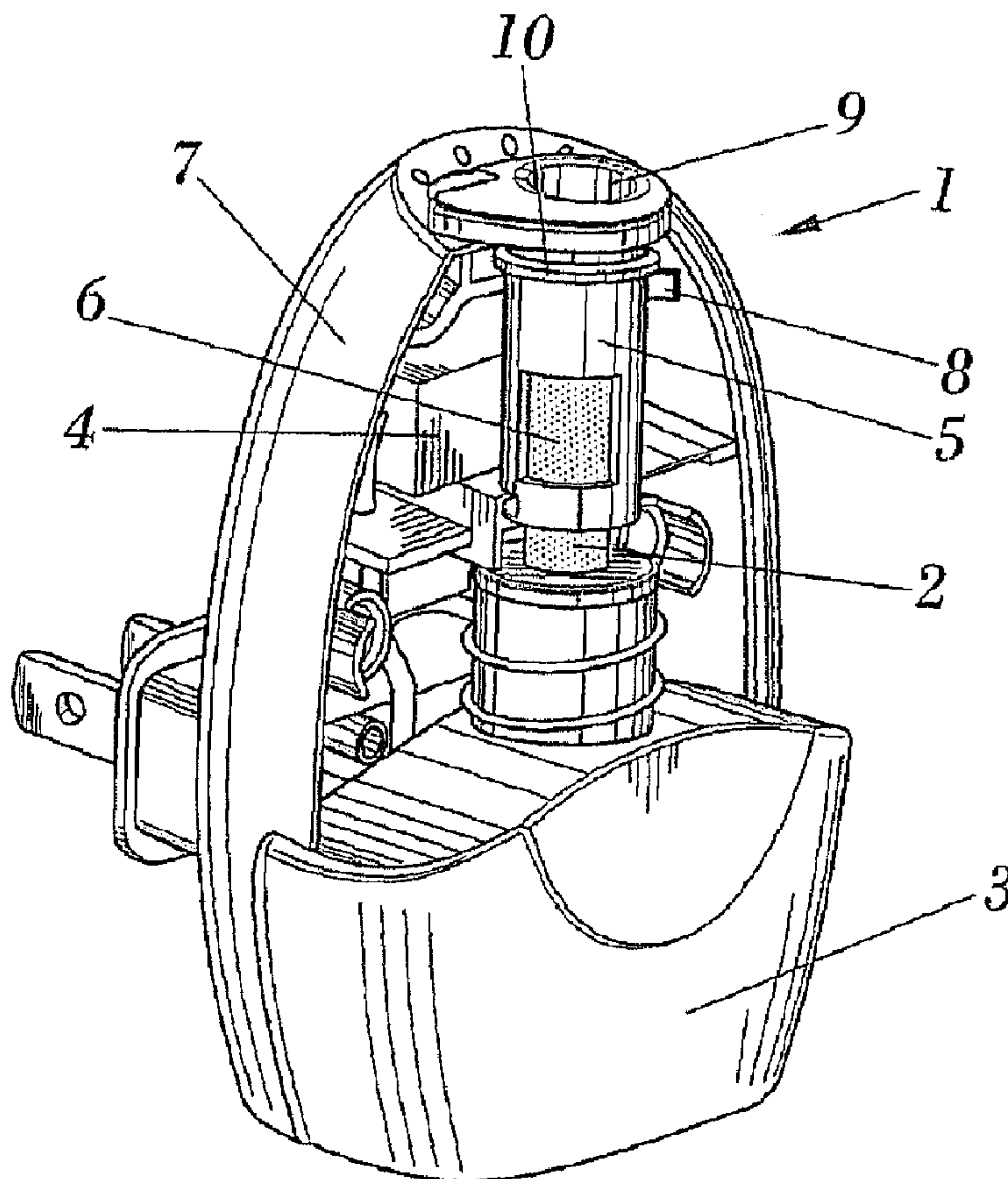
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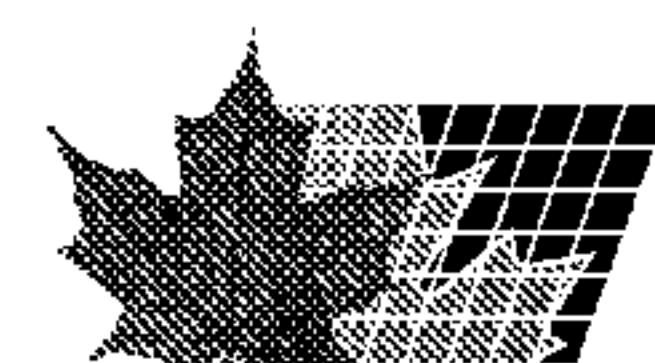
(54) Titre : PROCÉDE ET DISPOSITIF D'ÉVAPORATION DE SUBSTANCES VOLATILES

(54) Title: METHOD AND DEVICE FOR THE EVAPORATION OF VOLATILE SUBSTANCES



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The present invention refers to a method and a device to evaporate volatile substances such as aromatic substances and/or insecticides, in which these are evaporated using electrical heating means that heat a wick impregnated with the substance to be



(57) Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):

evaporated. The invention permits the evaporation of the substance efficiently by optimizing the use of heat energy generated by electrical heating devices. The invention comprises a rotating pipe with at least one opening with a portion of wick inserted in the said pipe and depending on the position of the said pipe relative to the heating means the amount of heat flow transmitted to the wick is regulated and, consequently, the degree of evaporation of the substance.

SUMMARY**METHOD AND DEVICE FOR EVAPORATION
OF VOLATILE SUBSTANCES**

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The present invention refers to a method and a device to evaporate volatile substances such as aromatic substances and/or insecticides, in which these are evaporated using electrical heating means that heat a wick impregnated with the substance to be evaporated. The invention permits the evaporation of the substance efficiently by optimizing the use of heat energy generated by electrical heating devices. The invention comprises a rotating pipe with at least one opening with a portion of wick inserted in the said pipe and depending on the position of the said pipe relative to the heating means the amount of heat flow transmitted to the wick is regulated and, consequently, the degree of evaporation of the substance.

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**METHOD AND DEVICE FOR THE EVAPORATION OF VOLATILE
SUBSTANCES**

D E S C R I P T I O N

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention is related with a method and a device for the evaporation of volatile substances such as aromatic substances and/or insecticides, in which the evaporation is done by electrical heating means that raise the temperature of a wick impregnated with the substance to be evaporated.

In the present invention the degree of evaporation of the volatile substance can also be controlled.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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Devices to evaporate volatile substances in a liquid state are well known that consist of a wick of which one end is in contact with a volatile substance in a bottle, such that the substance rises by capillarity through the wick, which is made of a porous material, until this becomes totally impregnated.

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Conventionally, these devices include heating means, such as PTC electrical resistances, aimed at heating the upper portion of the wick that facilitates evaporation of the substance that dissipates to the exterior of the device in the form of vapor.

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Some of these pieces of equipment are fitted with devices that permit the degree of evaporation of the product to be controlled, which are generally based on modifying the intensity at which the wick is heated. The need to control the degree of evaporation tends to complicate the design and manufacture of the device since several interconnecting parts are required, making the manufacturing process more expensive, which is a key factor in these products since the low production costs are the key to their profitability.

Some known devices of this kind use heating means with a toroidal configuration such that one end of the wick is lodged in the central orifice, permitting uniform heating of the whole perimeter of the wick in the area of influence of the heating element. Although this toroidal shape of the heating element is effective from an operative perspective, the device as a whole increases in width and, therefore, size and this is undesirable from manufacturing and sales' perspectives.

Some examples of this type of device can be found in the patents US-4.739.928, EP-1.270.022, US-6.659.301.

Other prior-art devices for evaporation of volatile substances having a toroidal-shaped heating means are described in the following patents: ES-2.185.490, ES-2.137.111, US-4.968.487.

The European patent application EP-1.064.957, describes a device of this type which is also provided with heating means of toroidal configuration, in which regulation of the degree of evaporation is achieved by moving a cap vertically.

It is also known from European application EP-1.283.062, an electric evaporator provided with a wick and a curved wall which is interposed between said wick and heating means.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention refers to a method and a device for the evaporation of volatile substances that optimally exploits the heat energy generated.

In addition to the afore-mentioned advantages, with the said invention the user can control at will the degree of evaporation of the substance and achieves this using a single element that maximally simplifies the manufacturing process and the cost of the product.

Therefore, one of the aspects of the invention refers to a device for the evaporation of volatile substances that includes a wick through which the said substance travels upwards by capillarity, which is influenced by heating means that facilitate this evaporation. The device has a pipe with open ends that contains part of the wick, with a space around the wick between this and the sides of the tube. The pipe has at least one opening in the side that controls the degree of exposure of the wick to the focus of heat produced by the heating means.

In this way, part of the heat generated by the heating means passes to the chamber inside the pipe that contains part of the wick. The pipe reduces the volume of space surrounding the wick, thus less heat energy is required to obtain the degree of evaporation desired. This reduced volume facilitates a "chimney effect", i.e. an increased rate of release of the evaporated fragrance, which causes increased diffusion of the product.

The invention incorporates means that enable the user to control the degree of evaporation of the substance by controlling the degree of influence of heat on the wick.

Another aspect of the invention refers to a method to evaporate volatile substances that includes putting a wick impregnated with the volatile substance to be evaporated, under the influence of a heat source that consists in inserting part of the wick into a small-volumed chamber and introducing hot air into the chamber. Reduced volume refers to a chamber with a volume slightly larger than that of the portion of wick inside it, such that there is a narrow space around the wick between this and the sides of the pipe through which the hot air can rise.

This chamber is defined by tubular pipe, open at both ends, which has at least one lateral opening such that in the method of the invention hot air produced by the heating source is introduced through this lateral opening of the pipe and spreads throughout the interior of the chamber remaining in close proximity to the wick while it rises up through the pipe.

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In the method, the amount of hot air introduced in the chamber can be controlled in order to modify the degree of evaporation.

In a preferred option of the method, the amount of air is controlled by moving the position of the pipe relative to the heat source so that the opening
5 faces the heat source to a greater or lesser degree thus resulting in a greater or lesser transfer of radiation and convection to the inside of the pipe and to the surface of the wick exposed to the heat.

The invention also relates to device for the evaporation of volatile substances comprising heating means and a wick through which said substance
10 travels upwards by capillarity, which is influenced by said heating means to facilitate evaporation of said substance, a tubular pipe with open ends which contains an upper part of the wick, wherein a perimetric chamber around the wick is defined between said upper portion of the wick and the pipe, in such a manner that a chimney effect can be created in said perimetric chamber, and wherein said
15 pipe has at least one lateral opening arranged to allow hot air from said heating means to enter into said perimetric chamber to influence the wick, and wherein the heating means are fixed and the pipe can rotate in a horizontal plane.

The invention further relates to method of evaporation of volatile substances that includes applying a heat source to a volatile substance to be
20 evaporated comprising enclosing a portion of a wick in a small volume chamber defined by a tubular pipe with open ends, in such a manner that a chimney effect can be created in said chamber, and wherein hot air is introduced into said chamber through a side opening provided in the pipe, and wherein the amount of air entering into said chamber is controlled by rotating the pipe on a horizontal
25 plane so that the distance between the side opening and the heat source is modified.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Complementary to the description given here this is accompanied, as an integral part of this description, by a set of diagrams, of an illustrative and not
30 restrictive nature, aimed at helping to clarify the characteristics of the invention in accordance with an example of a practical application of the said invention. The said

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diagrams represent the following:

Figure 1 - Figure 1a shows a view, in perspective, of the evaporation device without the front part of its casing, in which the pipe is in the position corresponding to minimum evaporation, while figure 1b shows a similar
5 representation of the previous figure but in which the pipe is in the position corresponding to maximum evaporation.

Figure 2 - Figure 2a shows a side view of the evaporation device without the front part of its casing, in which the pipe is in the maximum evaporation position while figure 2b shows a similar representation to that of the previous figure but in
10 which the pipe is in the minimum evaporation position. In both figures, the heat generated by the heating means is represented by three black arrows.

Figure 3 - shows a figure, in perspective, of the wick, the pipe in which it is inserted and the heating means, where the direction of heat radiated is represented by arrows.

15 Figure 4 - shows a similar figure to the previous one showing a frontal

view of the same parts. The figure reveals an improved exit of the convective flow (a smaller cross-sectional area results in increased exit speed and, therefore, greater range).

5 Figure 5 .- shows both views of the evaporation device, in perspective, with its graduated evaporation scale of which Figure 5 a shows the device in the maximum evaporation position and figure 5b the device in the minimum evaporation position.

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PREFERABLE EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

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In the light of the figures described it can be observed how in one of the possible embodiments of the invention, device (1) includes a wick (2) the lower end of which is submerged inside a bottle (3) that contains the substance to be evaporated in a liquid state, which impregnates the whole wick (2). The heating means (4) comprised for example of a cemented resistance are located near the upper part of the wick (2) heating the said region.

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The device (1) of the invention comprises a cylindrical pipe (5) which contains a portion of the wick (2).

25

The pipe (5) has an opening (6) in the side, and is fitted into a casing (7) that forms part of the device (1), on which it can rotate in one plane, i.e. it is free to rotate on its axis but cannot be displaced vertically. The resistor (4) is firmly attached to the casing (7), thus rotation of the pipe (5) changes the position of the opening (6) relative to the resistance (4) and, therefore, changes the heat flow transmitted to the wick in the pipe (5).

30

In another preferable embodiment (not represented here), the device can have two small resistancesresistors (4) situated at each side of the pipe (5) which, in turn, would have two openings, which could reduce even further the dimensions of the device and produce a more uniform heating of the wick since the hot air would affect opposite sides of the device.

The resistors used are flat in order to occupy the smallest possible space inside the casing (7), as can be seen in Figure 2. This same Figure 2 shows how the resistor (4) is located in the same plane, i.e. at the same height as the opening (6), so that the heat generated by it reaches the wick (2) more directly and more heat enters the pipe (5). In the different positions of the pipe (5), the position and distance of the opening (6) are modified relative to the resistor (4), which, in turn, alters the surface of the wick that directly receives the heat from the resistor (4).

In this way, two extreme positions are established in the pipe position (5), these are limited by the contact of a flange (8) attached to the pipe (5), with catches to limit rotation of the pipe on the inside of the casing (7). Therefore, a first minimum evaporation end position is defined, as can be observed in figures 1 a and figure 2 b, in which the opening (6) is not facing the resistor (4) and, therefore, the entrance of hot air through the opening (6) is minimal or practically nil.

In a second extreme position of maximum evaporation, represented in figures 1 b and 2 a, the entire length of the opening (6) is opposite the resistor (4), thus the intake of hot air into the pipe (5) through the opening (6) is maximum.

Figure 3 shows how the hot air that enters the pipe (5), is distributed radially around the length of the wick (2) as it rises through the perimetric space (11), until it leaves the pipe as shown in Figure 4.

The upper end of the pipe (5) emerges from the upper end of the casing (1) forming an annular protuberance (9) facilitating manual handling by the user. For this purpose, the pipe (5) has a lip on its perimeter (10) that overlaps an internal part of the casing (1), which can be found between this lip (10) and the annular protuberance (9), preventing displacement of the pipe (5) vertically but permitting it to rotate.

In the light of this description and set of figures, an expert in the art can understand that the description of the invention corresponds to preferential

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embodiments but that multiple variations can be introduced that would not be outside the scope of the invention as this appears in the claims.

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CLAIMS:

1. Device for the evaporation of volatile substances comprising heating means and a wick through which said substance travels upwards by capillarity, which is influenced by said heating means to facilitate evaporation of said
5 substance, a tubular pipe with open ends which contains an upper part of the wick, wherein a perimetric chamber around the wick is defined between said upper portion of the wick and the pipe, in such a manner that a chimney effect can be created in said perimetric chamber, and wherein said pipe has at least one
10 lateral opening arranged to allow hot air from said heating means to enter into said perimetric chamber to influence the wick, and wherein the heating means are fixed and the pipe can rotate in a horizontal plane.
2. Device according to claim 1, wherein the heating means are located at a lower level than said perimetric chamber, and the heating means are arranged in such a manner that hot air can pass through said lateral opening.
- 15 3. Device according to claim 1 wherein rotation of the pipe changes the position of the opening relative to the heating means so that, the amount of heat that influences the wick is varied.
4. Device according to any one of claims 1 to 3 wherein the heating means comprise, at least, an electrical resistor located close to the wick.
- 20 5. Device according to any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the heating means comprise two resistances positioned diametrically to the pipe and wherein the said pipe has two lateral openings.
6. Device according to claim 4 or 5 wherein the resistor or resistors define at least one flat surface.
- 25 7. Device according to any one of claims 4 to 6 wherein the resistance or resistances are of prismatic rectangular shape.
8. Device according to any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein the heating means and the opening or openings of the pipe are in the same plane, such that

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part of the wick can face the heating means through these openings.

9. Device according to claim 1 wherein in the rotational displacement of the pipe, a first extreme minimum evaporation position is defined in which the opening is not facing the heating means and a second extreme maximum
5 evaporation position in which the opening faces the heating means.

10. Device according to any one of claims 1 to 9 further comprising a casing and wherein the heating means and the pipe are supported by the said casing.

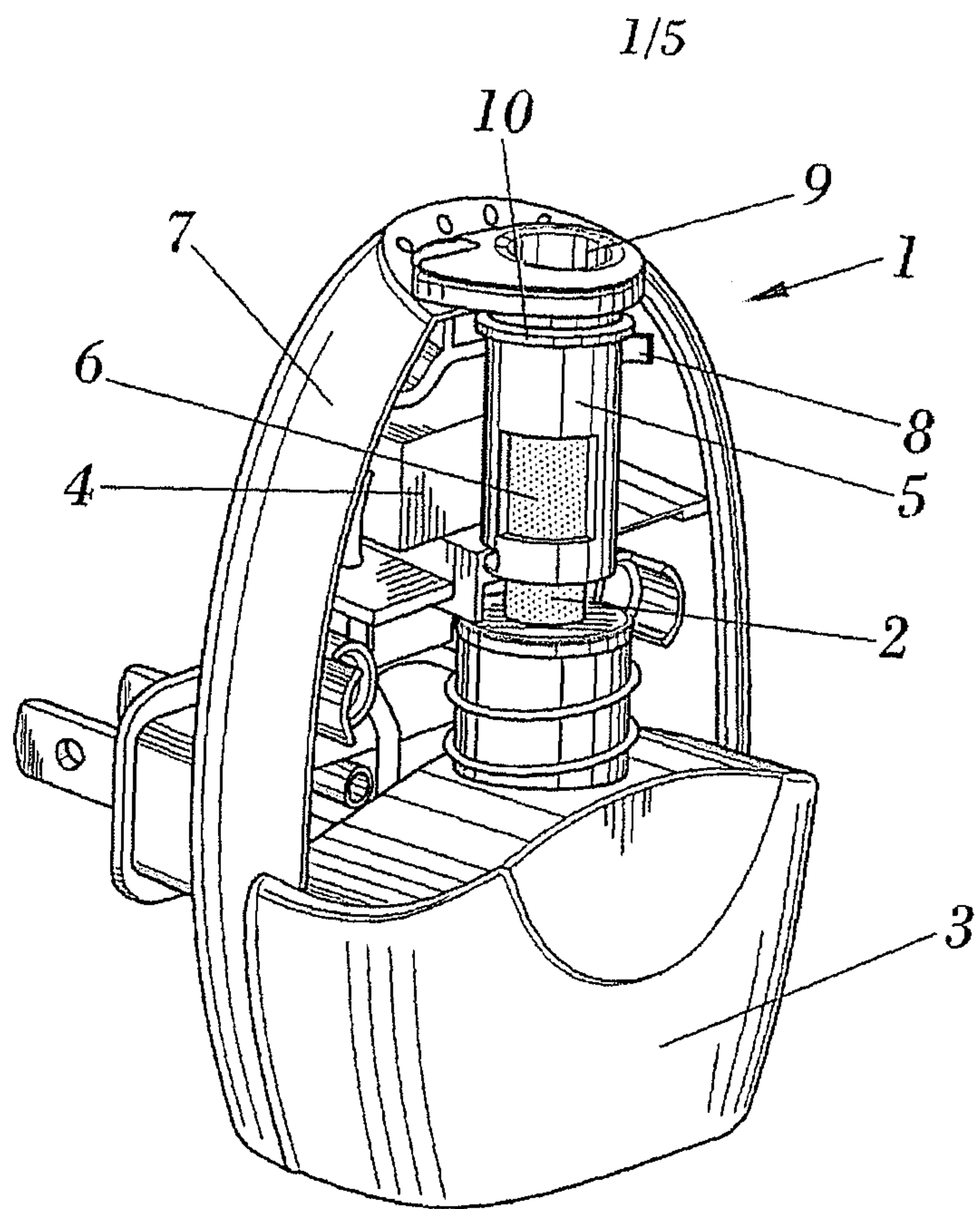
10 11. Device according to claim 10 wherein the upper end of the pipe juts out of the top of the casing forming an annular protuberance that facilitates manual movement of the pipe relative to the casing.

12. Device according to either of claims 10 or 11 wherein the pipe has a perimetric lip and wherein part of the casing is located between said perimetric lip and the annular protuberance, preventing vertical displacement of the pipe but
15 permitting the pipe to rotate.

13. Device according to any one of claims 1 to 12 wherein the pipe is cylindrical.

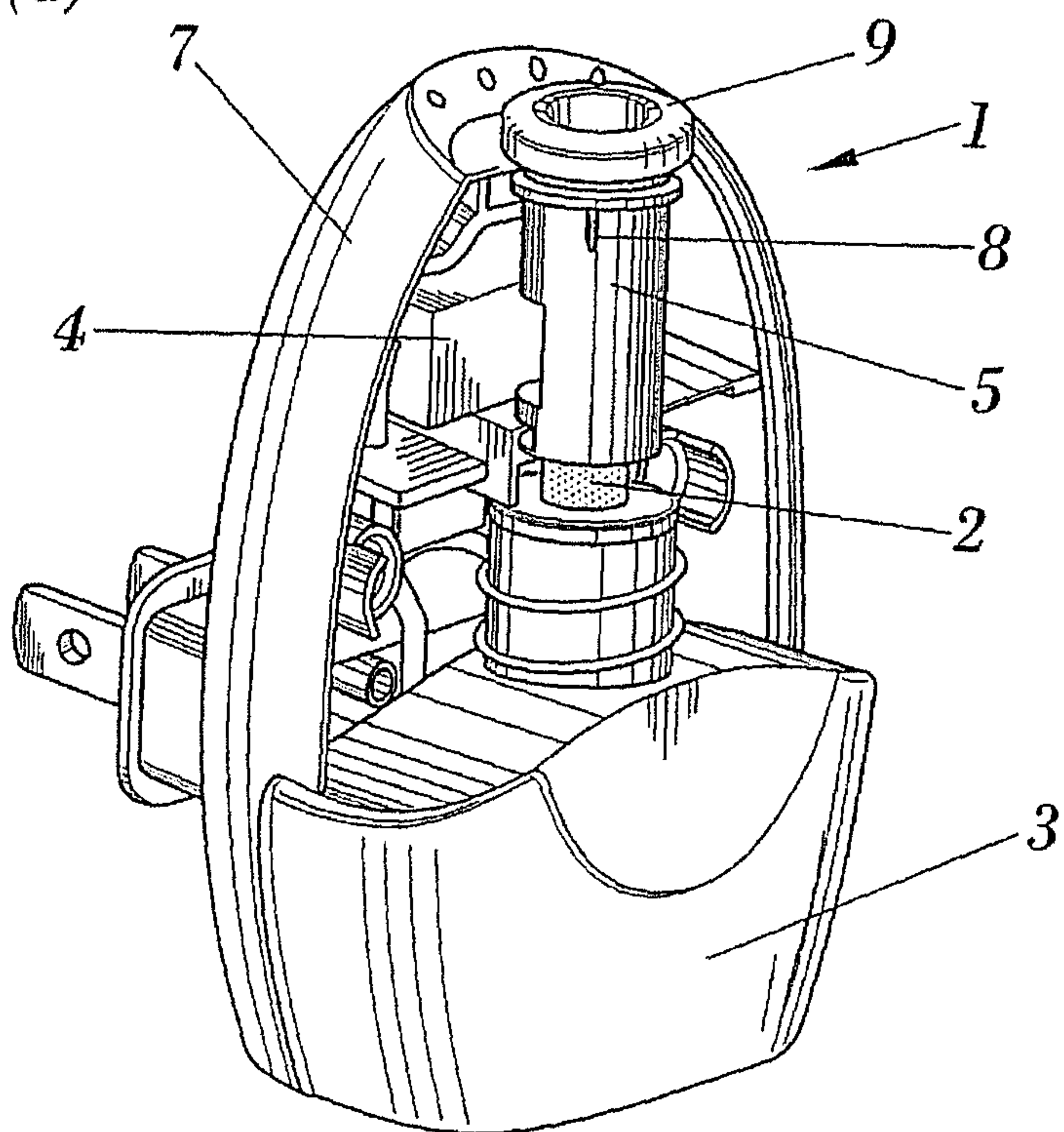
14. Device according to any one of claims 1 to 13 further comprising a bottle that contains an aromatic substance and/or an insecticide volatile
20 substance, and wherein a part of the wick is inserted in said bottle.

15. Method of evaporation of volatile substances that includes applying a heat source to a volatile substance to be evaporated comprising enclosing a portion of a wick in a small volume chamber defined by a tubular pipe with open ends, in such a manner that a chimney effect can be created in said chamber, and
25 wherein hot air is introduced into said chamber through a side opening provided in the pipe, and wherein the amount of air entering into said chamber is controlled by rotating the pipe on a horizontal plane so that the distance between the side opening and the heat source is modified.

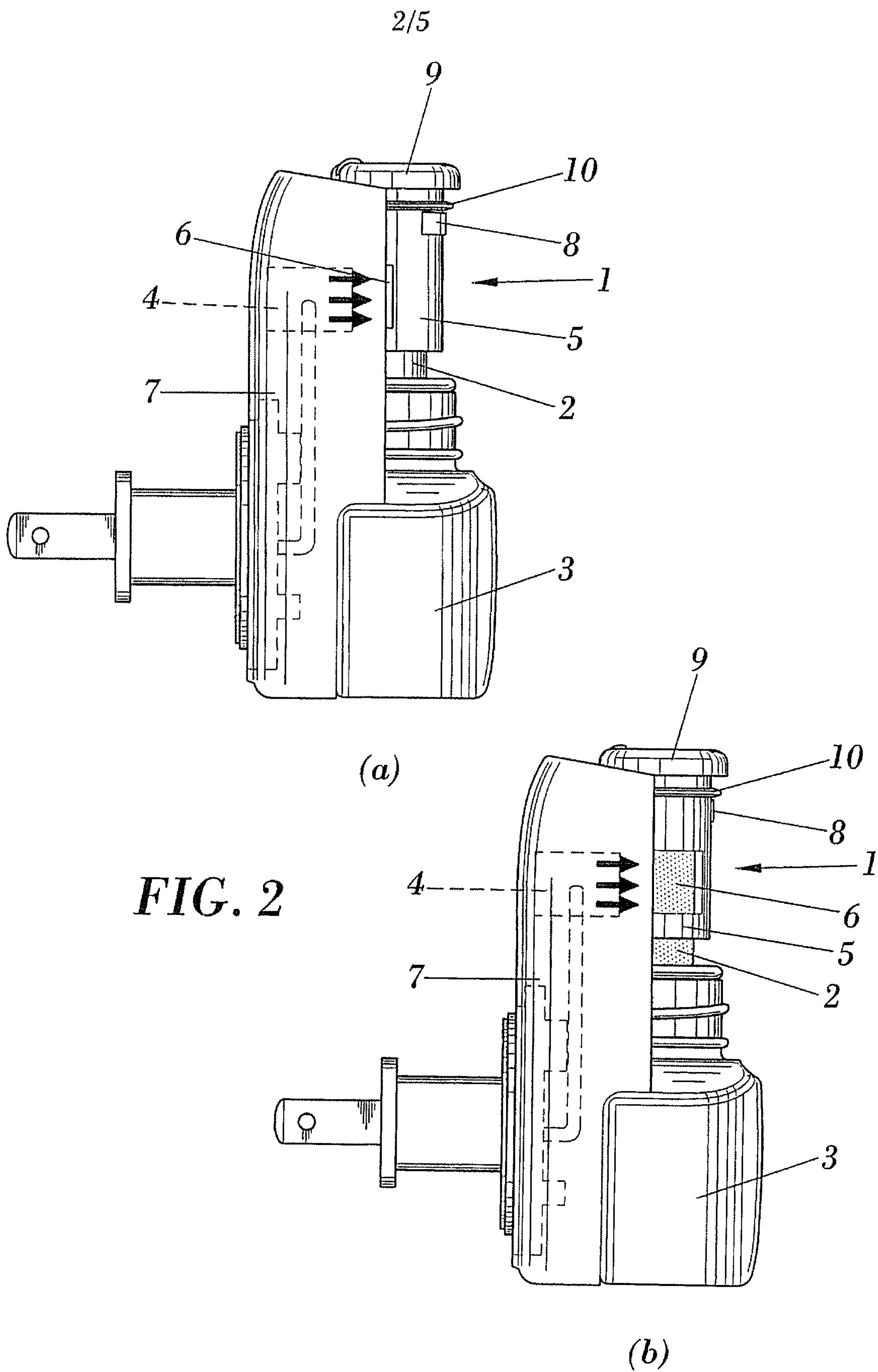


(a)

FIG. 1



(b)



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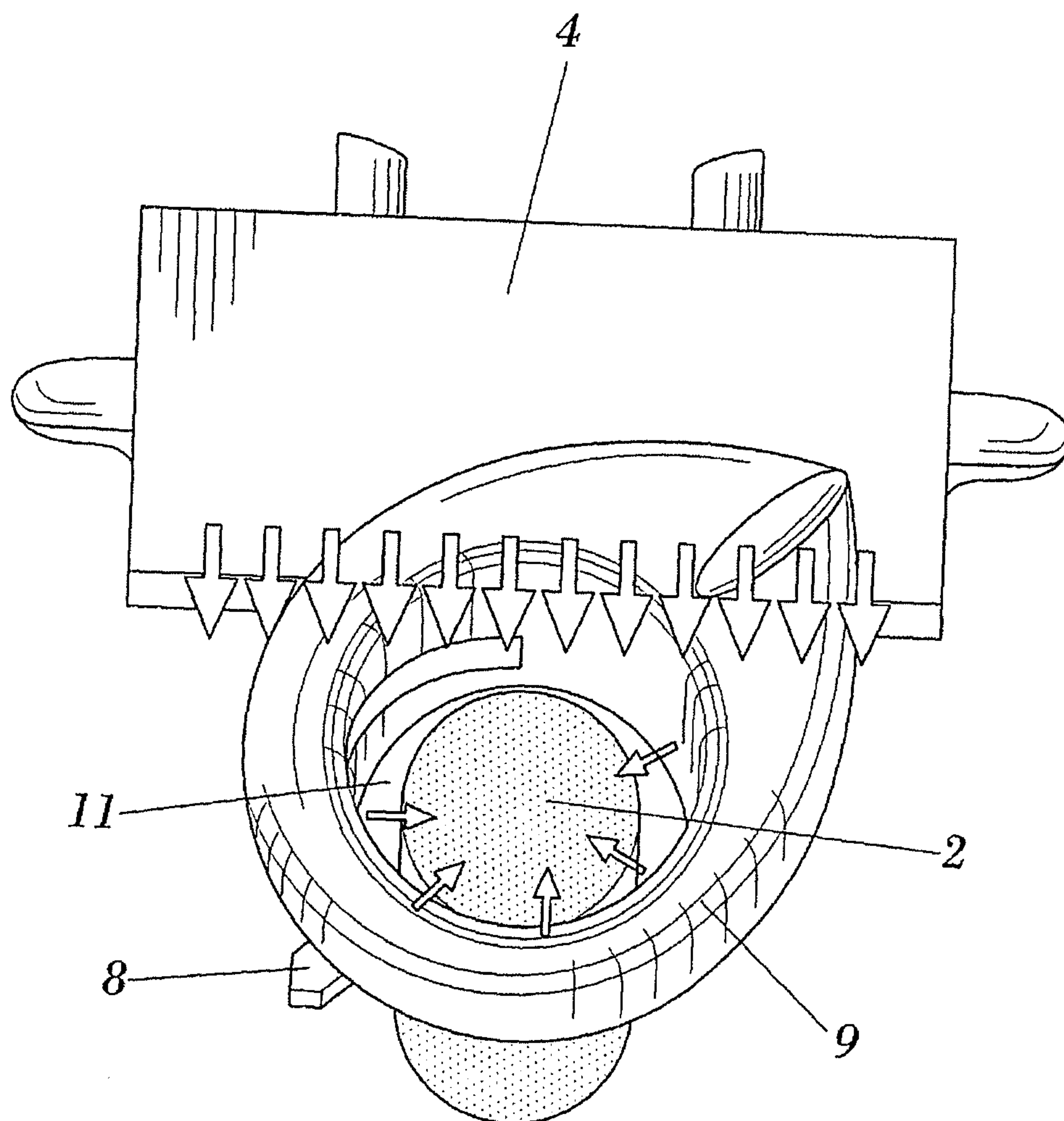


FIG. 3

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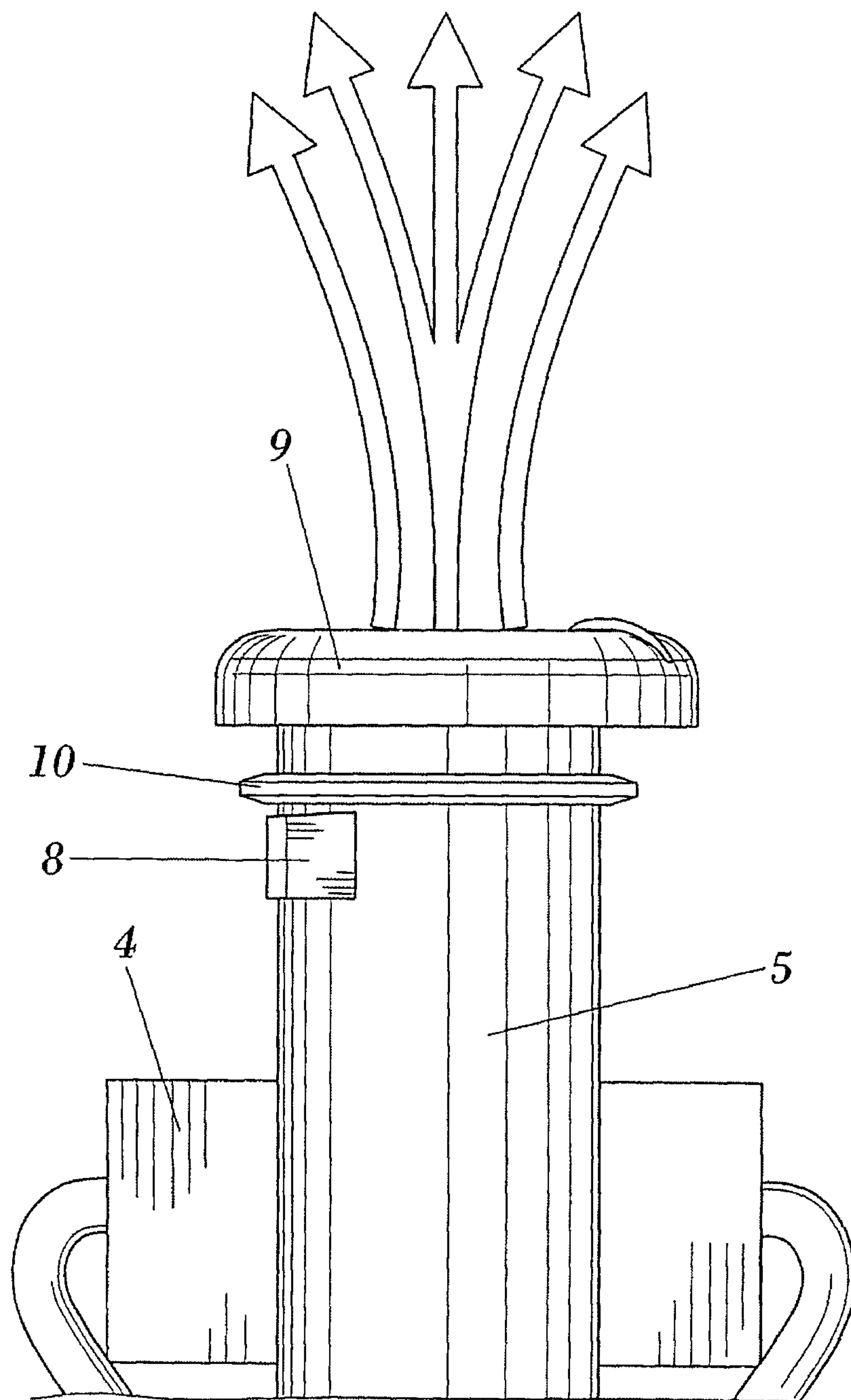


FIG. 4

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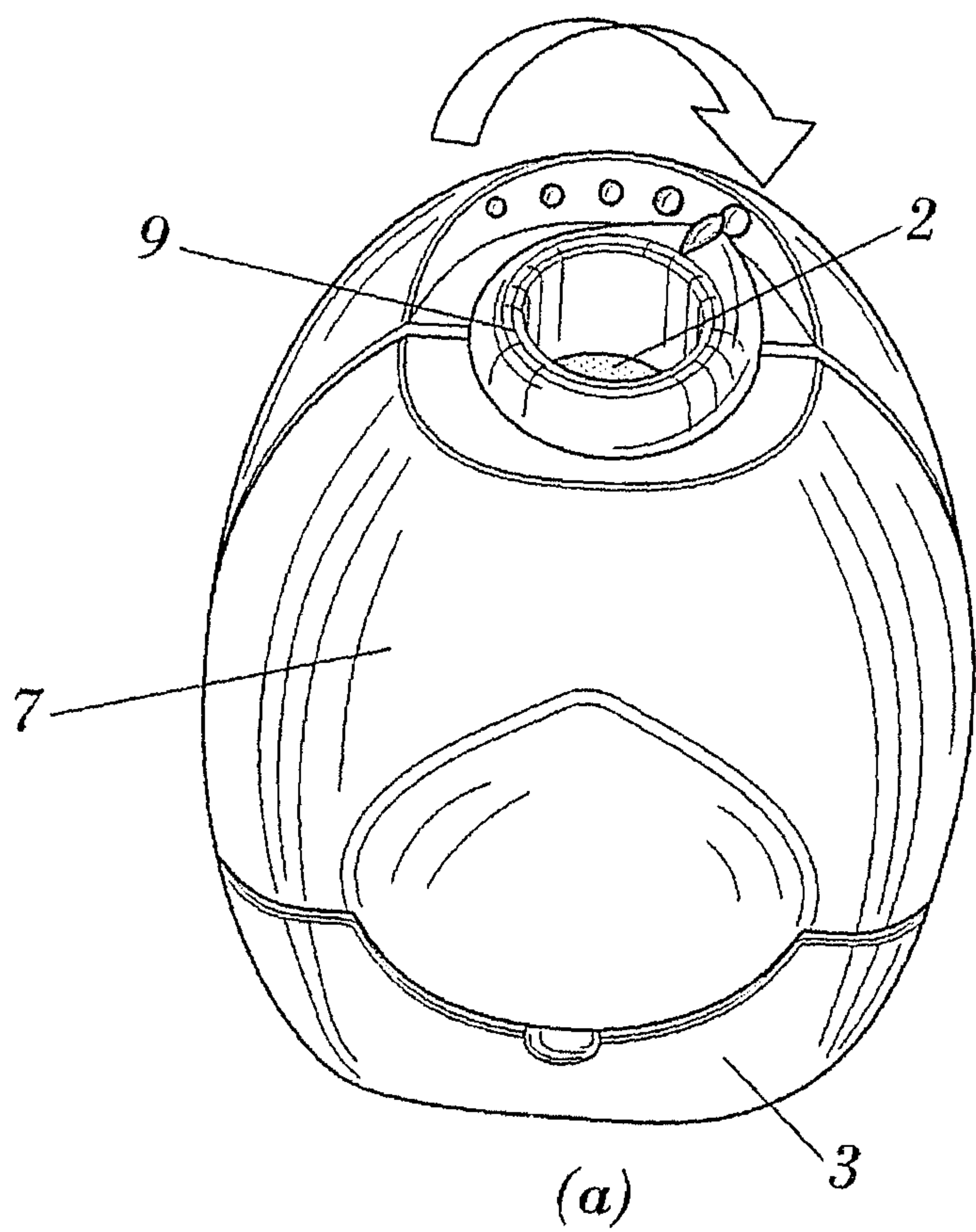


FIG. 5

