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(71) Applicant: **THE COCA-COLA COMPANY** [US/US]; Patent Department, One Coca-Cola Plaza, NW, Atlanta, GA 30313 (US).

(72) Inventors: **RUDICK, Arthur, G.**; 1328 Lenox Circle, Atlanta, GA 30306 (US). **ROTSAERT, Jean-Marc**; 914 Collier Road #5003, Atlanta, GA 30318 (US). **GRABER, James, M.**; 1144 Bernard Road, Columbus, OH 43221 (US). **LEHMAN, Joseph, M.**; 6758 Upper Brook Way, New Albany, OH 43054 (US). **MUSGRAVE, Dwight, S.**; 83 Stonehenge Road, Granville, OH 43023 (US).

(74) Agents: **WARREN, Daniel, J.** et al.; Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP, 999 Peachtree Street, NE, Atlanta, GA 30309-3996 (US).

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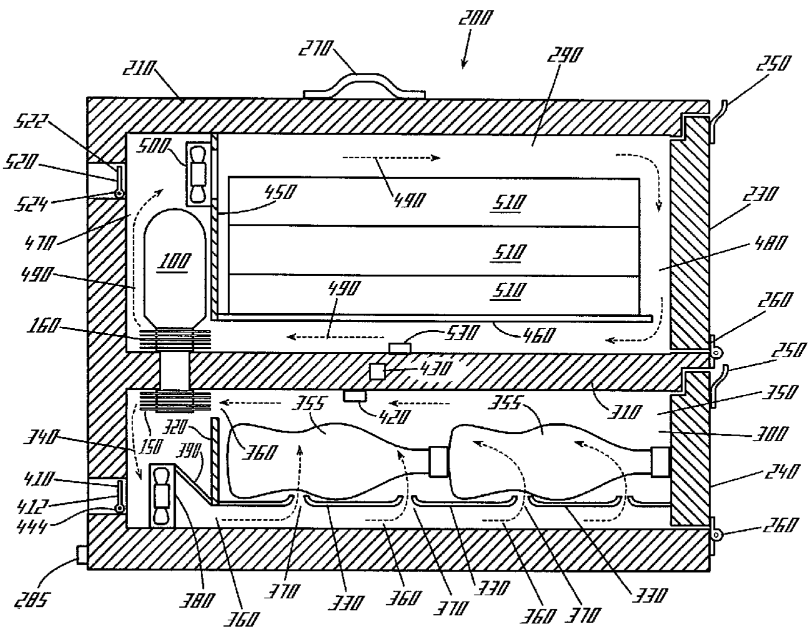
(54) Title: STIRLING-BASED HEATING AND COOLING DEVICE



(57) **Abstract:** A device (200) for heating a first article (510) and cooling a second article (355). The device (200) may include an enclosure with a hot compartment (290) and a cold compartment (300). The device also may include a Stirling cooler (100) with a hot end (120) and a cold end (110). The hot end (120) may be positioned in communication with the hot compartment (290) so as to heat the first article (510) and the cold end (110) may be positioned in communication with the cold compartment (300) so as to cool the second article (355).

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STIRLING – BASED HEATING AND COOLING DEVICE

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to refrigeration and heating systems and more specifically relates to an apparatus driven by a Stirling cooler and having a heated area and/or a cooled area.

Background of the Invention

Known refrigeration systems generally have used conventional vapor compression Rankine cycle devices to chill a given space. In a typical Rankine cycle apparatus, the refrigerant in the vapor phase is compressed in a compressor so as to cause an increase in temperature. The hot, high-pressure refrigerant is circulated through a heat exchanger, called a condenser, where it is cooled by heat transfer to the surrounding environment. As a result, the refrigerant condenses from a gas back to a liquid. After leaving the condenser, the refrigerant passes through a throttling device where the pressure and the temperature are reduced. The cold refrigerant leaves the throttling device and enters a second heat exchanger, called an evaporator, located in or near the refrigerated space. Heat transfer with the evaporator and the refrigerated space causes the refrigerant to evaporate or to change from a saturated mixture of liquid and vapor into a superheated vapor. The vapor leaving the evaporator is then drawn back into the compressor so as to repeat the refrigeration cycle.

Attempts to use such a Rankine cycle system to refrigerate a portable device, however, have been largely unsuccessful. The typical components of a Rankine cycle system are generally too large, too heavy, and too loud. Further, such systems generally contain noxious or greenhouse gases. As a result, most Rankine cycle systems are used for stationary refrigeration devices.

Similarly, attempts have been made to use the waste heat generated in a Rankine cycle system to provide heat to a warming compartment spaced apart from the refrigeration area. Although waste heat is generated, the relatively large and cumbersome configuration required by a Rankine cycle system, may make it difficult to transfer effectively the waste heat to the warming compartment.

Separating the refrigeration components and the warming compartment generally may lessen the efficiency of the system as a whole.

One alternative to the use of a Rankine cycle system is a Stirling cycle cooler. The Stirling cycle cooler is also a well-known heat transfer mechanism. Briefly described, a Stirling cycle cooler compresses and expands a gas (typically helium) to produce cooling. This gas shuttles back and forth through a regenerator bed to develop much greater temperature differentials than may be produced through the normal Rankine compression and expansion process. Specifically, a Stirling cooler may use a displacer to force the gas back and forth through the regenerator bed and a piston to compress and expand the gas. The regenerator bed may be a porous element with significant thermal inertia. During operation, the regenerator bed develops a temperature gradient. One end of the device thus becomes hot and the other end becomes cold. *See* David Bergeron, *Heat Pump Technology Recommendation for a Terrestrial Battery-Free Solar Refrigerator,* September 1998. Patents relating to Stirling coolers include U.S. Patent Nos. 5,678,409; 5,647,217; 5,638,684; 5,596,875 and 4,922,722.

Stirling cooler units are desirable because they are nonpolluting, efficient, and have very few moving parts. The use of Stirling coolers units has been proposed for conventional refrigerators. *See* U.S. Patent No. 5,438,848. The integration of a free-piston Stirling cooler into a conventional refrigerated cabinet, however, requires different manufacturing, installation, and operational techniques than those used for conventional compressor systems. *See* D.M. Berchowitz et al., *Test Results for Stirling Cycle Cooler Domestic Refrigerators*, Second International Conference. As a result, the use of the Stirling coolers in refrigerators or similar devices is not well known.

Likewise, the use of Stirling coolers in portable refrigeration devices is not well known to date. Further, the use of Stirling coolers to heat and to cool simultaneously separate compartments of a device is not known. A need exists therefore for adapting Stirling cooler technology to portable refrigeration and heating devices.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention thus provides for a device for heating a first article and cooling a second article. The device may include an enclosure with a hot compartment and a cold compartment. The device also may include a Stirling cooler with a hot end and a cold end. The hot end may be positioned in communication with the hot compartment so as to heat the first article and the cold end may be positioned in communication with the cold compartment so as to cool the second article.

Specific embodiments of the present invention include the use of an insulated divider positioned between the hot compartment and the cold compartment. The Stirling cooler may include a regenerator positioned between the hot end and the cold end. The regenerator may be positioned within the insulated divider. The enclosure may include a handle for carrying the enclosure.

The cold end of the Stirling cooler may include a cold end heat exchanger. The cold compartment may include a Stirling cooler section with a fan, a product section with a product support for positioning the second article thereon, and an airflow path for circulating air through the Stirling cooler section and the product section. The product support may include a number of apertures therein in communication with the airflow path.

The cold compartment may include a sensor for determining the temperature therein. The sensor may be in communication with a controller. The enclosure may include an external vent positioned adjacent to the cold compartment. The controller may be in communication with the external vent so as to open the vent when the temperature within the cold compartment drops below a predetermined temperature.

The cold compartment also may include a divider positioned between the Stirling cooler section and the product section. The divider may include an internal vent therein. The internal vent may include a first internal vent positioned on a first side of the divider and a second internal vent positioned on a second side of the divider. The enclosure may include a number of external vents positioned adjacent to the cold compartment. The controller may be in communication with the internal vent and the external vents so as to close the internal vent and so as to open the external vents when the temperature within the cold compartment drops below a predetermined temperature and the ambient temperature is below freezing.

The hot end of the Stirling cooler may include a hot end heat exchanger. The hot compartment may include a Stirling cooler section with a fan, a product section with a product support for positioning the first article thereon, and an airflow path for circulating air through the Stirling cooler section and the product section. The hot compartment may include a sensor for determining the temperature therein. The enclosure may include an external vent positioned adjacent to the hot compartment. The sensor may be in communication with the external vent so as to open the vent when the temperature within the hot compartment rises above a predetermined temperature.

The device may further include a wick extending from about the cold end of the Stirling cooler in the cold compartment to about the hot end of the Stirling cooler in the hot compartment. The cold compartment may include a condensate collector positioned adjacent to the cold end of the Stirling cooler and the wick so as to collect condensate and wick it to the hot compartment. The device may include an electrical cord so as power the Stirling cooler.

A method of the present invention may provide for transporting a heated object and a cooled object. The method may include the steps of placing a Stirling cooler in communication with an enclosure. The Stirling cooler may include a hot end and a cold end and the enclosure may include a hot compartment and a cold compartment. The method may further include the steps of placing the heated object in the hot compartment, placing the cooled object in the cold compartment, heating the heated object in the hot compartment with the hot end of the Stirling cooler, and cooling the cooled object in the cold compartment with the cold end of the Stirling cooler. The enclosure may include a handle and the method may include the further step of carrying the enclosure. The Stirling cooler may an electrical cord and the method may include the further steps of placing the enclosure within a vehicle and powering the Stirling cooler via an electrical cord as connected to an electrical system within the vehicle. The enclosure may include a number of vents and the method may include the further step of opening one or more of the vents if the temperature within the hot compartment exceeds a predetermined temperature. The method also may include the further step of opening one or more of the vents if the temperature within the cold compartment falls below a predetermined temperature.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a Stirling cooler unit.

Fig. 2 is an end plan view of the Stirling cooler unit of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the heating/cooling device of the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a side cross-sectional view of the heating/cooling device taken along line 4-4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a side cross-sectional view of the heating/cooling device taken along line 4-4 of Fig. 3 with the cooling compartment vent open.

Fig. 6 is a side cross-sectional view of the heating/cooling device taken along line 4-4 of Fig. 3 with the heating compartment vent open.

Fig. 7 is a partial side cross-sectional view of an alternative embodiment of the heating/cooling device with the external vents closed and the internal vents open.

Fig. 8 is a partial side cross-sectional view of the alternative embodiment of the heating/cooling device of Fig. 7 with one of the external vents open.

Fig. 9 is a partial side cross-sectional view of the alternative embodiment of the heating/cooling device of Fig. 7 showing the external vents open and the internal vents closed.

Fig. 10 is a partial side cross-sectional view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention showing a condensate collection system.

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of an alternative embodiment of the present invention showing a portable chilling device with the casing shown in phantom lines.

Fig. 12 is a schematic view of a vehicle with the portable chilling device of Fig. 11 shown therein.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Referring now to the drawings in which like numerals indicate like elements throughout the several views, Figs. 1 and 2 show a Stirling cooler **100** for use with the present invention. As is well known, the Stirling cooler **100** may include a cold end **110** and a hot end **120**. A regenerator **130** may separate the cold end **110** and the hot end **120**. The Stirling cooler **100** may be driven by a free piston (not shown) positioned within a casing **140**. The Global Cooling Company of Athens, Ohio may manufacture a Stirling cooler **100** suitable for use with the present invention. Any conventional type of free piston Stirling cooler **100**, however, may be used herein. Any numbers of the Stirling coolers **100** also may be used. The size and the number of the Stirling coolers **100** used herein may depend upon the size and the capacity of the refrigeration system as a whole.

A cold end heat exchanger **150** may be located on the cold end **110** of the Stirling cooler **100**. The cold end heat exchanger **150** may be a cross-flow finned heat exchanger or any conventional type of heat exchange device. The heat exchanger **150** may be made out of copper, aluminum, or similar types of materials. A hot end heat exchanger **160** may be positioned on the hot end **120** of the Stirling cooler **100**. The hot end heat exchanger **160** also may be a cross-flow finned heat exchanger or a similar type of device. The heat exchanger **160** also may be made out of copper, aluminum, or similar types of materials. The size of the heat exchangers **150, 160** may depend upon the size of the Stirling cooler **100** as a whole.

Figs. 3-6 show a heating/cooling container **200** of the present invention. The heating/cooling container **200** may include an insulated outer shell **210**. The insulated outer shell **210** may be made out of expanded polystyrene foam, polyurethane foam, or similar types of insulated materials. The insulated outer shell **210** may include a number of doors **220**. For example, a hot compartment door **230** and a cold compartment door **240** are shown. The doors **220** may each have a handle **250** and may be attached to the insulated outer shell **210** by a conventional hinge **260** or a similar device. The insulated outer shell **210** also may have a handle **270** for carrying the heater/cooler container **200**. The container **200** also may have a power cord **280** to power the Stirling cooler or coolers **100** therein. The power cord **280** may plug into a conventional electric outlet or into an electrical receptacle such as, for example, an automobile lighter compartment. Alternatively, a conventional battery pack also may be used.

A temperature sensor **285** may be positioned on the outer shell **210** so as to determine the ambient temperature. The sensor **285** may be a conventional temperature sensor such as a thermocouple, a thermistor, or similar types of devices. The sensor **285** also may be in communication with a controller as described in more detail below.

The container **200** may have a hot compartment **290** and a cold compartment **300**. The hot compartment door **230** may be positioned adjacent to the hot compartment **290** while the cold compartment door **240** may be positioned adjacent to the cold compartment **300**. An insulated divider **310** may separated the hot compartment **290** and the cold compartment **300**. The insulated divider

310 may be out of expanded polystyrene foam, polyurethane foam, or similar types of materials with good insulating characteristics.

The Stirling cooler **100** may be positioned within the container **200** such that the hot end **120** and the hot end heat exchanger **160** are within or adjacent to the hot compartment **290** while the cold end **110** and the cold end heat exchanger **150** are within or adjacent to the cold compartment **300**. The regenerator **130** may be positioned, in whole or in part, within the insulated divider **310**.

The cold compartment **300** may have a non-insulated divider **320** and a support plate **330** positioned therein. The non-insulated divider **320** may define a Stirling cooler section **340** and a product section **350**. The Stirling cooler section **340** may house the cold end **110** of the Stirling cooler **100** while the product section **350** may house a number of products **355**. The products **355** may include any item intended to be chilled, such as a beverage container. Likewise, the support plate **330** also defines the product section **350** and an airflow path **360**. The support plate **330** may have a number of apertures **370** therein that lead from the airflow path **360** to the product section **350**. The airflow path **360** may extend through the Stirling cooler section **340** and the product section **350**.

Positioned within the Stirling cooler section **340** may be a fan **380**. Although the term "fan" **380** is used herein, the fan may be any type of air movement device, such as a pump, a bellows, a screw, and the like known to those skilled in the art. The Stirling cooler section **340** also may include a shroud **390** positioned therein. The shroud **390** may direct the flow of air through the fan **380** and into the airflow path **360**.

A vent **410** may be formed in the outer insulated shell **210** adjacent to the Stirling cooler section **340** of the cold compartment **300**. The vent **410** may be an open or shut door type device with a door **412** and a movable hinge **414**. The vent **410** may be in communication with a sensor **420**. The sensor **420** may be a conventional temperature sensor such as a thermocouple, a thermistor, or similar types of devices. The vent **410** and the sensor **420** also may be in communication with a controller **430** so as to open or shut the vent **410** depending upon the temperature as sensed by the sensor **420** in relationship to the ambient temperature as sensed by the external sensor **285**. The controller **430** may be a conventional microprocessor. The programming of the controller **430** may be in any conventional programming language. The controller **430** may be programmed so as to open the vent **410** if the temperature within the cold compartment **300** drops below a given set point temperature.

The hot compartment **290** also may include a non-insulated divider **450** and a support plate **460**. The non-insulated divider **450** may define a Stirling cooler section **470** and a product section **480** similar to that described above. The support plate **460** may define an airflow path **490** communicating between the Stirling cooler section **470** and the product section **480**. The Stirling cooler section **470** may include a fan **500**. As described above, although the term "fan" **500** is used herein, the fan **500** may be any type of air movement device, such as a pump, a bellows, a screw, and the like known to those skilled in the art. The fan **500** may circulate air through the hot end heat exchanger **160**, into the product section **480**, and back through the air flow path **490**. A number of hot products **510** may be positioned on the support plate **460**. The hot products **510** may include any item intended to be heated, such as a number of pizza boxes or other types of hot food containers.

The hot compartment **290** also may include a hot compartment vent **520**. As described above with respect to vent **410**, the vent **520** may be an open or shut type device with a door **522** and a movable hinge **524**. The vent **520** may be in communication with a sensor **530** and the controller **430**. The sensor **530** may be similar to the sensor **420** described above. The controller **430** may open the vent **520** when the temperature as sensed by the sensor **530** rises above a given set point.

In use, the cold products **355** that are either cold or intended to be chilled are positioned on the support plate **330** within the cold compartment **300**. Once the cold products **355** are positioned therein, the fan **380** directs a flow of air through the cold end heat exchanger **150** into the airflow path **360**. The chilled air then flows through the apertures **370** of the support plate **330** and across the cold products **355**. The air then returns through the cold end heat exchanger **150**. This flow of air thus keeps the cold products **355** chilled.

If the sensors **420** determine that the temperature within the cold compartment **300** drops below a given temperature, for example about 34 degrees Fahrenheit (1.1 degrees Celsius), the controller **430** may open the vent **410** to allow ambient air to circulate through the cold compartment **300** if the ambient air temperature as sensed by the external sensor **285** is above freezing. The vent **410** may remain open until the temperature therein again rises above the set point as determined by the sensor **420**. Alternatively, the vent **410** may be opened proportionally to let in a varying amount of ambient air. This system as a whole is designed for use where the ambient temperature is above freezing.

Likewise, the hot products **510** or the products that are to be warmed may be inserted onto the support plate **460** within the hot compartment **290**. The fan **500** may circulate air through the hot end heat exchanger **160**, into the product section **480**, around the products **510**, through the air flow path **490**, and back through the fan **500**. This flow of air thus keeps the hot products **510** warm.

If the sensor **530** determines that the temperature within the hot compartment **290** is above a given set point, for example about 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65.6 degrees Celsius), the controller **430** may open the vent **520** so as to allow ambient air to circulate through the hot compartment **290**. The vent **520** may remain open until the temperature therein again falls below the set point as determined by the sensor **530**. Alternatively, the vent **520** may be opened proportionally to let in a varying amount of ambient air.

The container **200** as a whole may be designed such that the heat leak between the hot compartment **290** and the cold compartment **300**, the heat leak from within the insulated inner shell **210** and the ambient air, and the refrigeration lift of the Stirling cooler **100** are about in balance. For example, the following variables may be used:

$\mathbf{Q_H}$ = Heat flow through the wall **210** and the door **230** from the hot compartment **290** to ambient;

$\mathbf{Q_C}$ = Heat flow through the wall **210** and the door **240** from ambient to the cold compartment **300**;

$\mathbf{Q_D}$ = Heat flow through the divider **310** from the hot compartment **290** to the cold compartment **300**;

$\mathbf{Q_S}$ = Heat pumped by the Stirling cooler **100** from the cold compartment **300** to the hot compartment **290**;

$\mathbf{Q_W}$ = Waste heat generated by the Stirling cooler **100** and dumped into the hot compartment **290**;

$\mathbf{Q_{FH}}$ = Waste heat generated by the fan **500** and dumped into the hot compartment **290**; and

$\mathbf{Q_{FC}}$ = Waste heat generated by the fan **380** and dumped into the cold compartment **300**.

Given a cold compartment **300** temperature ($\mathbf{T_C}$) of about 34 degrees Fahrenheit (1.1 degrees Celsius), a hot compartment temperature ($\mathbf{T_H}$) of about 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65.6 degrees Celsius), and an ambient temperature ($\mathbf{T_A}$) of about 75 degrees Fahrenheit (24 degrees Celsius), the insulation of the container **200** and the power level of the Stirling cooler **100** may be selected such that the following relationship is in place:

$$\mathbf{Q_S = Q_C + Q_D + Q_{FC} = Q_H + Q_D - Q_W - Q_{FH}}$$

Specifically, the Stirling cooler **100** may have a capacity of about 40 Watts with a hot compartment **290** having an area of about 2,000 cubic inches (about 32,744 cm^3) and a cold compartment **300** having an area of about 1,000 cubic inches (about 16,387 cm^3). Given these variables, the system as a whole can be used in stabilized conditions with the hot compartment **290** and the cold compartment **300** at their respective set points with little or no need for opening the vents **410, 520**. As the ambient temperature ($\mathbf{T_A}$) moves away from the design temperature ($\mathbf{T_A}$ = 75 degrees Fahrenheit (24 degrees Celsius)), the need for opening the vents **410, 520** increases.

Figs. 7-9 show an alternative embodiment of the present invention. The container **200** of Figs. 3-6 may not be effective when the ambient air temperature is below freezing. A container **550**, however, may be adapted to deal with such an environment. The container **550** may be identical to the container **200** with the exception that the non-insulated divider **320** is replaced with a first divider **560** and a second divider **570**. The dividers **560, 570** may be made out of plastic, metal, or similar materials. The dividers **560, 570** may form an air pathway **580** therebetween.

Positioned on one of the dividers **560, 570** may be a first internal vent **590**. Positioned on the other end of the dividers **560, 570** may be a second internal vent **600**. When closed, the internal vents **590, 600** may separate the Stirling cooler section **340** from the product section **300**. The Stirling cooler section **340** also may have an additional exterior vent **610** positioned within the insulated outer shell **210**. The vents **410, 590, 600, 610** may all operate under the control of the controller **430** based upon the temperature as sensed by the sensor **420** and the external sensor **285**.

Fig. 7 shows the normal operating environment for the container **550**. In this environment, the exterior vents **410, 610** are closed while the internal vents **590, 600** are opened. The cold compartment **300** thus operates as described above with respect to Fig. 4. Likewise, Fig. 8 shows the configuration of the container **500** when the ambient temperature is above freezing but the internal temperature is below the set point. In this case, one or both of the external vents **410, 610** may be open so as to allow ambient air to circulate within the cold compartment **300** as shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 9 shows the configuration of the container **500** when the ambient temperature is below freezing and the temperature within the cold compartment **300** is below the set point. In this situation, the external vents **410, 610** may be open while the internal vents **590, 600** are closed. Closing the internal vents **590, 600** effectively isolates the product section **350** from the Stirling cooler section **340**. Air is thus drawn into the Stirling cooler section **340** by the fan **380** and is directed through the air pathway **580** and through the cold end heat exchanger **150**. The cold air is then circulated back out through the second exterior vent **610**. In this case, the Stirling cooler **100** acts largely as a heat pump without adding any additional refrigeration to the cold compartment **300**.

Fig. 10 shows an alternative embodiment of the present invention having a condensate collection system **700**. The condensate collection system **700** may use the heating/cooling container **200** as described in detail herein with the Stirling cooler **100**. The condensate collection system **700** also may include a condensate collector **710** attached to the non-insulated divider **320**. The condensate collector **710** may be made out of metal, plastic, or similar types of somewhat rigid materials. The condensate collector **710** may extend from the non-insulated divider **320** along the length of cold end heat exchanger **150**.

The condensate collection system **700** also may have a wick **720** positioned adjacent to the condensate collector **710**. The wick **720** may be made out of hydra chamois, polyester fabrics, synthetic sponge (polyvinyl alcohol), or similar materials with wicking characteristics. The wick **720** may extend from the condensate collector **710**, through the insulated divider **310**, and into the hot compartment **290** adjacent to the hot end heat exchanger **160**. The condensate collector **710** may be angled somewhat downward such that the condensate will flow towards the wick **720**. The wick **720** may be mounted directly to the condensate collector **710** or to the inner wall of the outer shell **210** so as not to interfere with the cold air stream. The wick **720** may cover part of the condensate collector **710** so as to assist in absorption of the condensate.

Any condensate developed in the cold compartment **300** may form about the cold end heat exchanger **150**. The condensate then may drip on to the condensate collector **710**. The condensate may flow down the condensate collector **710** towards the wick **720**. The condensate may then be absorbed by the wick **720**. The wick **720** may then carry the condensate through the insulated divider **310** and into the hot compartment **290** adjacent to the hot end heat exchanger **160**. The wick **720** may move the condensate by capillary action. As such, the condensate is wicked to the hot compartment **290** regardless of the orientation of the heating/cooling container **200** as a whole, i.e., normal gravity does not play a significant role in the wicking action. Once the condensate within the wick **720** reaches the hot compartment **290**, the condensate may be evaporated via the hot air stream flowing through the hot end heat exchanger **160**.

A further embodiment of the present invention is shown in Figs. 11 and 12. These figures show a transportable container dispenser **800**. The dispenser **800** may include an exterior case **810** (shown in phantom lines in Fig. 11). The shape of the case **810** is not critical to the present invention. Rather, the case **810** may be of any size and shape necessary to accommodate the internal mechanism and also may be pleasing to the eye. Furthermore, the case **810** may be sized and shaped so as to be transportable in a vehicle **815** such as a car, a taxi cab, a bus, a train, a boat, an airplane, or the like.

Inside the case **810** may be a pair of spaced plates **820, 830**. The plates **820, 830** may define a dispensing path **840**. A plurality of containers **850** may be stacked in the dispensing path **840**. The plates **820, 830** may be arranged in a serpentine manner so that at least a portion of the dispensing path **840** is serpentine in shape. Although the present invention is illustrated as having a serpentine dispensing path **840**, the particular shape of the dispensing path **840** is not critical to the present invention. For example, the dispensing path **840** may be vertically straight or it may be slanted. One of the purposes of the dispensing path **840** is to provide storage for as many of the containers **850** as can be accommodated by the space provided within the case **810**. The walls of the case

810 also may include insulation (not shown) so that heat transfer from the surroundings outside the case **810** to the inside of the case **810** is minimized.

The dispensing path **840** may include a dispensing end **860** located adjacent to the bottom of the dispensing path **840**. One or more doors **870** may be provided in the case **810** adjacent to the end **860** of the dispensing path **840** so that the containers **850** at the end of the dispensing path **840** may be manually retrieved from inside the case **810**.

At least a portion of the dispensing path **840** adjacent to the end **860** thereof is defined by a plate **880**. The plate **880** may be made from a heat-conducting material, such as aluminum. At least a portion of each of the containers **850** may contact the plate **880** while in the portion of the dispensing path **840** adjacent to the end **860** thereof. Thus, at least a portion of each of the containers **850** is in contact heat exchange relationship with the plate **880** immediately prior to being dispensed through the door **870**.

A member **890** may connect the plate **880** in heat exchange relationship with the cold portion **110** of the Stirling cooler **100**. The member **890** may be made from a heat-conducting material, such as aluminum. Therefore, heat from the plate **880** may flow through the member **890** to the cold portion **110** of the Stirling cooler **100**. By operation of the Stirling cooler **100**, heat from the cold portion **110** is transferred to the hot portion **120**. The hot portion **120** of the Stirling cooler **100** may be connected to a radiator **900**. The radiator **900** may be made from a heat-conducting material, such as aluminum. The radiator **900** also may include a plurality of fins **905** so as to increase the surface area of the radiator **900** that is exposed to the surrounding air. Vents (not shown) may be provided in the case **810** to permit air outside the case to circulate through the area adjacent the radiator **900**. A fan (not shown) also may be included adjacent to the radiator **900** to facilitate the movement of air across the radiator **900** to thereby increase the amount of heat transferred from the radiator **900** to the surrounding air. A layer of insulation (not shown) also may be provided between the radiator **900** and the hot portion **120** of the Stirling cooler **100** and the cold portion **110** of the Stirling cooler **100**, the member **890**, and the plate **880**.

The Stirling cooler **100** may be connected by an electrical circuit to a controller that is also connected by an electrical circuit to a sensor within the insulated enclosure defined by the case **810** and the layer of insulation (not shown). The controller may regulate the operation of the Stirling cooler **100** so that a desired temperature is maintained within the insulated enclosure. The controller and the sensor may be similar to those described above.

The transportable container dispenser **800** may be operated by placing a plurality of the containers **850** in the dispensing path **840**. The Stirling cooler **100** may be connected directly to an electrical system **910** of the vehicle **815** in which the dispenser **800** is to be transported. The Stirling cooler **100** also may be connected to the electrical system **910** by an electrical circuit **920** plugging into, for example, the lighter outlet or other type of electrical outlet within the vehicle **815**. In addition to operating from the vehicle's electrical system **910** when the vehicle's motor is running, the Stirling cooler **100** may have a sufficiently low current demand so as to operate from the vehicle's battery **930** overnight without depleting the vehicle's battery **930** of sufficient power to start the vehicle **815**.

With the containers **850** stacked in the dispensing path **840**, those containers **850** adjacent to the end **860** of the dispensing path **840** are in metal-to-metal contact with the plate **880**. This contact permits heat in the containers **850**, and the contents thereof, to be transferred to the plate **880**. Heat from the air surrounding the plate **880** is also transferred to the plate **880**. The heat from the plate **880** is then transferred to the cold portion **110** of the Stirling cooler **100** through the member **890**. The Stirling cooler **100** transfers the heat from the cold portion **110** to the hot portion **120**, and, then, to the radiator **900**. Heat from the radiator **900** is transferred to the surrounding air. The result is that the containers **850** are cooled to a desired temperature.

CLAIMS

We claim:

1. A device for heating a first article and cooling a second article, said device comprising:

an enclosure;

said enclosure comprising a hot compartment and a cold compartment; and

a Stirling cooler;

said Stirling cooler comprising a hot end and a cold end and wherein said hot end is positioned in communication with said hot compartment so as to heat said first article and wherein said cold end is positioned in communication with said cold compartment so as to cool said second article.

2. The device of claim 1, wherein said enclosure comprises an insulated divider positioned between said hot compartment and said cold compartment.

3. The device of claim 2, wherein said Stirling cooler comprises a regenerator positioned between said hot end and said cold end and wherein said regenerator is positioned within said insulated divider.

4. The device of claim 1, wherein said enclosure comprises a handle for carrying said enclosure.

5. The device of claim 1, wherein said cold end of said Stirling cooler comprises a cold end heat exchanger in communication therewith.

6. The device of claim 1, wherein said cold compartment comprises a Stirling cooler section with a fan.

7. The device of claim 6, wherein said cold compartment comprises a product section with a product support for positioning said second article thereon.

8. The device of claim 7, wherein said cold compartment comprises an airflow path for circulating air through said Stirling cooler section and said product section.

9. The device of claim 8, wherein said product support comprises a plurality of apertures therein in communication with said airflow path.

10. The device of claim 1, wherein said cold compartment comprises a sensor for determining the temperature therein, said sensor in communication with a controller.

11. The device of claim 10, wherein said enclosure comprises an external vent positioned adjacent to said cold compartment and wherein said controller is in communication with said external vent so as to open said external vent when the temperature within said cold compartment drops below a predetermined temperature.

12. The device of claim 10, wherein said enclosure comprises an external sensor for determining the external temperature, said external sensor in communication with said controller.

13. The device of claim 12, wherein said cold compartment comprises a Stirling cooler section, a product section, and a divider positioned therebetween.

14. The device of claim 13, wherein said divider comprises an internal vent therein, said internal vent comprising an open position to allow communication between said Stirling cooler section and said product section and a closed position blocking communication between said Stirling cooler section and said product section.

15. The device of claim 14, wherein said internal vent comprises a first internal vent positioned on a first side of said divider and a second internal vent positioned on a second side of said divider.

16. The device of claim 14, wherein the enclosure comprises a plurality of external vents and wherein said controller is in communication with said internal vent and said plurality of external vents so as to close said internal vent and so as to open said plurality of external vents when the temperature within said cold compartment drops below a predetermined temperature and the ambient temperature is below freezing.

17. The device of claim 1, wherein said hot end of said Stirling cooler comprises a hot end heat exchanger in communication therewith.

18. The device of claim 1, wherein said hot compartment comprises a Stirling cooler section with a fan.

19. The device of claim 18, wherein said hot compartment comprises a product section with a product support for positioning said first article thereon.

20. The device of claim 19, wherein said hot compartment comprises an airflow path for circulating air through said Stirling cooler section and said product section.

21. The device of claim 1, wherein said hot compartment comprises a sensor for determining the temperature therein.

22. The device of claim 21, wherein said enclosure comprises an external vent positioned adjacent to said hot compartment and wherein said sensor is in communication with said external vent so as to open said external vent when the temperature within said hot compartment rises above a predetermined temperature.

23. The device of claim 1, further comprising a wick extending from about said cold end of said Stirling cooler in said cold compartment to about said hot end of said Stirling cooler in said hot compartment.

24. The device of claim 23, wherein said cold compartment comprises a condensate collector positioned adjacent to said cold end of said Stirling cooler and said wick.

25. The device of claim 1, further comprising an electrical cord so as power said device.

26. A method for transporting a heated object and a cooled object, comprising the steps of:

placing a Stirling cooler in communication with an enclosure, said Stirling cooler comprising a hot end and a cold end and said enclosure comprising a hot compartment and a cold compartment;

placing the heated object in said hot compartment;

placing the cooled object in said cold compartment;

heating the heated object in said hot compartment with said hot end of said Stirling cooler; and

cooling said cooled object in said cold compartment with said cold end of said Stirling cooler.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein said enclosure comprises a handle and said method comprises the further step of carrying said enclosure.

28. The method of claim 26, wherein said Stirling cooler comprises an electrical cord and said method comprises the further steps of placing said enclosure within a vehicle and powering said Stirling cooler via said electrical cord as connected to an electrical system within said vehicle.

29. The method of claim 26, wherein said enclosure comprises a plurality of vents thereon and said method comprises the further step of opening one or more of said plurality of vents if the temperature within said hot compartment exceeds a predetermined temperature.

30. The method of claim 26, wherein said enclosure comprises a plurality of vents thereon and said method comprises the further step of opening one or more of said plurality of vents if the temperature within said cold compartment falls below a predetermined temperature.

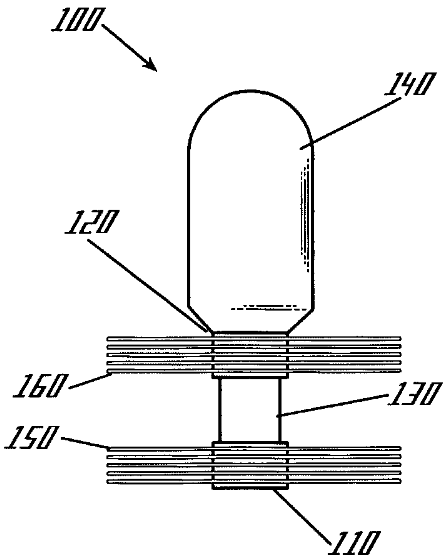


Fig. 1

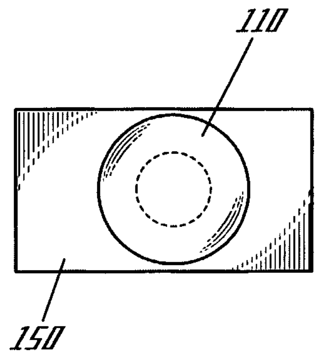
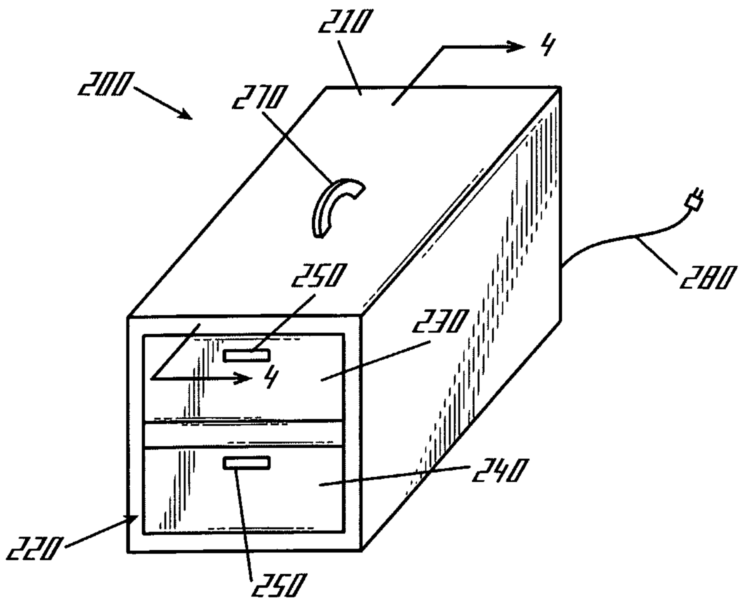


Fig. 2



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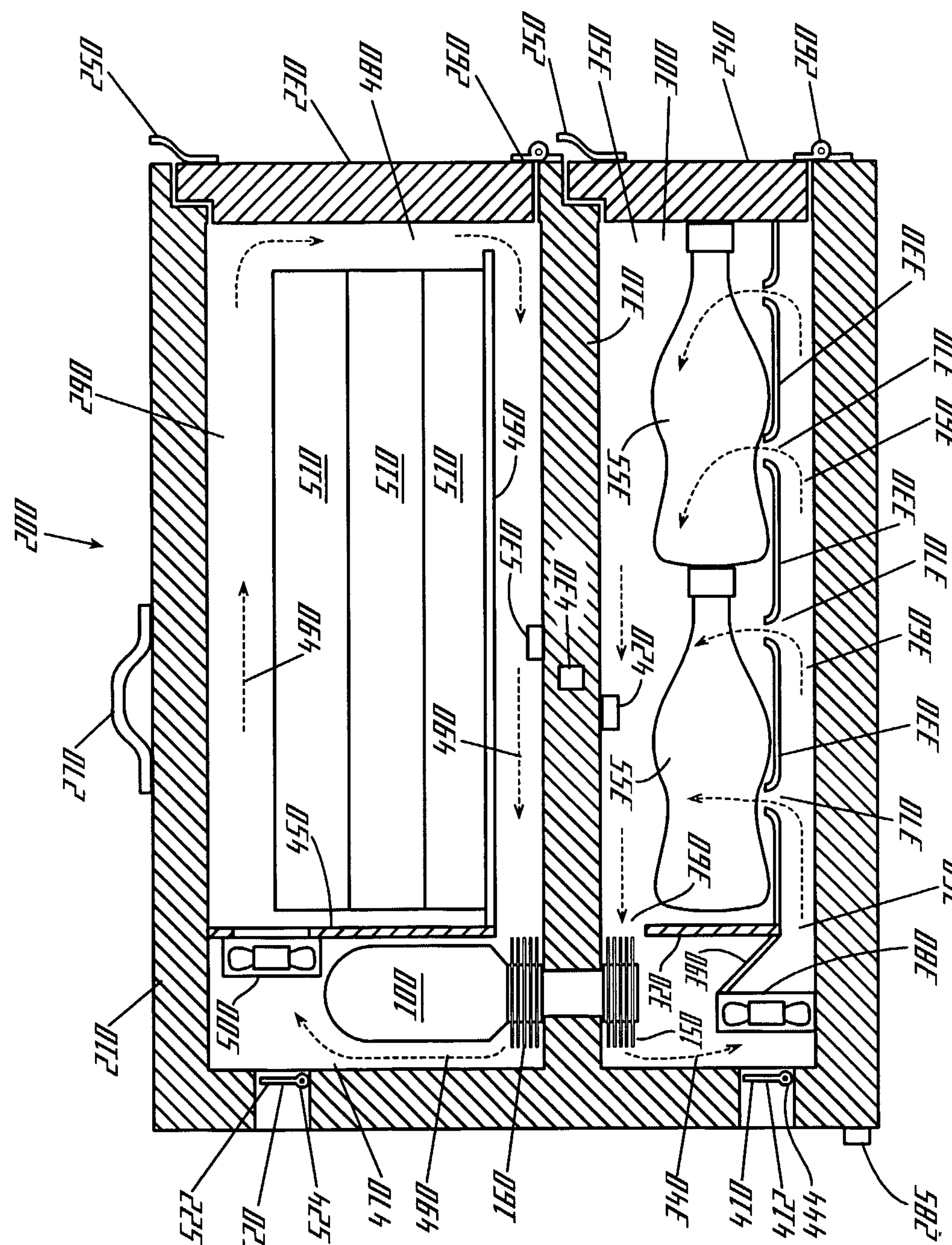

Fig. 4

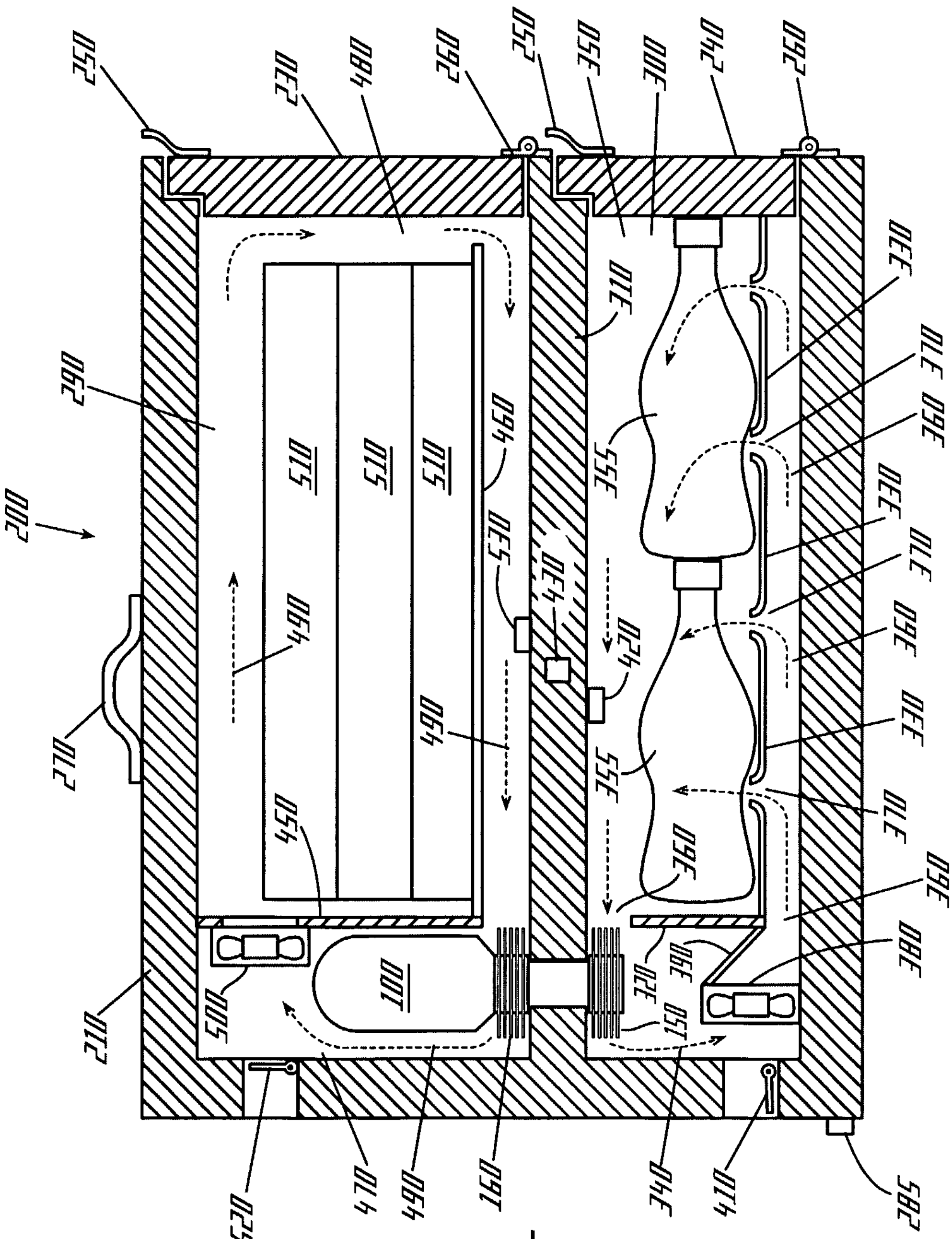
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Fig. 5

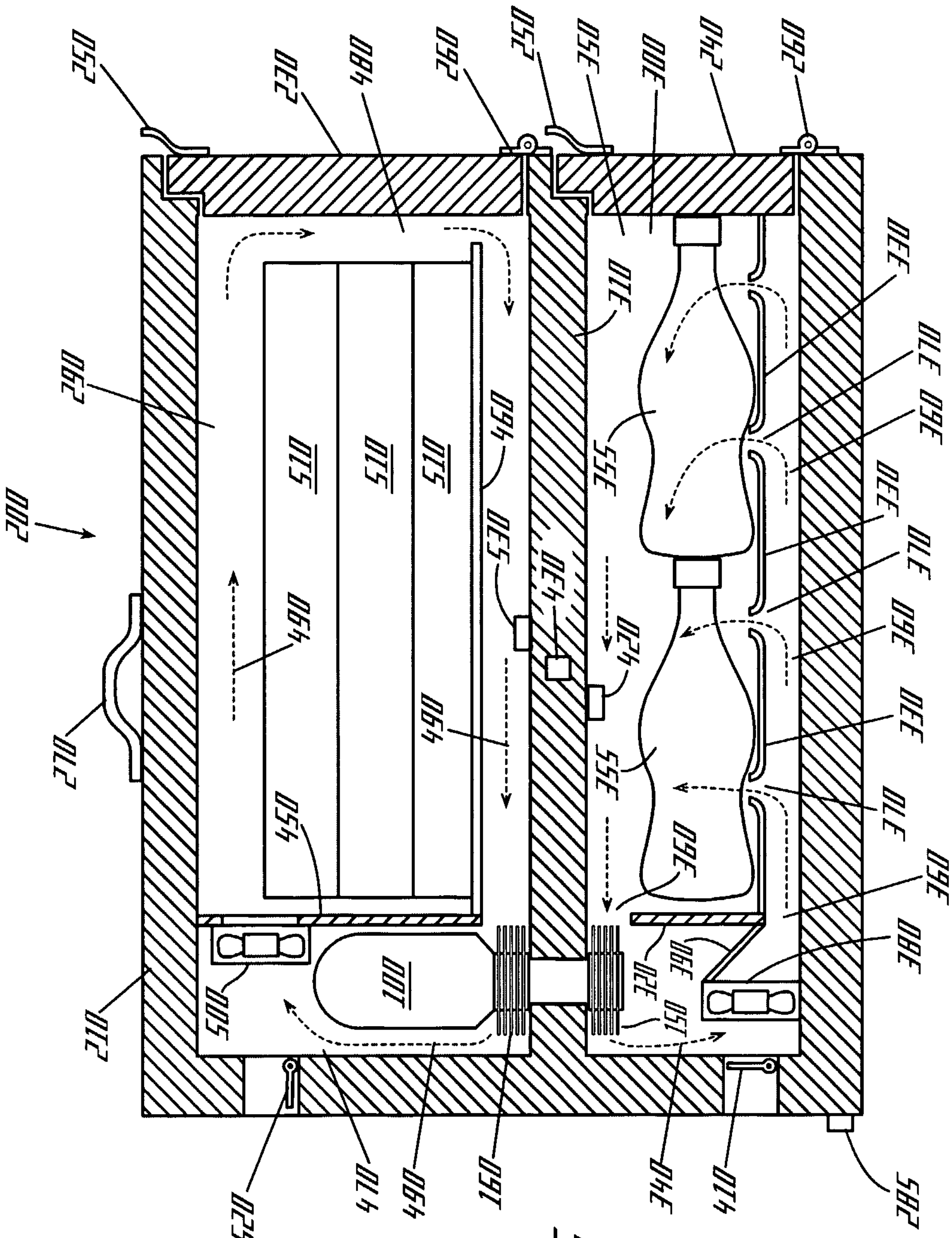
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Fig. 6

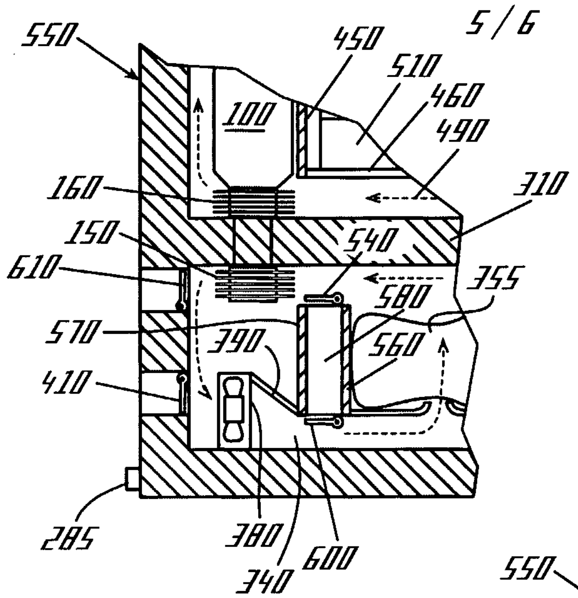

Fig. 7

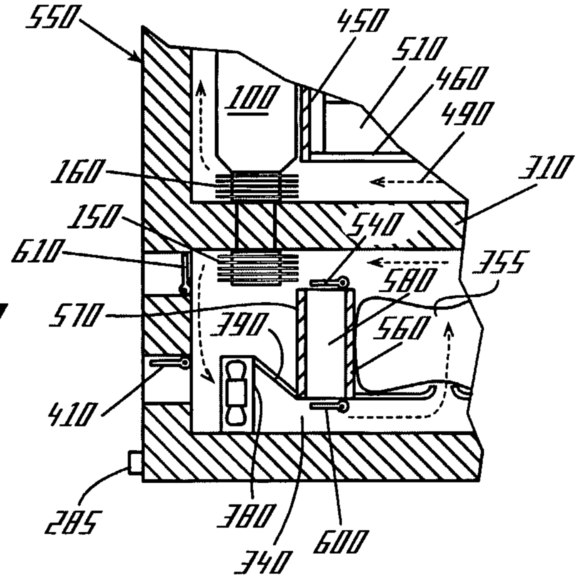

Fig. 8

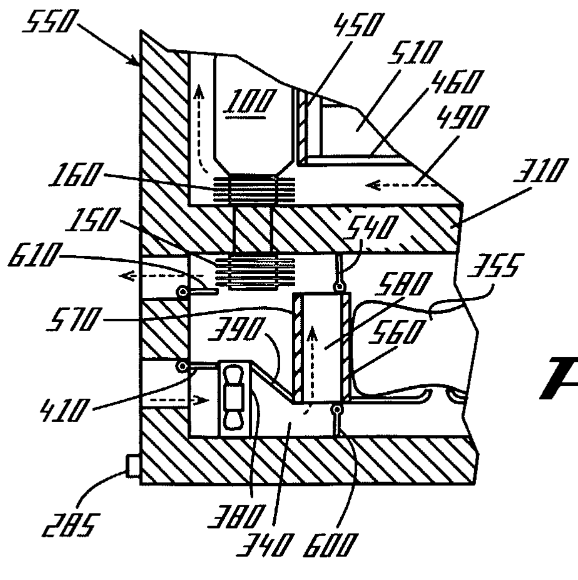

Fig. 9

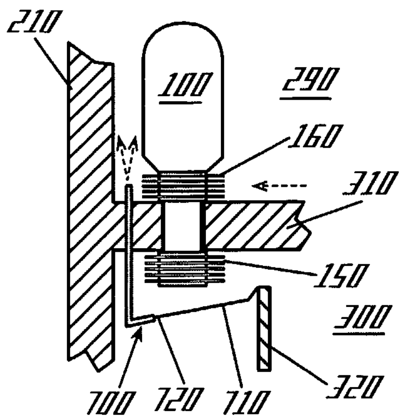

Fig. 10

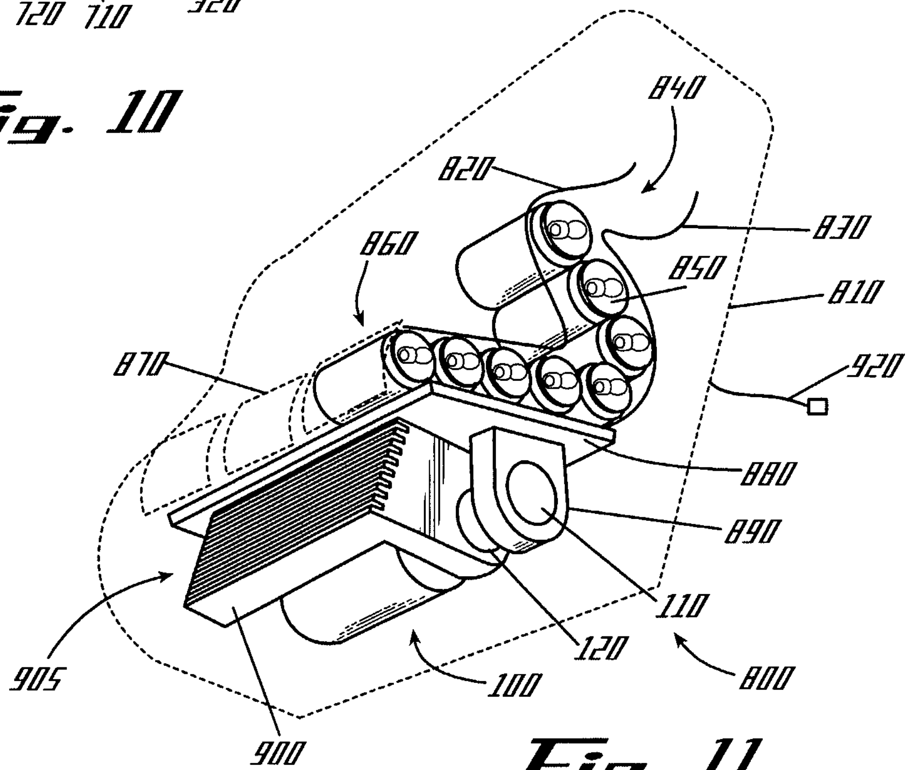

Fig. 11

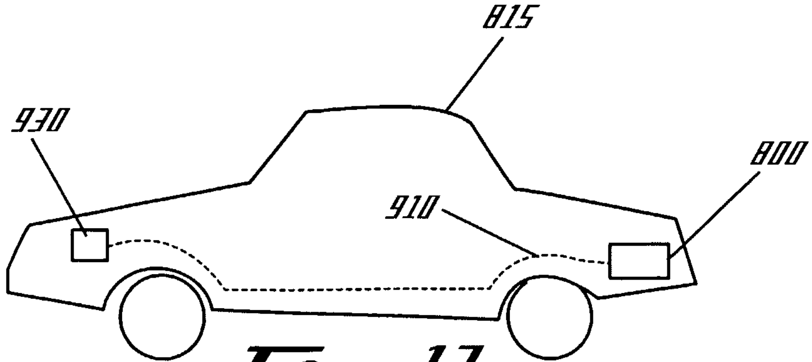

Fig. 12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 02/05671

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 F25D23/12 F25B9/14

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 F25D F25B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data

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Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Y	EP 0 935 063 A (SANYO ELECTRIC CO) 11 August 1999 (1999-08-11) column 29, line 58 -column 30, line 41; figure 25 --- -/--	1,2, 4-11, 17-22, 25-27, 29,30

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

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"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
18 July 2002	25/07/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Jessen, F

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