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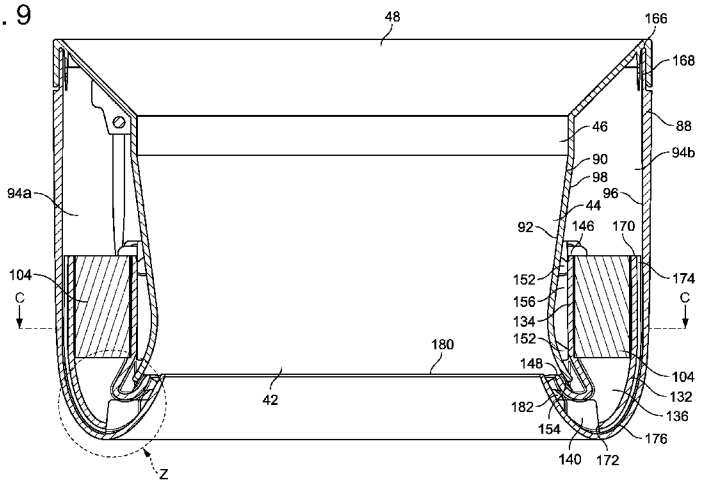
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FIG. 9



(57) Abstract: A fan assembly includes a motor-driven impeller for creating an air flow, and a casing including an interior passage for receiving the air flow, and a plurality of air outlets for emitting the air flow from the casing. The casing defines and extends about an opening through which air from outside the casing is drawn by the air flow emitted from the air outlets. The fan assembly also includes at least one heater for heating at least a first portion of the air flow, and means for diverting at least a second portion of the air flow away from said at least one heater. The plurality of outlets includes at least one first air outlet for emitting the relatively hot first portion of the air flow and at least one second air outlet for emitting the relatively cold second portion of the air flow. This second portion of the air flow may be directed over an external surface of the casing to keep that surface cool during use of the fan heater.

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A FAN ASSEMBLY

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a fan assembly, and to a nozzle for a fan assembly. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention relates to a fan heater for creating a warm air current in a room, office or other domestic environment.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A conventional domestic fan typically includes a set of blades or vanes mounted for rotation about an axis, and drive apparatus for rotating the set of blades to generate an air flow. The movement and circulation of the air flow creates a 'wind chill' or breeze and, as a result, the user experiences a cooling effect as heat is dissipated through convection and evaporation.

Such fans are available in a variety of sizes and shapes. For example, a ceiling fan can be at least 1 m in diameter, and is usually mounted in a suspended manner from the ceiling to provide a downward flow of air to cool a room. On the other hand, desk fans are often around 30 cm in diameter, and are usually free standing and portable. Floor-standing tower fans generally comprise an elongate, vertically extending casing around 1 m high and housing one or more sets of rotary blades for generating an air flow. An oscillating mechanism may be employed to rotate the outlet from the tower fan so that the air flow is swept over a wide area of a room.

Fan heaters generally comprise a number of heating elements located either behind or in front of the rotary blades to enable a user to heat the air flow generated by the rotating blades. The heating elements are commonly in the form of heat radiating coils or fins. A variable thermostat, or a number of predetermined output power settings, is usually provided to enable a user to control the temperature of the air flow emitted from the fan heater.

A disadvantage of this type of arrangement is that the air flow produced by the rotating blades of the fan heater is generally not uniform. This is due to variations across the blade surface or across the outward facing surface of the fan heater. The extent of these variations can vary from product to product and even from one individual fan heater to another. These variations result in the generation of a turbulent, or 'choppy', air flow which can be felt as a series of pulses of air and which can be uncomfortable for a user. A further disadvantage resulting from the turbulence of the air flow is that the heating effect of the fan heater can diminish rapidly with distance.

In a domestic environment it is desirable for appliances to be as small and compact as possible due to space restrictions. It is undesirable for parts of the appliance to project outwardly, or for a user to be able to touch any moving parts, such as the blades. Fan heaters tend to house the blades and the heat radiating coils within a cage or apertured casing to prevent user injury from contact with either the moving blades or the hot heat radiating coils, but such enclosed parts can be difficult to clean. Consequently, an amount of dust or other detritus can accumulate within the casing and on the heat radiating coils between uses of the fan heater. When the heat radiating coils are activated, the temperature of the outer surfaces of the coils can rise rapidly, particularly when the power output from the coils is relatively high, to a value in excess of 700°C. Consequently, some of the dust which has settled on the coils between uses of the fan heater can be burnt, resulting in the emission of an unpleasant smell from the fan heater for a period of time.

Our co-pending patent application PCT/GB2010/050272 describes a fan heater which does not use caged blades to project air from the fan heater. Instead, the fan heater comprises a base which houses a motor-driven impeller for drawing a primary air flow into the base, and an annular nozzle connected to the base and comprising an annular mouth through which the primary air flow is emitted from the fan. The nozzle defines a central opening through which air in the local environment of the fan assembly is drawn by the primary air flow emitted from the mouth, amplifying the primary air flow to generate an air current. Without the use of a bladed fan to project the air current from

the fan heater, a relatively uniform air current can be generated and guided into a room or towards a user. In one embodiment a heater is located within the nozzle to heat the primary air flow before it is emitted from the mouth. By housing the heater within the nozzle, the user is shielded from the hot external surfaces of the heater.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a first aspect the present invention provides a nozzle for a fan assembly for creating an air current, the nozzle comprising:

an interior passage for receiving an air flow; and

a plurality of air outlets for emitting the air flow from the nozzle, the nozzle defining an opening through which air from outside the nozzle is drawn by the air flow emitted from the air outlets;

wherein the interior passage extends about the opening, and houses means for heating a first portion of the air flow, and means for diverting a second portion of the air flow away from the heating means;

and the plurality of air outlets comprises at least one first air outlet for emitting the first portion of the air flow, and at least one second air outlet for emitting the second portion of the air flow.

The present invention thus provides a nozzle having a plurality of air outlets for emitting air at different temperatures. One or more first air outlets are provided for emitting relatively hot air which has been heated by the heating means located within the interior passage, whereas one or more second air outlets are provided for emitting relatively cold air which has by-passed the heating means located within the interior passage.

The interior passage is preferably annular. The interior passage is preferably shaped to divide the air flow into two air streams which flow in opposite directions around the opening. In this case the heating means is arranged to heat a first portion of each air stream and the diverting means is arranged to divert a second portion of each air stream around the heating means. These first portions of the air streams may be emitted from a

common first air outlet of the nozzle. For example, a single first air outlet may extend about the opening of the nozzle. Alternatively, the first portion of each air stream may be emitted from a respective first air outlet of the nozzle, and together form the first portion of the air flow. For example, these first air outlets may be located on opposite sides of the opening. Similarly, the second portions of the two air streams may be emitted from a common second air outlet of the nozzle. Again, this single second air outlet may extend about the opening of the nozzle. Alternatively, the second portion of each air stream may be emitted from a respective second air outlet of the nozzle, and together form the second portion of the air flow. Again, these second air outlets may be located on opposite sides of the opening.

In a second aspect the present invention provides a nozzle for a fan assembly for creating an air current, the nozzle comprising:

an interior passage for receiving an air flow, and for dividing a received air flow into a plurality of air streams; and

a plurality of air outlets for emitting the air flow from the nozzle, the nozzle defining an opening through which air from outside the nozzle is drawn by the air flow emitted from the air outlets;

wherein the interior passage extends about the opening, and houses means for heating a first portion of each air stream and means for diverting a second portion of each air stream away from the heating means;

and the plurality of air outlets comprises at least one first air outlet for emitting the first portions of the air streams, and at least one second air outlet for emitting the second portions of the air streams.

The different air paths present within the interior passage may be selectively opened and closed by a user to vary the temperature of the air flow emitted from the fan assembly. The nozzle may include a valve, shutter or other means for selectively closing one of the air paths through the nozzle so that all of the air flow leaves the nozzle through either the first air outlet(s) or the second air outlet(s). For example, a shutter may be slidable or otherwise moveable over the outer surface of the nozzle to close selectively either the

first air outlet(s) or the second air outlet(s), thereby forcing the air flow either to pass through the heating means or to by-pass the heating means. This can enable a user to change rapidly the temperature of the air flow emitted from the nozzle.

Alternatively, or additionally, the nozzle may be arranged to emit the first and second portions of the air flow simultaneously. In this case, at least one second air outlet may be arranged to direct at least part of the second portion of the air flow over an external surface of the nozzle. This part of the second portion of the air flow can keep that external surface of the nozzle cool during use of the fan assembly. Where the nozzle comprises a plurality of second air outlets, the second air outlets may be arranged to direct substantially the entire second portion of the air flow over at least one external surface of the nozzle. The second air outlets may be arranged to direct the second portion of the air flow over a common external surface of the nozzle, or over a plurality of external surfaces of the nozzle, such as front and rear surfaces of the nozzle.

The, or each first air outlet is preferably located adjacent the, or a respective, second air outlet. For example, each first air outlet may be located alongside a respective second air outlet. The, or each, first air outlet is preferably arranged to direct the first portion of the air flow over the second portion of the air flow so that the relatively cold second portion of the air flow is emitted between the relatively hot first portion of the air flow and the external surface of the nozzle, thereby providing a layer of thermal insulation between the relatively hot first portion of the air flow and the external surface of the nozzle.

All of the air outlets are preferably arranged to emit the air flow through the opening in order to maximise the amplification of the air flow emitted from the nozzle through the entrainment of air external to the nozzle. Alternatively, at least one second air outlet may be arranged to direct at least part of the second portion of the air flow over an external surface of the nozzle which is remote from the opening. For example, where the nozzle has an annular shape, one of the second air outlets may be arranged to direct the second portion of one air stream over the external surface of an inner annular section

of the nozzle so that that portion of the air flow passes through the opening, whereas another one of the second air outlets may be arranged to direct the second portion of the other air stream over the external surface of an outer annular section of the nozzle.

In addition to, or as an alternative to, directing the portion of the air flow emitted from at least one of the second air outlets over an external surface of the nozzle, the interior passage may be arranged to convey the second portion of the air flow over or along at least one of the internal surfaces of the nozzle to keep that surface relatively cool during the use of the fan assembly. Alternatively, the diverting means may be arranged to divert both a second portion and a third portion of the air flow away from the heating means. The interior passage may be arranged to convey the second portion of the air flow along a first internal surface of the nozzle, for example the internal surface of the inner annular section of the nozzle, and to convey the third portion of the air flow along a second internal surface of the nozzle, for example the internal surface of the outer annular section of the nozzle.

In this case, it may be found that, depending on the temperature of the first portion of the air flow, sufficient cooling of the external surfaces of the nozzle may be provided without having to emit the both the second and the third portions of the air flow through separate air outlets. For example, the first and the third portions of the air flow may be recombined downstream from the heating means, or upstream from the first air outlet(s). The second portion of the air flow may be directed separately over the external surface of the inner annular casing section.

The diverting means may comprise at least one baffle, wall or other air diverting surface located within the interior passage for diverting the second portion of the air flow away from the heating means. The diverting means may be integral with or connected to one of the casing sections of the nozzle. The diverting means may conveniently form part of, or be connected to, a chassis for retaining the heating means within the interior passage. Where the diverting means is arranged to divert both a second portion of the

air flow and a third portion of the air flow away from the heating means, the diverting means may comprise two mutually spaced parts of the chassis.

Preferably, the interior passage comprises first channels for conveying the first portions of the air flow to said at least one first air outlet, second channels for conveying the second portions of the air flow to said at least one second air outlet, and means for separating the first channels from the second channels. The separating means may be integral with the diverting means for diverting the second portion of the air flow away from the heating means, and thus may comprise at least one wall of a chassis for retaining the heating means within the interior passage. This can reduce the number of separate components of the nozzle. The interior passage may also comprise third channels each for conveying a respective third portion of the air flow away from the heating means, and preferably along an internal surface of the nozzle. The second channels may also be arranged to convey the second portion of the air flow along an internal surface of the nozzle. The first and third channels may merge downstream from the heating means.

The chassis may comprise first and second walls configured to retain a heating assembly therebetween. The first and second walls may form a first channel therebetween, which includes the heating assembly, for conveying the first portion of an air stream to one of the air outlets of the nozzle. The first wall and a first internal surface of the nozzle may form a second channel for conveying the second portion of an air stream away from the heating means, and preferably along the first internal surface to another one of the air outlets of the nozzle. The second wall and a second internal surface of the nozzle may optionally form a third channel for conveying a third portion of an air stream away from the heating means, and preferably along the second internal surface. This third channel may merge with the first or second channel, or it may convey the third portion of the air stream to a separate air outlet of the nozzle.

As mentioned above, the nozzle may comprise an inner annular casing section and an outer annular casing section which define the interior passage and the opening, and so

the separating means may be located between the casing sections. Each casing section is preferably formed from a respective annular member, but each casing section may be provided by a plurality of members connected together or otherwise assembled to form that casing section. The inner casing section and the outer casing section may be formed from plastics material or other material having a relatively low thermal conductivity (less than 1 $Wm^{-1}K^{-1}$) to prevent the external surfaces of the nozzle from becoming excessively hot during use of the fan assembly.

The separating means may also define in part the first air outlet(s) and/or the second air outlet(s) of the nozzle. For example, the, or each, first air outlet may be located between an internal surface of the outer casing section and part of the separating means. Alternatively, or additionally, the, or each, second air outlet may be located between an external surface of the inner casing section and part of the separating means. Where the separating means comprises a wall for separating a first channel from a second channel, a first air outlet may be located between the internal surface of the outer casing section and a first side surface of the wall, and a second air outlet may be located between the external surface of the inner casing section and a second side surface of the wall.

The separating means may comprise a plurality of spacers for engaging at least one of the inner casing section and the outer casing section. This can enable the width of at least one of the second channels and the third channels to be controlled along the length thereof through engagement between the spacers and said at least one of the inner casing section and the outer casing section.

The direction in which air is emitted from the air outlets is preferably substantially at a right angle to the direction in which the air flow passes through at least part of the interior passage. Preferably, the air flow passes through at least part of the interior passage in a substantially vertical direction, and the air is emitted from the air outlets in a substantially horizontal direction. The interior passage is preferably located towards the front of the nozzle, whereas the air outlets are preferably located towards the rear of the nozzle and arranged to direct air towards the front of the nozzle and through the

opening. Consequently, each of the first and second channels may be shaped so as substantially to reverse the flow direction of a respective portion of the air flow.

At least part of the heating means may be arranged within the nozzle so as to extend about the opening. Where the nozzle defines a circular opening, the heating means may extend at least 270° about the opening and more preferably at least 300° about the opening. Where the nozzle defines an elongate opening, that is, an opening having a height greater than its width, the heating means is preferably located on at least the opposite sides of the opening.

The heating means may comprise at least one ceramic heater located within the interior passage. The ceramic heater may be porous so that the first portion of the air flow passes through pores in the heating means before being emitted from the first air outlet(s). The heater may be formed from a PTC (positive temperature coefficient) ceramic material which is capable of rapidly heating the air flow upon activation.

The ceramic material may be at least partially coated in metallic or other electrically conductive material to facilitate connection of the heating means to a controller within the fan assembly for activating the heating means. Alternatively, at least one non-porous, preferably ceramic, heater may be mounted within a metallic frame located within the interior passage and which is connectable to a controller of the fan assembly. The metallic frame preferably comprises a plurality of fins to provide a greater surface area and hence better heat transfer to the air flow, while also providing a means of electrical connection to the heating means.

The heating means preferably comprises at least one heater assembly. Where the air flow is divided into two air streams, the heating means preferably comprises a plurality of heater assemblies each for heating a first portion of a respective air stream, and the diverting means preferably comprises a plurality of walls located within the interior passage each for diverting a second portion of a respective air stream away from a respective heater assembly. Alternatively, a single heater assembly may extend about

the opening for heating the first portion of each air stream, and the diverting means may comprise a single annular wall for diverting a second portion of each air stream away from the heater assembly.

Each air outlet is preferably in the form of a slot, and which preferably has a width in the range from 0.5 to 5 mm. The width of the first air outlet(s) is preferably different from that of the second air outlet(s). In a preferred embodiment, the width of the first air outlet(s) is greater than the width of the second air outlet(s) so that the majority of the primary air flow passes through the heating means.

The nozzle may comprise a surface located adjacent the air outlets and over which the air outlets are arranged to direct the air flow emitted therefrom. Preferably, this surface is a curved surface, and more preferably is a Coanda surface. Preferably, the external surface of the inner casing section of the nozzle is shaped to define the Coanda surface. A Coanda surface is a known type of surface over which fluid flow exiting an output orifice close to the surface exhibits the Coanda effect. The fluid tends to flow over the surface closely, almost 'clinging to' or 'hugging' the surface. The Coanda effect is already a proven, well documented method of entrainment in which a primary air flow is directed over a Coanda surface. A description of the features of a Coanda surface, and the effect of fluid flow over a Coanda surface, can be found in articles such as Reba, Scientific American, Volume 214, June 1966 pages 84 to 92. Through use of a Coanda surface, an increased amount of air from outside the fan assembly is drawn through the opening by the air emitted from the air outlets.

In a preferred embodiment an air flow is created through the nozzle of the fan assembly. In the following description this air flow will be referred to as the primary air flow. The primary air flow is emitted from the air outlets of the nozzle and preferably passes over a Coanda surface. The primary air flow entrains air surrounding the nozzle, which acts as an air amplifier to supply both the primary air flow and the entrained air to the user. The entrained air will be referred to here as a secondary air flow. The secondary air flow is drawn from the room space, region or external environment surrounding the

mouth of the nozzle and, by displacement, from other regions around the fan assembly, and passes predominantly through the opening defined by the nozzle. The primary air flow directed over the Coanda surface combined with the entrained secondary air flow equates to a total air flow emitted or projected forward from the opening defined by the nozzle.

Preferably, the nozzle comprises a diffuser surface located downstream of the Coanda surface. The diffuser surface directs the air flow emitted towards a user's location while maintaining a smooth, even output. Preferably, the external surface of the inner casing section of the nozzle is shaped to define the diffuser surface.

In a third aspect the present invention provides a fan assembly comprising a nozzle as aforementioned. The fan assembly preferably also comprises a base housing said means for creating the air flow, with the nozzle being connected to the base. The base is preferably generally cylindrical in shape, and comprises a plurality of air inlets through which the air flow enters the fan assembly.

The means for creating an air flow through the nozzle preferably comprises an impeller driven by a motor. This can provide a fan assembly with efficient air flow generation. The means for creating an air flow preferably comprises a DC brushless motor. This can avoid frictional losses and carbon debris from the brushes used in a traditional brushed motor. Reducing carbon debris and emissions is advantageous in a clean or pollutant sensitive environment such as a hospital or around those with allergies. While induction motors, which are generally used in bladed fans, also have no brushes, a DC brushless motor can provide a much wider range of operating speeds than an induction motor.

The nozzle is preferably in the form of a casing, preferably an annular casing, for receiving the air flow.

The heating means need not be located within the nozzle. For example, both the heating means and the diverting means may be located in the base, with the nozzle being arranged to receive a relatively hot first portion of the air flow and a relatively cold second portion of the air flow from the base, and to convey the first portion of the air flow to the first air outlet(s) and the second portion of the air flow to the second air outlet(s). The nozzle may comprise internal walls or baffles for defining the first channel means and second channel means.

Alternatively, the heating means may be located in the nozzle but the diverting means may be located in the base. In this case, the first channel means may be arranged both to convey the first portion of the air flow from the base to the first air outlet(s) and to house the heating means for heating the first portion of the air flow, while the second channel means may be arranged simply to convey the second portion of the air flow from the base to the second air outlet(s).

Therefore, in a fourth aspect the present invention provides a fan assembly comprising:

means for creating an air flow;

a casing comprising a plurality of air outlets for emitting the air flow from the nozzle, the casing defining an opening through which air from outside the fan assembly is drawn by the air flow emitted from the air outlets;

means for heating a first portion of the air flow; and

means for diverting a second portion of the air flow away from the heating means;

wherein the plurality of air outlets comprises at least one first air outlet for emitting the first portion of the air flow, and at least one second air outlet for emitting the second portion of the air flow.

The fan assembly is preferably in the form of a portable fan heater.

Features described above in connection with the first aspect of the invention are equally applicable to any of the second to fourth aspects of the invention, and vice versa.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

An embodiment of the present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front perspective view, from above, of a fan assembly;

Figure 2 is a front view of the fan assembly;

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken along line B-B of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is an exploded view of the nozzle of the fan assembly;

Figure 5 is a front perspective view of the heater chassis of the nozzle;

Figure 6 is a front perspective view, from below, of the heater chassis connected to an inner casing section of the nozzle;

Figure 7 is a close-up view of region X indicated in Figure 6;

Figure 8 is a close-up view of region Y indicated in Figure 1;

Figure 9 is a sectional view taken along line A-A of Figure 2;

Figure 10 is a close-up view of region Z indicated in Figure 9;

Figure 11 is a sectional view of the nozzle taken along line C-C of Figure 9; and

Figure 12 is a schematic illustration of a control system of the fan assembly.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate external views of a fan assembly 10. The fan assembly 10 is in the form of a portable fan heater. The fan assembly 10 comprises a body 12 comprising an air inlet 14 through which a primary air flow enters the fan assembly 10, and a nozzle 16 in the form of an annular casing mounted on the body 12, and which comprises at least one air outlet 18 for emitting the primary air flow from the fan assembly 10.

The body 12 comprises a substantially cylindrical main body section 20 mounted on a substantially cylindrical lower body section 22. The main body section 20 and the lower body section 22 preferably have substantially the same external diameter so that the external surface of the upper body section 20 is substantially flush with the external surface of the lower body section 22. In this embodiment the body 12 has a height in the range from 100 to 300 mm, and a diameter in the range from 100 to 200 mm.

The main body section 20 comprises the air inlet 14 through which the primary air flow enters the fan assembly 10. In this embodiment the air inlet 14 comprises an array of apertures formed in the main body section 20. Alternatively, the air inlet 14 may comprise one or more grilles or meshes mounted within windows formed in the main body section 20. The main body section 20 is open at the upper end (as illustrated) thereof to provide an air outlet 23 through which the primary air flow is exhausted from the body 12.

The main body section 20 may be tilted relative to the lower body section 22 to adjust the direction in which the primary air flow is emitted from the fan assembly 10. For example, the upper surface of the lower body section 22 and the lower surface of the main body section 20 may be provided with interconnecting features which allow the main body section 20 to move relative to the lower body section 22 while preventing the main body section 20 from being lifted from the lower body section 22. For example, the lower body section 22 and the main body section 20 may comprise interlocking L-shaped members.

The lower body section 22 comprises a user interface of the fan assembly 10. With reference also to Figure 12, the user interface comprises a plurality of user-operable buttons 24, 26, 28, 30 for enabling a user to control various functions of the fan assembly 10, a display 32 located between the buttons for providing the user with, for example, a visual indication of a temperature setting of the fan assembly 10, and a user interface control circuit 33 connected to the buttons 24, 26, 28, 30 and the display 32. The lower body section 22 also includes a window 34 through which signals from a remote control 35 (shown schematically in Figure 12) enter the fan assembly 10. The lower body section 22 is mounted on a base 36 for engaging a surface on which the fan assembly 10 is located. The base 36 includes an optional base plate 38, which preferably has a diameter in the range from 200 to 300 mm.

The nozzle 16 has an annular shape, extending about a central axis X to define an opening 40. The air outlets 18 for emitting the primary air flow from the fan assembly 10 are located towards the rear of the nozzle 16, and arranged to direct the primary air flow towards the front of the nozzle 16, through the opening 40. In this example, the nozzle 16 defines an elongate opening 40 having a height greater than its width, and the air outlets 18 are located on the opposite elongate sides of the opening 40. In this example the maximum height of the opening 40 is in the range from 300 to 400 mm, whereas the maximum width of the opening 40 is in the range from 100 to 200 mm.

The inner annular periphery of the nozzle 16 comprises a Coanda surface 42 located adjacent the air outlets 18, and over which at least some of the air outlets 18 are arranged to direct the air emitted from the fan assembly 10, a diffuser surface 44 located downstream of the Coanda surface 42 and a guide surface 46 located downstream of the diffuser surface 44. The diffuser surface 44 is arranged to taper away from the central axis X of the opening 38. The angle subtended between the diffuser surface 44 and the central axis X of the opening 40 is in the range from 5 to 25°, and in this example is around 7°. The guide surface 46 is preferably arranged substantially parallel to the central axis X of the opening 38 to present a substantially flat and substantially smooth face to the air flow emitted from the mouth 40. A visually appealing tapered surface 48

is located downstream from the guide surface 46, terminating at a tip surface 50 lying substantially perpendicular to the central axis X of the opening 40. The angle subtended between the tapered surface 48 and the central axis X of the opening 40 is preferably around 45°.

Figure 3 illustrates a sectional view through the body 12. The lower body section 22 houses a main control circuit, indicated generally at 52, connected to the user interface control circuit 33. The user interface control circuit 33 comprises a sensor 54 for receiving signals from the remote control 35. The sensor 54 is located behind the window 34. In response to operation of the buttons 24, 26, 28, 30 and the remote control 35, the user interface control circuit 33 is arranged to transmit appropriate signals to the main control circuit 52 to control various operations of the fan assembly 10. The display 32 is located within the lower body section 22, and is arranged to illuminate part of the lower body section 22. The lower body section 22 is preferably formed from a translucent plastics material which allows the display 32 to be seen by a user.

The lower body section 22 also houses a mechanism, indicated generally at 56, for oscillating the lower body section 22 relative to the base 36. The operation of the oscillating mechanism 56 is controlled by the main control circuit 52 upon receipt of an appropriate control signal from the remote control 35. The range of each oscillation cycle of the lower body section 22 relative to the base 36 is preferably between 60° and 120°, and in this embodiment is around 80°. In this embodiment, the oscillating mechanism 56 is arranged to perform around 3 to 5 oscillation cycles per minute. A mains power cable 58 for supplying electrical power to the fan assembly 10 extends through an aperture formed in the base 36. The cable 58 is connected to a plug 60.

The main body section 20 houses an impeller 64 for drawing the primary air flow through the air inlet 14 and into the body 12. Preferably, the impeller 64 is in the form of a mixed flow impeller. The impeller 64 is connected to a rotary shaft 66 extending outwardly from a motor 68. In this embodiment, the motor 68 is a DC brushless motor

having a speed which is variable by the main control circuit 52 in response to user manipulation of the button 26 and/or a signal received from the remote control 35. The maximum speed of the motor 68 is preferably in the range from 5,000 to 10,000 rpm. The motor 68 is housed within a motor bucket comprising an upper portion 70 connected to a lower portion 72. The upper portion 70 of the motor bucket comprises a diffuser 74 in the form of a stationary disc having spiral blades.

The motor bucket is located within, and mounted on, a generally frusto-conical impeller housing 76. The impeller housing 76 is, in turn, mounted on a plurality of angularly spaced supports 77, in this example three supports, located within and connected to the main body section 20 of the base 12. The impeller 64 and the impeller housing 76 are shaped so that the impeller 64 is in close proximity to, but does not contact, the inner surface of the impeller housing 76. A substantially annular inlet member 78 is connected to the bottom of the impeller housing 76 for guiding the primary air flow into the impeller housing 76.

A flexible sealing member 80 is mounted on the impeller housing 76. The flexible sealing member prevents air from passing around the outer surface of the impeller housing to the inlet member 78. The sealing member 80 preferably comprises an annular lip seal, preferably formed from rubber. The sealing member 80 further comprises a guide portion in the form of a grommet for guiding an electrical cable 82 to the motor 68. The electrical cable 82 passes from the main control circuit 52 to the motor 68 through apertures formed in the main body section 20 and the lower body section 22 of the body 12, and in the impeller housing 76 and the motor bucket.

Preferably, the body 12 includes silencing foam for reducing noise emissions from the body 12. In this embodiment, the main body section 20 of the body 12 comprises a first annular foam member 84 located beneath the air inlet 14, and a second annular foam member 86 located within the motor bucket.

The nozzle 16 will now be described in more detail with reference to Figures 4 to 11. With reference first to Figure 4, the nozzle 16 comprises an annular outer casing section 88 connected to and extending about an annular inner casing section 90. Each of these sections may be formed from a plurality of connected parts, but in this embodiment each of the casing sections 88, 90 is formed from a respective, single moulded part. The inner casing section 90 defines the central opening 40 of the nozzle 16, and has an external surface 92 which is shaped to define the Coanda surface 42, diffuser surface 44, guide surface 46 and tapered surface 48.

The outer casing section 88 and the inner casing section 90 together define an annular interior passage of the nozzle 16. As illustrated in Figures 9 and 11, the interior passage extends about the opening 40, and thus comprises two relatively straight sections 94a, 94b each adjacent a respective elongate side of the opening 40, an upper curved section 94c joining the upper ends of the straight sections 94a, 94b, and a lower curved section 94d joining the lower ends of the straight 94a, 94b. The interior passage is bounded by the internal surface 96 of the outer casing section 88 and the internal surface 98 of the inner casing section 90.

As also shown in Figures 1 to 3, the outer casing section 88 comprises a base 100 which is connected to, and over, the open upper end of the main body section 20 of the base 12. The base 100 of the outer casing section 88 comprises an air inlet 102 through which the primary air flow enters the lower curved section 94d of the interior passage from the air outlet 23 of the base 12. Within the lower curved section 94d, the primary air flow is divided into two air streams which each flow into a respective one of the straight sections 94a, 94b of the interior passage.

The nozzle 16 also comprises a pair of heater assemblies 104. Each heater assembly 104 comprises a row of heater elements 106 arranged side-by-side. The heater elements 106 are preferably formed from positive temperature coefficient (PTC) ceramic material. The row of heater elements is sandwiched between two heat radiating components 108, each of which comprises an array of heat radiating fins 110 located

within a frame 112. The heat radiating components 108 are preferably formed from aluminium or other material with high thermal conductivity (around 200 to 400 W/mK), and may be attached to the row of heater elements 106 using beads of silicone adhesive, or by a clamping mechanism. The side surfaces of the heater elements 106 are preferably at least partially covered with a metallic film to provide an electrical contact between the heater elements 106 and the heat radiating components 108. This film may be formed from screen printed or sputtered aluminium. Returning to Figures 3 and 4, electrical terminals 114, 116 located at opposite ends of the heater assembly 104 are each connected to a respective heat radiating component 108. Each terminal 114 is connected to an upper part 118 of a loom for supplying electrical power to the heater assemblies 104, whereas each terminal 116 is connected to a lower part 120 of the loom. The loom is in turn connected to a heater control circuit 122 located in the main body section 20 of the base 12 by wires 124. The heater control circuit 122 is in turn controlled by control signals supplied thereto by the main control circuit 52 in response to user operation of the buttons 28, 30 and/or use of the remote control 35.

Figure 12 illustrates schematically a control system of the fan assembly 10, which includes the control circuits 33, 52, 122, buttons 24, 26, 28, 30, and remote control 35. Two or more of the control circuits 33, 52, 122 may be combined to form a single control circuit. A thermistor 126 for providing an indication of the temperature of the primary air flow entering the fan assembly 10 is connected to the heater controller 122. The thermistor 126 may be located immediately behind the air inlet 14, as shown in Figure 3. The main control circuit 52 supplies control signals to the user interface control circuit 33, the oscillation mechanism 56, the motor 68, and the heater control circuit 124, whereas the heater control circuit 124 supplies control signals to the heater assemblies 104. The heater control circuit 124 may also provide the main control circuit 52 with a signal indicating the temperature detected by the thermistor 126, in response to which the main control circuit 52 may output a control signal to the user interface control circuit 33 indicating that the display 32 is to be changed, for example if the temperature of the primary air flow is at or above a user selected temperature. The

heater assemblies 104 may be controlled simultaneously by a common control signal, or they may be controlled by respective control signals.

The heater assemblies 104 are each retained within a respective straight section 94a, 94b of the interior passage by a chassis 128. The chassis 128 is illustrated in more detail in Figure 5. The chassis 128 has a generally annular structure. The chassis 128 comprises a pair of heater housings 130 into which the heater assemblies 104 are inserted. Each heater housing 130 comprises an outer wall 132 and an inner wall 134. The inner wall 134 is connected to the outer wall 132 at the upper and lower ends 138, 140 of the heater housing 130 so that the heater housing 130 is open at the front and rear ends thereof. The walls 132, 134 thus define a first air flow channel 136 which passes through the heater assembly 104 located within the heater housing 130.

The heater housings 130 are connected together by upper and lower curved portions 142, 144 of the chassis 128. Each curved portion 142, 144 also has an inwardly curved, generally U-shaped cross-section. The curved portions 142, 144 of the chassis 128 are connected to, and preferably integral with, the inner walls 134 of the heater housings 130. The inner walls 134 of the heater housings 130 have a front end 146 and a rear end 148. With reference also to Figures 6 to 9, the rear end 148 of each inner wall 134 also curves inwardly away from the adjacent outer wall 132 so that the rear ends 148 of the inner walls 134 are substantially continuous with the curved portions 142, 144 of the chassis 128.

During assembly of the nozzle 16, the chassis 128 is pushed over the rear end of the inner casing section 90 so that the curved portions 142, 144 of the chassis 128 and the rear ends 148 of the inner walls 134 of the heater housings 130 are wrapped around the rear end 150 of the inner casing section 90. The inner surface 98 of the inner casing section 90 comprises a first set of raised spacers 152 which engage the inner walls 134 of the heater housings 130 to space the inner walls 134 from the inner surface 98 of the inner casing section 90. The rear ends 148 of the inner walls 134 also comprise a second set of spacers 154 which engage the outer surface 92 of the inner casing section

90 to space the rear ends of the inner walls 134 from the outer surface 92 of the inner casing section 90.

The inner walls 134 of the heater housing 130 of the chassis 128 and the inner casing section 90 thus define two second air flow channels 156. Each of the second flow channels 156 extends along the inner surface 98 of the inner casing section 90, and around the rear end 150 of the inner casing section 90. Each second flow channel 156 is separated from a respective first flow channel 136 by the inner wall 134 of the heater housing 130. Each second flow channel 156 terminates at an air outlet 158 located between the outer surface 92 of the inner casing section 90 and the rear end 148 of the inner wall 134. Each air outlet 158 is thus in the form of a vertically-extending slot located on a respective side of the opening 40 of the assembled nozzle 16. Each air outlet 158 preferably has a width in the range from 0.5 to 5 mm, and in this example the air outlets 158 have a width of around 1 mm.

The chassis 128 is connected to the inner surface 98 of the inner casing section 90. With reference to Figures 5 to 7, each of the inner walls 134 of the heater housings 130 comprises a pair of apertures 160, each aperture 160 being located at or towards a respective one of the upper and lower ends of the inner wall 134. As the chassis 128 is pushed over the rear end of the inner casing section 90, the inner walls 134 of the heater housings 130 slide over resilient catches 162 mounted on, and preferably integral with, the inner surface 98 of the inner casing section 90, which subsequently protrude through the apertures 160. The position of the chassis 128 relative to the inner casing section 90 can then be adjusted so that the inner walls 134 are gripped by the catches 162. Stop members 164 mounted on, and preferably also integral with, the inner surface 98 of the inner casing section 90 may also serve to retain the chassis 128 on the inner casing section 90.

With the chassis 128 connected to the inner casing section 90, the heater assemblies 104 are inserted into the heater housings 130 of the chassis 128, and the loom connected to the heater assemblies 104. Of course, the heater assemblies 104 may be inserted into

the heater housings 130 of the chassis 128 prior to the connection of the chassis 128 to the inner casing section 90. The inner casing section 90 of the nozzle 16 is then inserted into the outer casing section 88 of the nozzle 16 so that the front end 166 of the outer casing section 88 enters a slot 168 located at the front of the inner casing section 90, as illustrated in Figure 9. The outer and inner casing sections 88, 90 may be connected together using an adhesive introduced to the slot 168.

The outer casing section 88 is shaped so that part of the inner surface 96 of the outer casing section 88 extends around, and is substantially parallel to, the outer walls 132 of the heater housings 130 of the chassis 128. The outer walls 132 of the heater housings 130 have a front end 170 and a rear end 172, and a set of ribs 174 located on the outer side surfaces of the outer walls 132 and which extend between the ends 170, 172 of the outer walls 132. The ribs 174 are configured to engage the inner surface 96 of the outer casing section 88 to space the outer walls 132 from the inner surface 96 of the outer casing section 88. The outer walls 132 of the heater housings 130 of the chassis 128 and the outer casing section 88 thus define two third air flow channels 176. Each of the third flow channels 176 is located adjacent and extends along the inner surface 96 of the outer casing section 88. Each third flow channel 176 is separated from a respective first flow channel 136 by the outer wall 132 of the heater housing 130. Each third flow channel 176 terminates at an air outlet 178 located within the interior passage, and between the rear end 172 of the outer wall 132 of the heater housing 130 and the outer casing section 88. Each air outlet 178 is also in the form of a vertically-extending slot located within the interior passage of the nozzle 16, and preferably has a width in the range from 0.5 to 5 mm. In this example the air outlets 178 have a width of around 1 mm.

The outer casing section 88 is shaped so as to curve inwardly around part of the rear ends 148 of the inner walls 134 of the heater housings 130. The rear ends 148 of the inner walls 134 comprise a third set of spacers 182 located on the opposite side of the inner walls 134 to the second set of spacers 154, and which are arranged to engage the inner surface 96 of the outer casing section 88 to space the rear ends of the inner walls

134 from the inner surface 96 of the outer casing section 88. The outer casing section 88 and the rear ends 148 of the inner walls 134 thus define a further two air outlets 184. Each air outlet 184 is located adjacent a respective one of the air outlets 158, with each air outlet 158 being located between a respective air outlet 184 and the outer surface 92 of the inner casing section 90. Similar to the air outlets 158, each air outlet 184 is in the form of a vertically-extending slot located on a respective side of the opening 40 of the assembled nozzle 16. The air outlets 184 preferably have the same length as the air outlets 158. Each air outlet 184 preferably has a width in the range from 0.5 to 5 mm, and in this example the air outlets 184 have a width of around 2 to 3 mm. Thus, the air outlets 18 for emitting the primary air flow from the fan assembly 10 comprise the two air outlets 158 and the two air outlets 184.

Returning to Figures 3 and 4, the nozzle 16 preferably comprises two curved sealing members 186, 188 each for forming a seal between the outer casing section 88 and the inner casing section 90 so that there is substantially no leakage of air from the curved sections 94c, 94d of the interior passage of the nozzle 16. Each sealing member 186, 188 is sandwiched between two flanges 190, 192 located within the curved sections 94c, 94d of the interior passage. The flanges 190 are mounted on, and preferably integral with, the inner casing section 90, whereas the flanges 192 are mounted on, and preferably integral with, the outer casing section 88. As an alternative to preventing the air flow from leaking from the upper curved section 94c of the interior passage, the nozzle 16 may be arranged to prevent the air flow from entering this curved section 94c. For example, the upper ends of the straight sections 94a, 94b of the interior passage may be blocked by the chassis 128 or by inserts introduced between the inner and outer casing sections 88, 90 during assembly.

To operate the fan assembly 10 the user presses button 24 of the user interface, or presses a corresponding button of the remote control 35 to transmit a signal which is received by the sensor of the user interface circuit 33. The user interface control circuit 33 communicates this action to the main control circuit 52, in response to which the main control circuit 52 activates the motor 68 to rotate the impeller 64. The rotation of

the impeller 64 causes a primary air flow to be drawn into the body 12 through the air inlet 14. The user may control the speed of the motor 68, and therefore the rate at which air is drawn into the body 12 through the air inlet 14, by pressing button 26 of the user interface or a corresponding button of the remote control 35. Depending on the speed of the motor 68, the primary air flow generated by the impeller 64 may be between 10 and 30 litres per second. The primary air flow passes sequentially through the impeller housing 76 and the open upper end of the main body portion 22 to enter the lower curved section 94d of the interior passage of the nozzle 16. The pressure of the primary air flow at the outlet 23 of the body 12 may be at least 150 Pa, and is preferably in the range from 250 to 1.5 kPa.

The user may optionally activate the heater assemblies 104 located within the nozzle 16 to raise the temperature of the first portion of the primary air flow before it is emitted from the fan assembly 10, and thereby increase both the temperature of the primary air flow emitted by the fan assembly 10 and the temperature of the ambient air in a room or other environment in which the fan assembly 10 is located. In this example, the heater assemblies 104 are both activated and de-activated simultaneously, although alternatively the heater assemblies 104 may be activated and de-activated separately. To activate the heater assemblies 104, the user presses button 30 of the user interface, or presses a corresponding button of the remote control 35 to transmit a signal which is received by the sensor of the user interface circuit 33. The user interface control circuit 33 communicates this action to the main control circuit 52, in response to which the main control circuit 52 issues a command to the heater control circuit 124 to activate the heater assemblies 104. The user may set a desired room temperature or temperature setting by pressing button 28 of the user interface or a corresponding button of the remote control 35. The user interface circuit 33 is arranged to vary the temperature displayed by the display 34 in response to the operation of the button 28, or the corresponding button of the remote control 35. In this example, the display 34 is arranged to display a temperature setting selected by the user, which may correspond to a desired room air temperature. Alternatively, the display 34 may be arranged to

display one of a number of different temperature settings which has been selected by the user.

Within the lower curved section 94d of the interior passage of the nozzle 16, the primary air flow is divided into two air streams which pass in opposite directions around the opening 40 of the nozzle 16. One of the air streams enters the straight section 94a of the interior passage located to one side of the opening 40, whereas the other air stream enters the straight section 94b of the interior passage located on the other side of the opening 40. As the air streams pass through the straight sections 94a, 94b, the air streams turn through around 90° towards the air outlets 18 of the nozzle 16. To direct the air streams evenly towards the air outlets 18 along the length of the straight section 94a, 94b, the nozzle 16 may comprises a plurality of stationary guide vanes located within the straight sections 94a, 94b and each for directing part of the air stream towards the air outlets 18. The guide vanes are preferably integral with the internal surface 98 of the inner casing section 90. The guide vanes are preferably curved so that there is no significant loss in the velocity of the air flow as it is directed towards the air outlets 18. Within each straight section 94a, 94b, the guide vanes are preferably substantially vertically aligned and evenly spaced apart to define a plurality of passageways between the guide vanes and through which air is directed relatively evenly towards the air outlets 18.

As the air streams flow towards the air outlets 18, a first portion of the primary air flow enters the first air flow channels 136 located between the walls 132, 134 of the chassis 128. Due to the splitting of the primary air flow into two air streams within the interior passage, each first air flow channel 136 may be considered to receive a first portion of a respective air stream. Each first portion of the primary air flow passes through a respective heating assembly 104. The heat generated by the activated heating assemblies is transferred by convection to the first portion of the primary air flow to raise the temperature of the first portion of the primary air flow.

A second portion of the primary air flow is diverted away from the first air flow channels 136 by the front ends 146 of the inner walls 134 of the heater housings 130 so that this second portion of the primary air flow enters the second air flow channels 156 located between the inner casing section 90 and the inner walls of the heater housings 130. Again, with the splitting of the primary air flow into two air streams within the interior passage each second air flow channel 156 may be considered to receive a second portion of a respective air stream. Each second portion of the primary air flow passes along the internal surface 92 of the inner casing section 90, thereby acting as a thermal barrier between the relatively hot primary air flow and the inner casing section 90. The second air flow channels 156 are arranged to extend around the rear wall 150 of the inner casing section 90, thereby reversing the flow direction of the second portion of the air flow, so that it is emitted through the air outlets 158 towards the front of the fan assembly 10 and through the opening 40. The air outlets 158 are arranged to direct the second portion of the primary air flow over the external surface 92 of the inner casing section 90 of the nozzle 16.

A third portion of the primary air flow is also diverted away from the first air flow channels 136. This third portion of the primary air flow by the front ends 170 of the outer walls 132 of the heater housings 130 so that the third portion of the primary air flow enters the third air flow channels 176 located between the outer casing section 88 and the outer walls 132 of the heater housings 130. Once again, with the splitting of the primary air flow into two air streams within the interior passage each third air flow channel 176 may be considered to receive a third portion of a respective air stream. Each third portion of the primary air flow passes along the internal surface 96 of the outer casing section 88, thereby acting as a thermal barrier between the relatively hot primary air flow and the outer casing section 88. The third air flow channels 176 are arranged to convey the third portion of the primary air flow to the air outlets 178 located within the interior passage. Upon emission from the air outlets 178, the third portion of the primary air flow merges with this first portion of the primary air flow. These merged portions of the primary air flow are conveyed between the inner surface 96 of the outer casing section 88 and the inner walls 134 of the heater housings to the air

outlets 184, and so the flow directions of these portions of the primary air flow are also reversed within the interior passage. The air outlets 184 are arranged to direct the relatively hot, merged first and third portions of the primary air flow over the relatively cold second portion of the primary air flow emitted from the air outlets 158, which acts as a thermal barrier between the outer surface 92 of the inner casing section 90 and the relatively hot air emitted from the air outlets 184. Consequently, the majority of the internal and external surfaces of the nozzle 16 are shielded from the relatively hot air emitted from the fan assembly 10. This can enable the external surfaces of the nozzle 16 to be maintained at a temperature below 70°C during use of the fan assembly 10.

The primary air flow emitted from the air outlets 18 passes over the Coanda surface 42 of the nozzle 16, causing a secondary air flow to be generated by the entrainment of air from the external environment, specifically from the region around the air outlets 18and from around the rear of the nozzle. This secondary air flow passes through the opening 40 of the nozzle 16, where it combines with the primary air flow to produce an overall air flow projected forward from the fan assembly 10 which has a lower temperature than the primary air flow emitted from the air outlets 18, but a higher temperature than the air entrained from the external environment. Consequently, a current of warm air is emitted from the fan assembly 10.

As the temperature of the air in the external environment increases, the temperature of the primary air flow drawn into the fan assembly 10 through the air inlet 14 also increases. A signal indicative of the temperature of this primary air flow is output from the thermistor 126 to the heater control circuit 124. When the temperature of the primary air flow is above the temperature set by the user, or a temperature associated with a user's temperature setting, by around 1°C, the heater control circuit 124 de-activates the heater assemblies 104. When the temperature of the primary air flow has fallen to a temperature around 1°C below that set by the user, the heater control circuit 124 re-activates the heater assemblies 104. This can allow a relatively constant temperature to be maintained in the room or other environment in which the fan assembly 10 is located.

CLAIMS

1. A nozzle for a fan assembly for creating an air current, the nozzle comprising:

an interior passage for receiving an air flow, and for dividing a received air flow into a plurality of air streams; and

a plurality of air outlets for emitting the air flow from the nozzle, the nozzle defining an opening through which air from outside the nozzle is drawn by the air flow emitted from the air outlets;

wherein the interior passage extends about the opening, and houses means for heating a first portion of each air stream and means for diverting a second portion of each air stream away from the heating means;

and the plurality of air outlets comprises at least one first air outlet for emitting the first portions of the air streams, and at least one second air outlet for emitting the second portions of the air streams.

2. A nozzle as claimed in claim 1, arranged to emit the first and second portions of each air stream simultaneously.

3. A nozzle as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the air outlets are arranged to emit the air flow through the opening.

4. A nozzle as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein the diverting means comprises at least one wall located within the interior passage.

5. A nozzle as claimed in any of the preceding claims, comprising a chassis for retaining the heating means within the interior passage, and wherein the chassis comprises said diverting means.

6. A nozzle as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein the interior passage comprises, for each air stream, a first channel for conveying the first portion of the air stream to one of the plurality of air outlets, a second channel for conveying the second

portion of the air stream to another one of the plurality of air outlets, and means for separating the first channel from the second channel.

7. A nozzle as claimed in claim 6, wherein the separating means is integral with the diverting means.

8. A nozzle as claimed in claim 6 or claim 7, comprising an inner annular casing section and an outer annular casing section which define the interior passage and the opening, and wherein the separating means is located between the casing sections.

9. A nozzle as claimed in claim 8, wherein the separating means is connected to one of the casing sections.

10. A nozzle as claimed in claim 8 or claim 9, wherein said at least one first air outlet is located between an internal surface of the outer casing section and the separating means.

11. A nozzle as claimed in any of claims 8 to 10, wherein said at least one second air outlet is located between an external surface of the inner casing section and the separating means.

12. A nozzle as claimed in any of claims 8 to 11, wherein the second channel is arranged to convey the second portion of the air stream along an internal surface of one of the casing sections.

13. A nozzle as claimed in any of claims 8 to 12, wherein the separating means comprises a plurality of spacers for engaging at least one of the inner casing section and the outer casing section.

14. A nozzle as claimed in any of claims 6 to 13, wherein each of the first channel and the second channel is shaped so as substantially to reverse the flow direction of a respective portion of the air stream.

15. A nozzle as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein said at least one first air outlet is located adjacent said at least one second air outlet.

16. A nozzle as claimed in claim 15, wherein said at least one first air outlet is located alongside said at least one second air outlet.

17. A nozzle as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein the heating means comprises a plurality of heater assemblies each for heating a respective first portion of the air flow.

18. A nozzle as claimed in claim 17, wherein the heater assemblies are located on opposite sides of the opening.

19. A nozzle as claimed in claim 17 or claim 18, wherein the diverting means comprises a plurality of walls located within the interior passage each for diverting a respective second portion of the air flow away from a heater assembly.

20. A nozzle as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein said at least one first air outlet comprises a plurality of first air outlets located on opposite sides of the opening.

21. A nozzle as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein said at least one second air outlet comprises a plurality of second air outlets located on opposite sides of the opening.

22. A nozzle as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein each air outlet is in the form of a slot.

23. A nozzle as claimed in claim 22, wherein each air outlet has a width in the range from 0.5 to 5 mm.

24. A nozzle as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein the heating means comprises at least one ceramic heater.

25. A nozzle as claimed in any of the preceding claims, wherein the diverting means is arranged to divert a third portion of each air stream away from the heating means.

26. A nozzle as claimed in claim 25, wherein the interior passage is shaped to re-combine the first portion and the third portion of the air stream upstream from said at least one first air outlet.

27. A fan assembly comprising a nozzle as claimed in any of the preceding claims.

28. A fan assembly as claimed in claim 27, comprising a base housing means for creating the air flow, and wherein the nozzle is connected to the base.

29. A nozzle for a fan assembly or a fan assembly substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

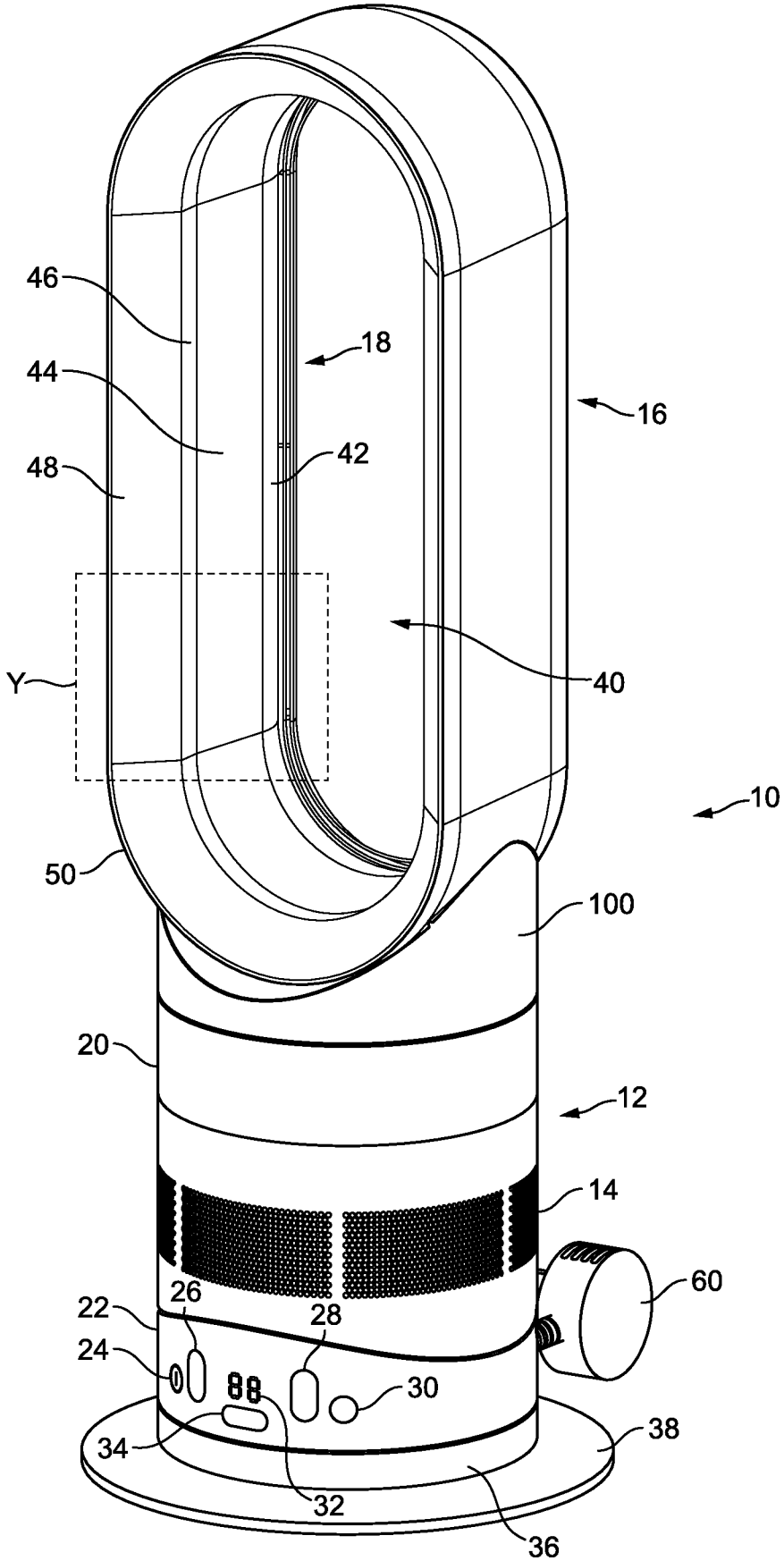


FIG. 1

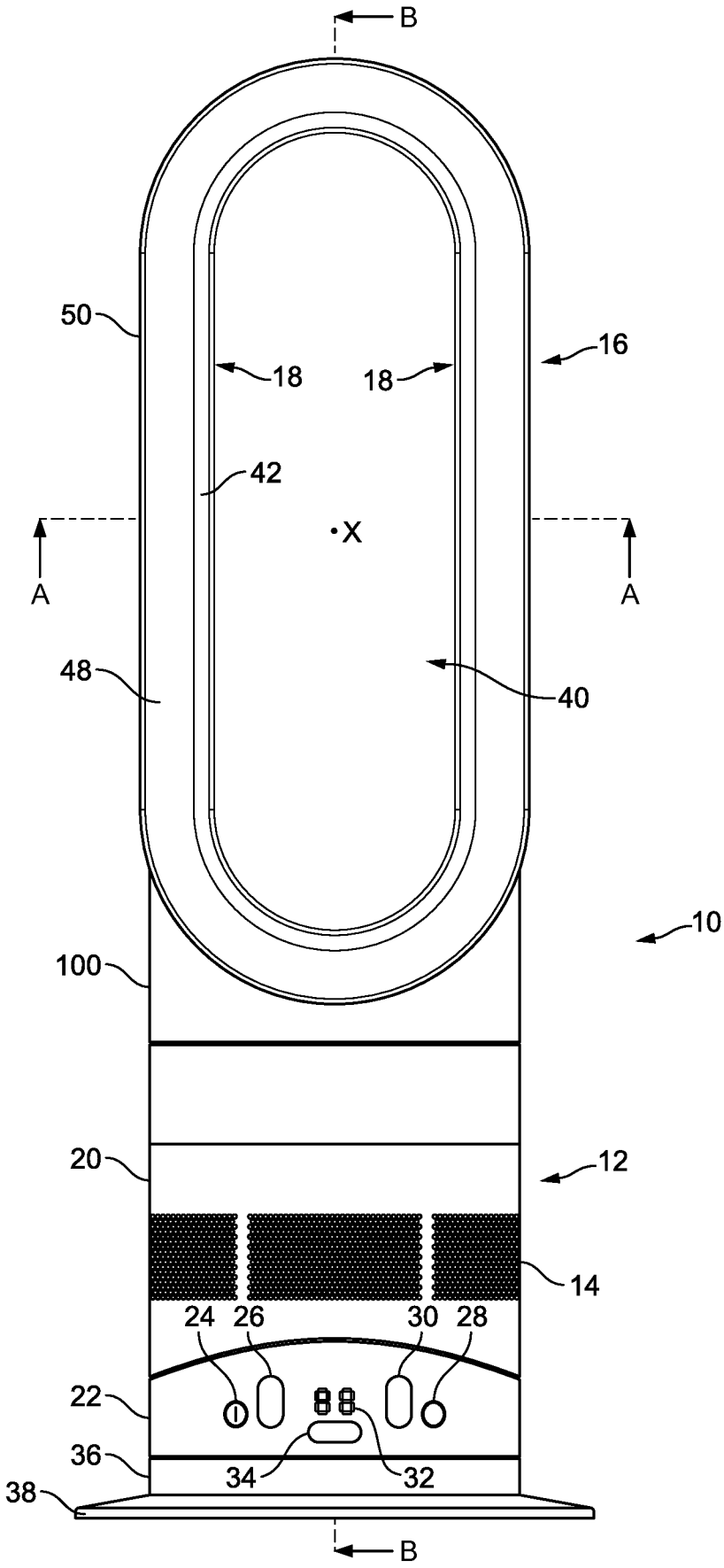


FIG. 2

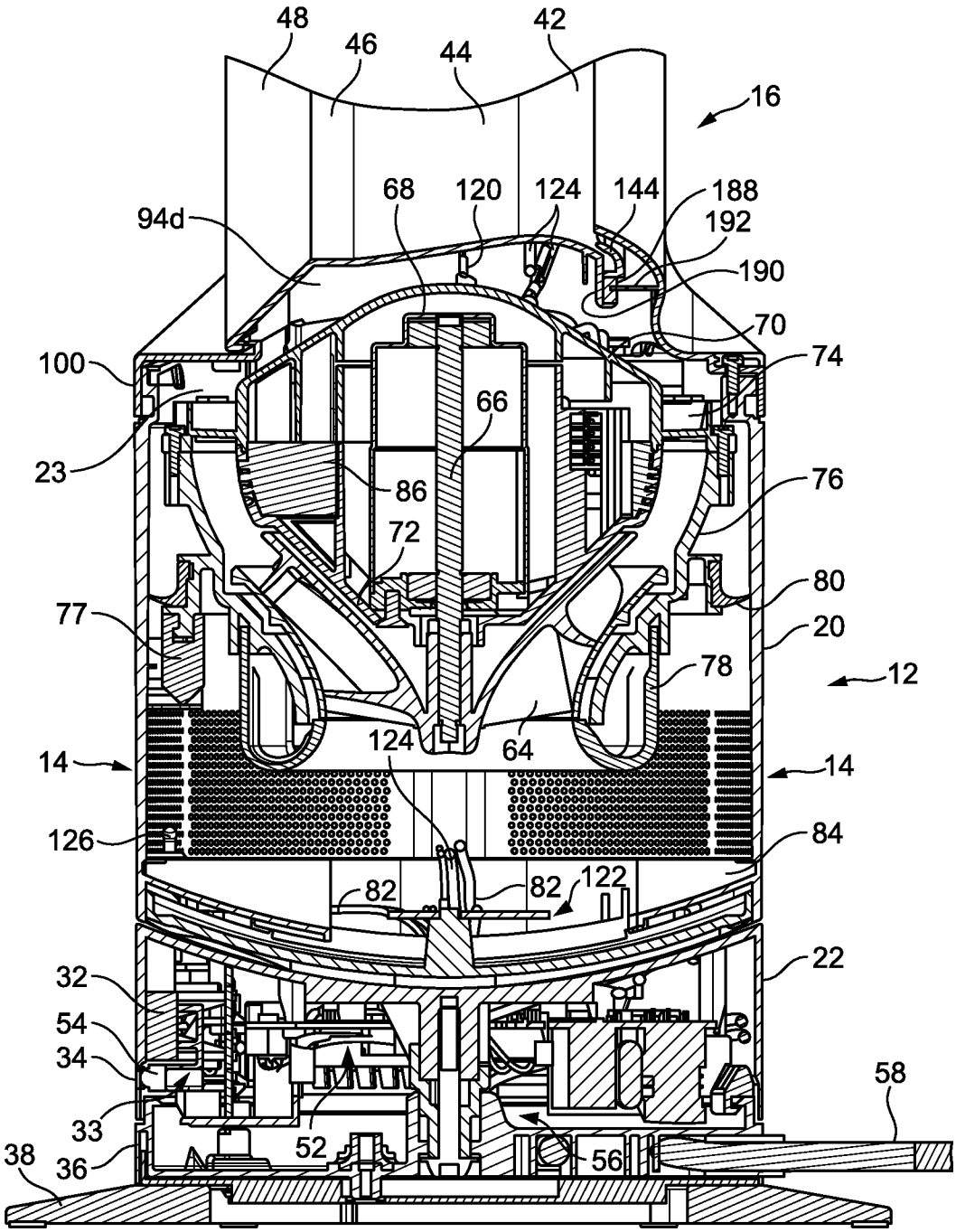

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FIG. 3

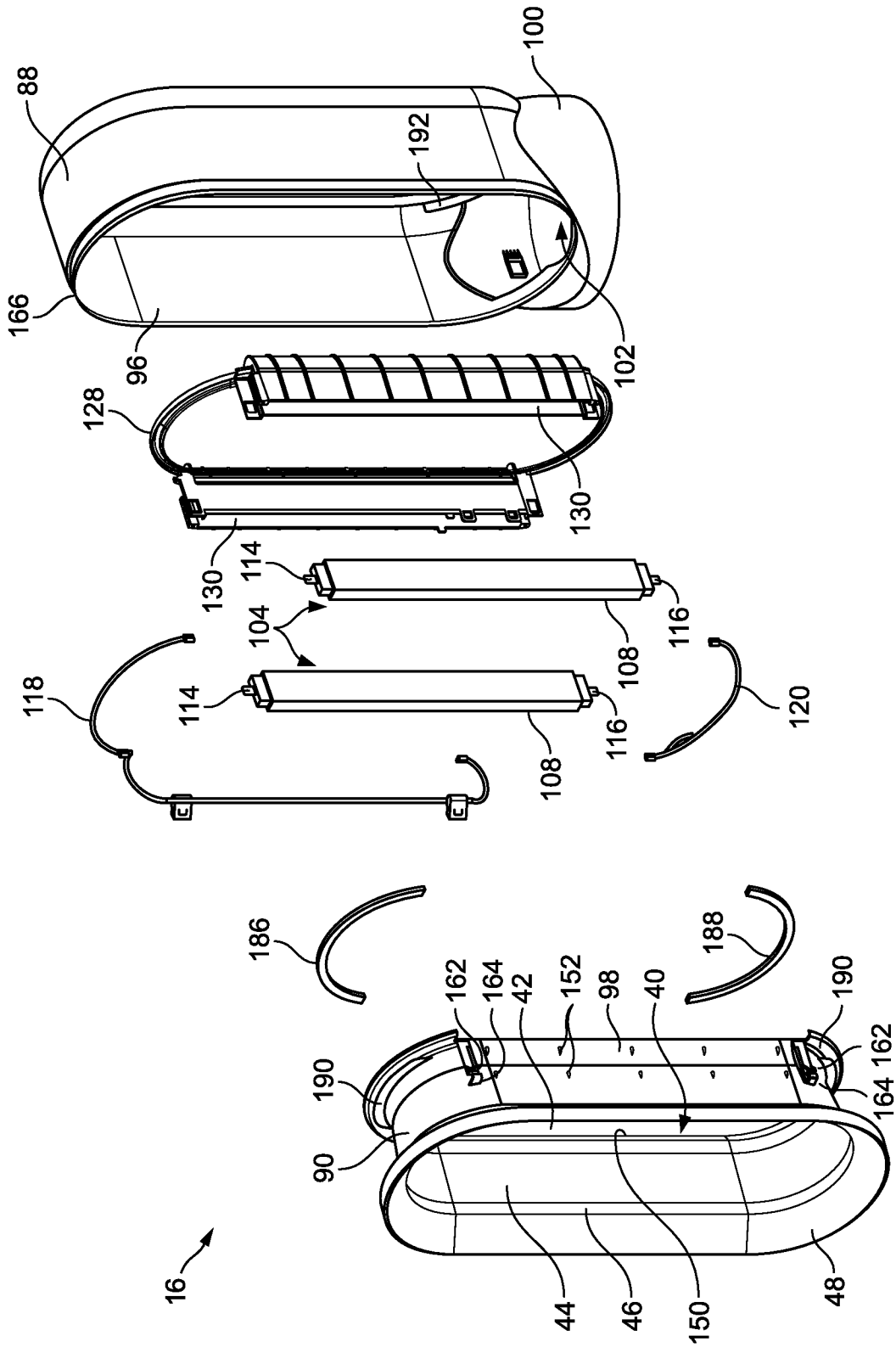

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FIG. 4

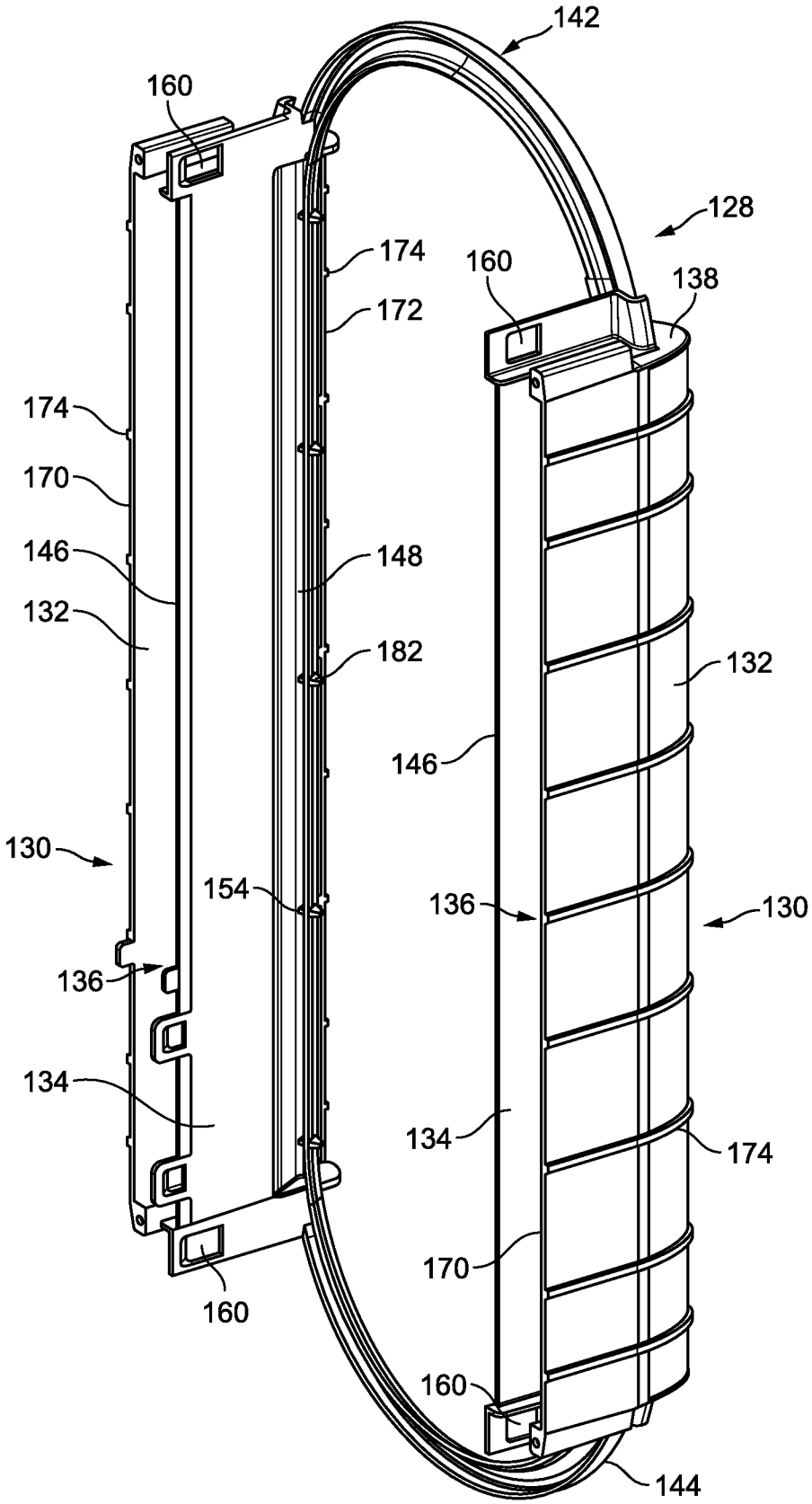

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FIG. 5

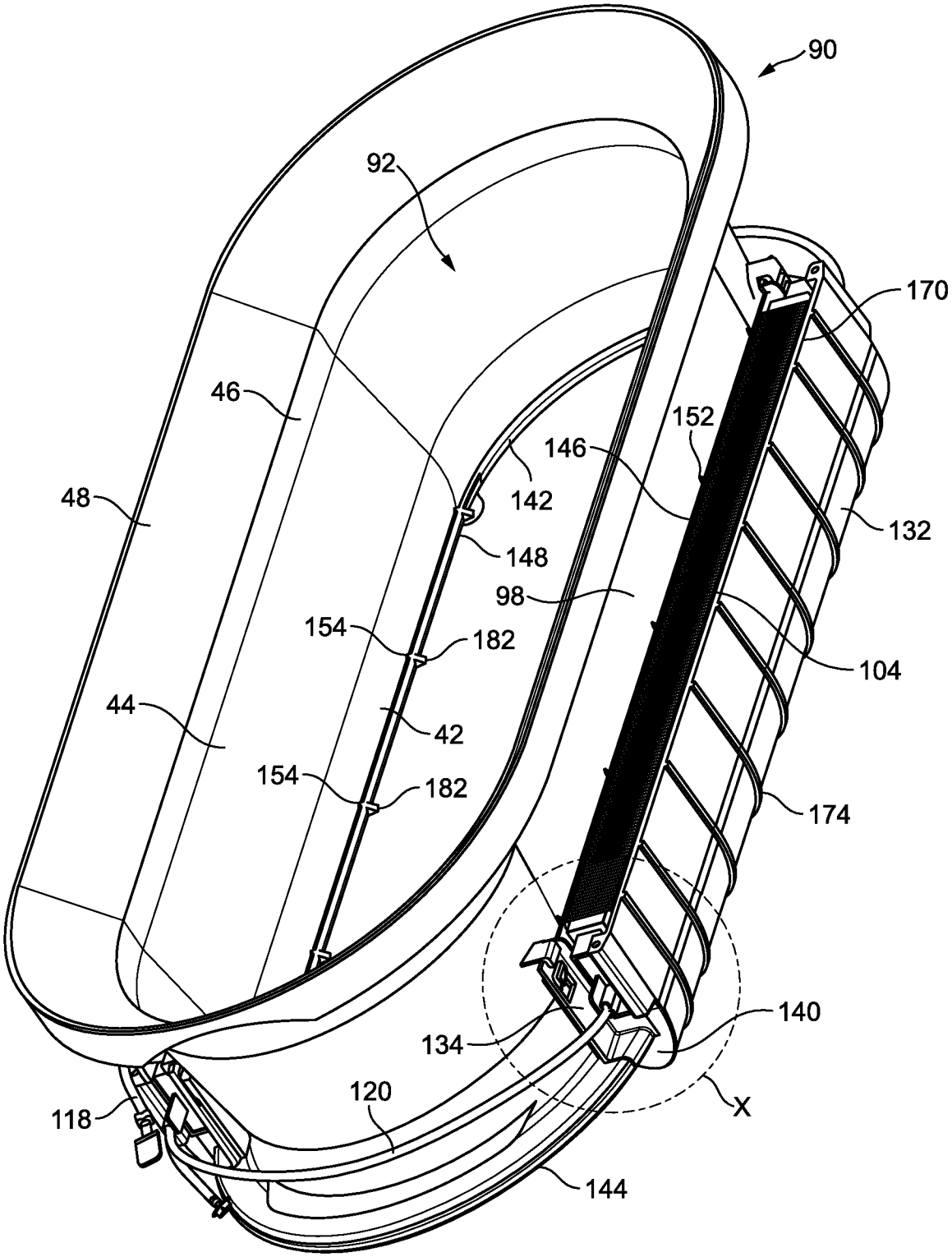

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FIG. 6

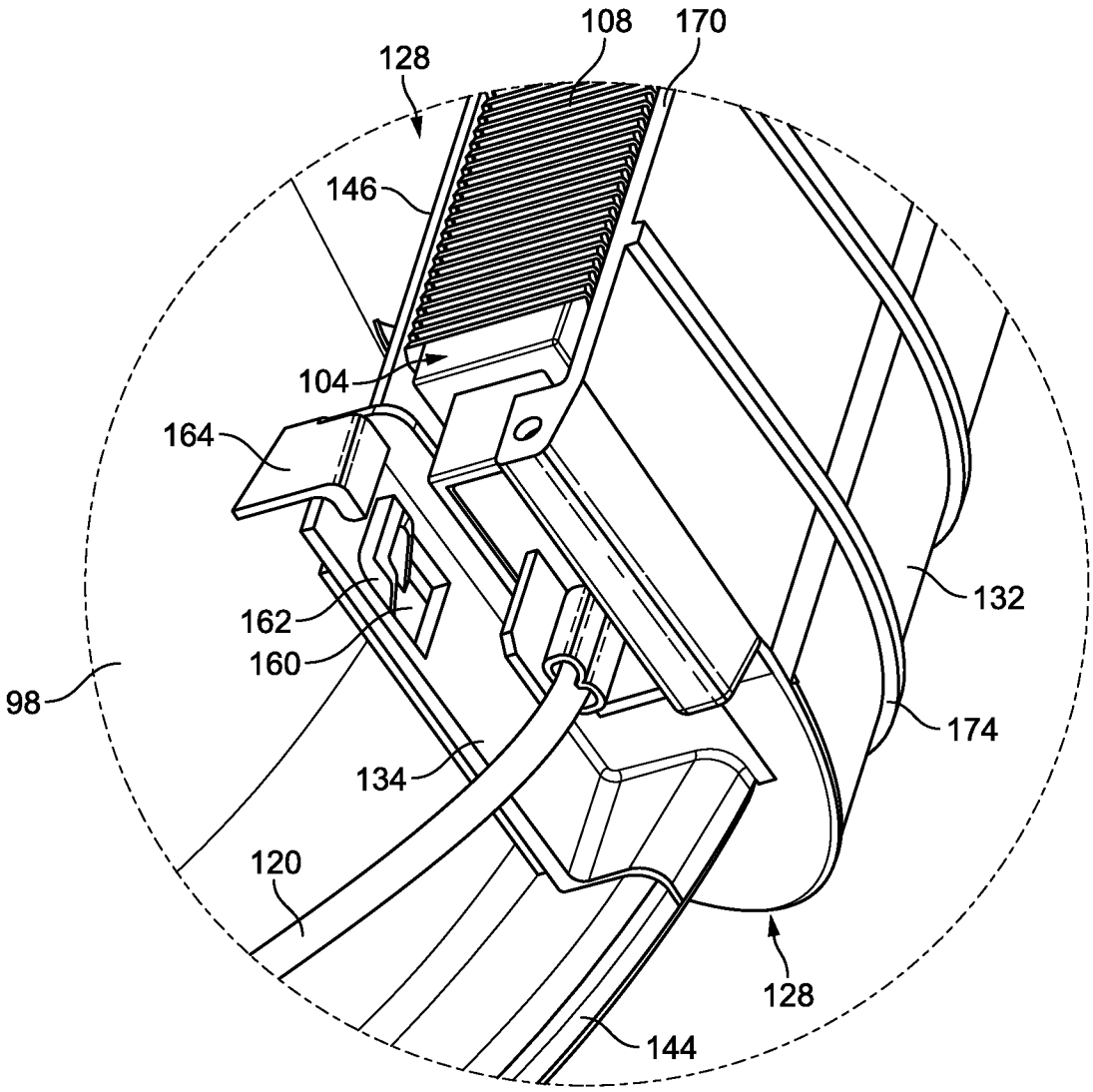


FIG. 7

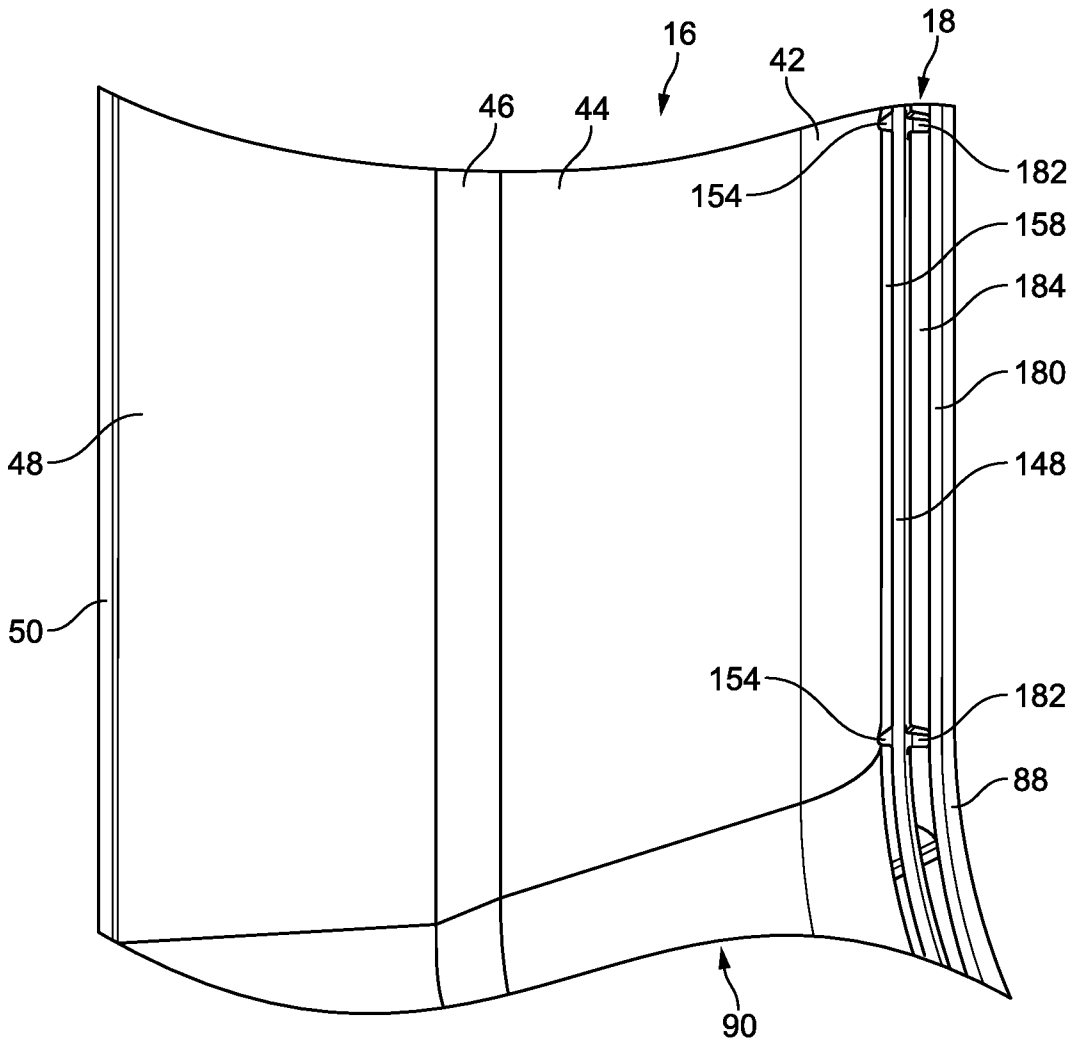


FIG. 8

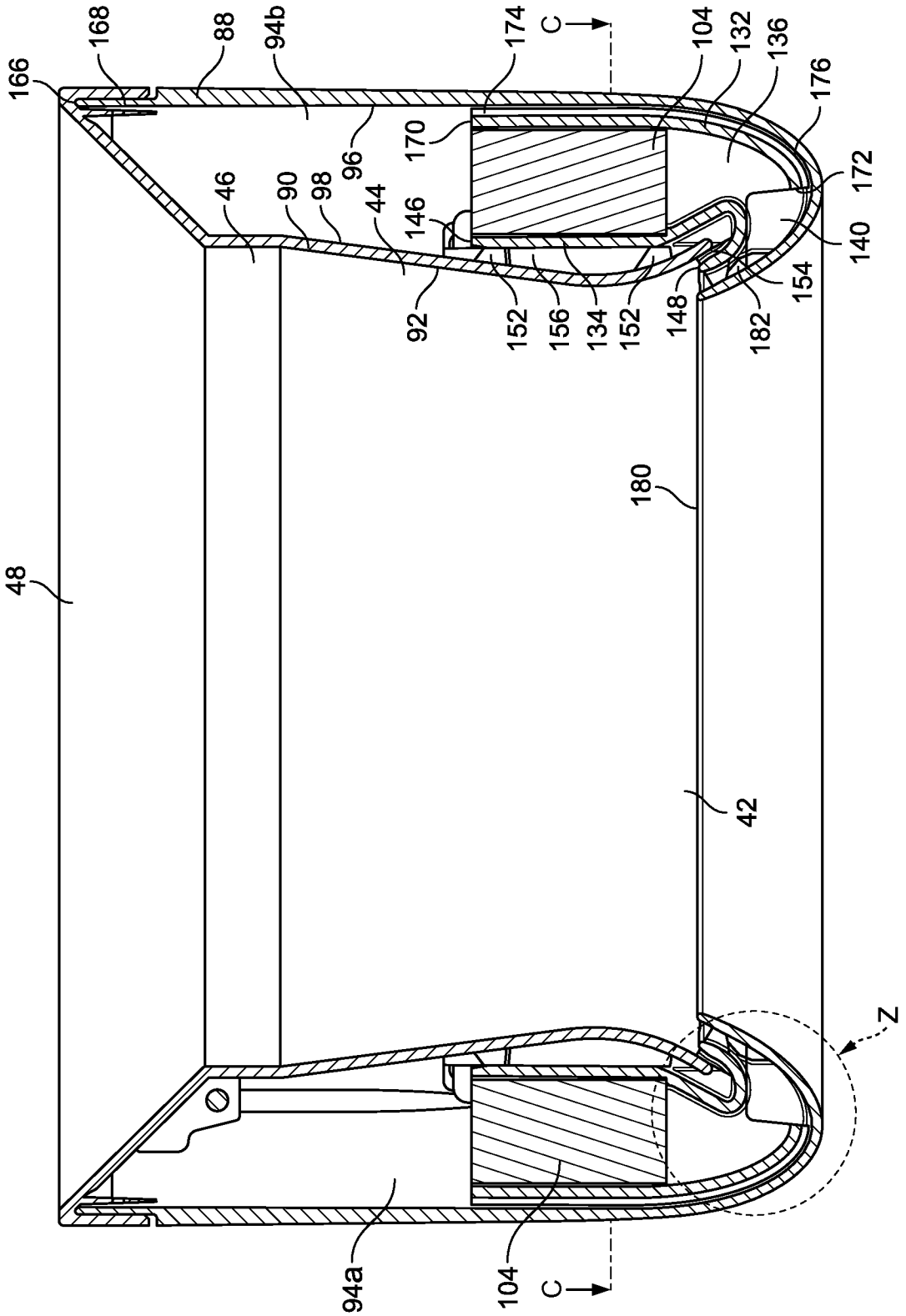

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FIG. 9

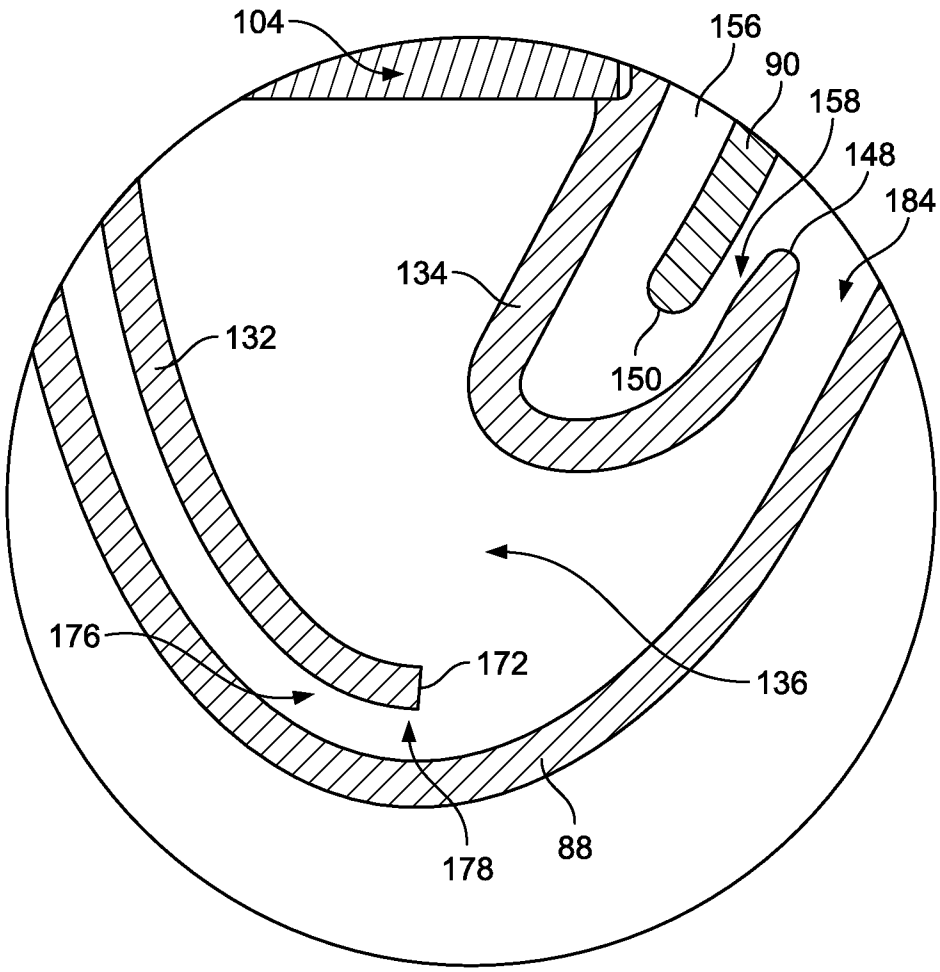


FIG. 10

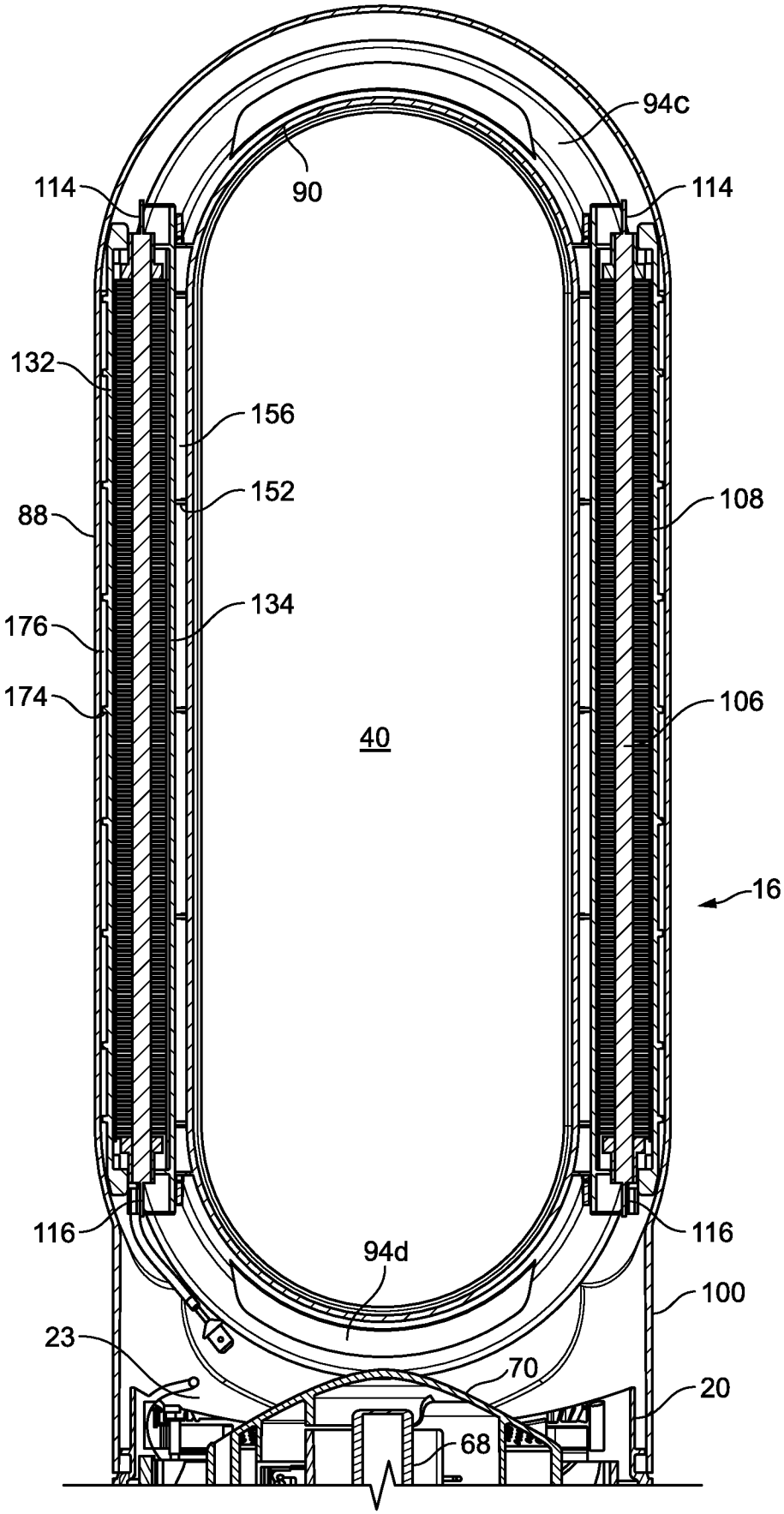

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FIG. 11

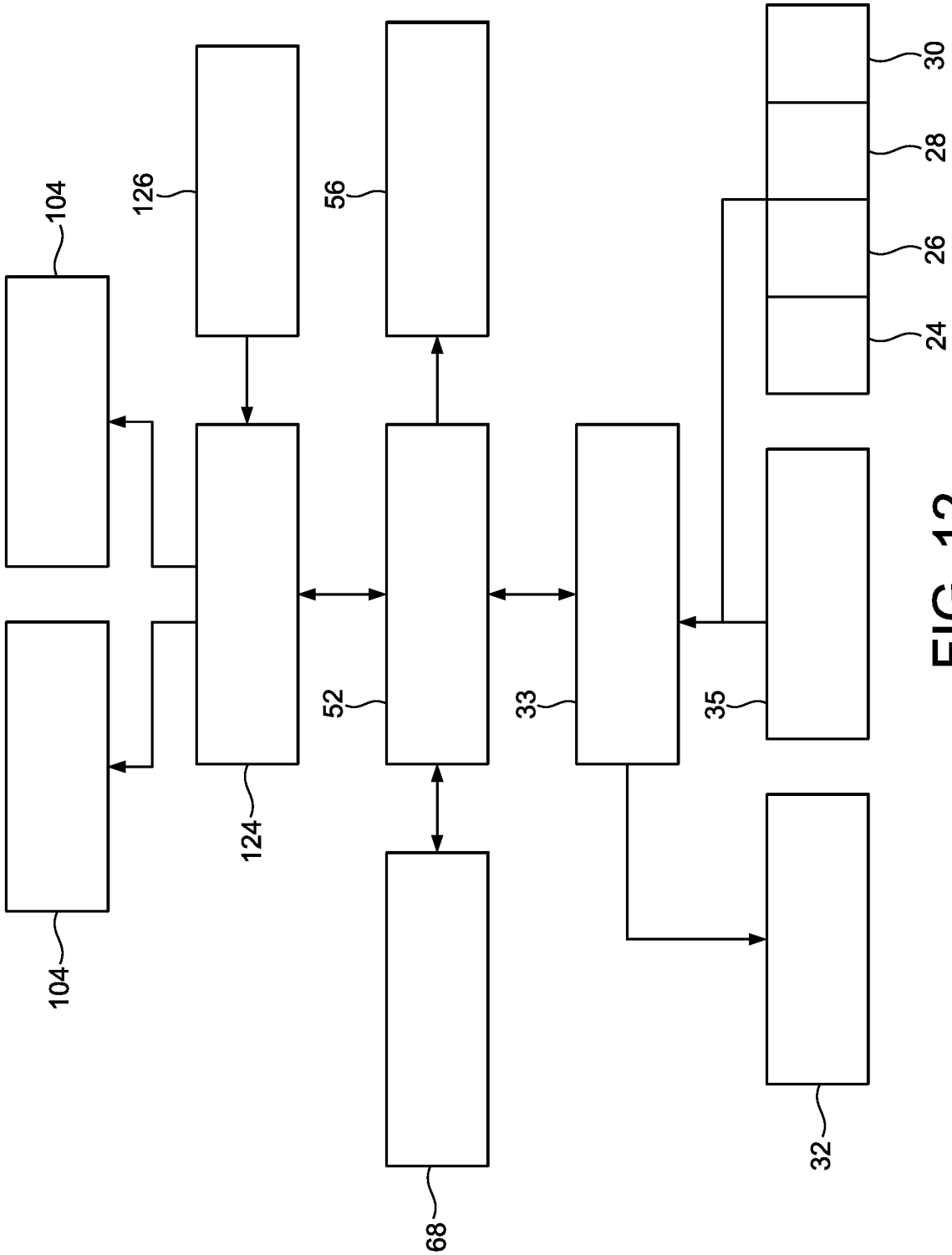


FIG. 12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/GB2011/051247

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. F24F7/007 F04D25/08 F04D29/58 F24F13/06
ADD.

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)
F24F F04D

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, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2009/060710 A1 (GAMMACK PETER DAVID [GB] ET AL) 5 March 2009 (2009-03-05)	29
A	the whole document	1-28

X	JP 64 021300 U (UNKNOWN) 2 February 1989 (1989-02-02)	29
A	abstract	1-28

X	DE 12 91 090 B (SCHMIDT GEB HALM ANNELIESE) 20 March 1969 (1969-03-20)	29
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X	DE 10 2009 007037 A1 (GM GLOBAL TECH OPERATIONS INC [US]) 5 August 2010 (2010-08-05)	29
A	abstract	1-28

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

[X] See patent family annex.

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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
29 September 2011	10/10/2011

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, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Valenza, Davide

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Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (April 2005)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/GB2011/051247

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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X	FR 2 658 593 A1 (ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE [FR]) 23 August 1991 (1991-08-23)	29
A	abstract	1-28

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Information on patent family members

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