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B. J. PASTOOR

2,816,204

ELECTRIC RADIATOR

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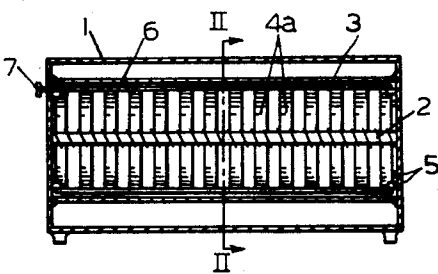


FIG. 1

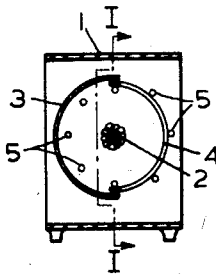


FIG. 2

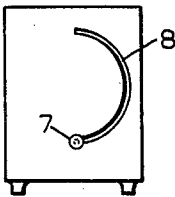


FIG. 3

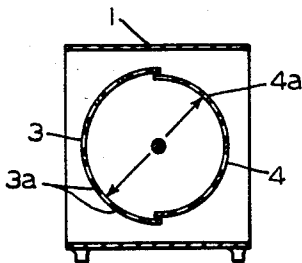


FIG. 4

1

2,816,204

ELECTRIC RADIATOR

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5 Claims. (Cl. 219—34)

The generally known electric radiators have the disadvantage that they radiate the heat to one side only.

It is an object of the invention to provide an electric radiator without said disadvantage and which is adapted to radiate the heat to at least two sides.

Other objects will appear hereafter.

The invention consists in the novel combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention will be best understood by reference to the accompanying drawing, showing two embodiments of the invention and in which:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of an electric radiator according to the invention, and taken along the line I—I in Figure 2.

Figure 2 is a cross section along the line II—II in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a side view of the electric radiator.

Figure 4 is a cross section of a modification.

The radiating body or electric resistor 2 is centrally placed in the housing 1. Concentrically around the radiating body a fixed, half-cylindrical reflector part 3 and a half-cylindrical reflector part 4 with a slight smaller radius are arranged, said last mentioned part being turnable about the axis of the radiating body, e. g. over rolls 5 supported in the side walls of the housing. Each reflector part 3, 4 is subdivided by means of slots lying in vertical planes into a plurality of reflecting elements or surfaces 3a and 4a respectively, which in the longitudinal direction of the reflector are shifted with regard to each other.

In the position of the electric radiator shown in the Figures 1 and 2, the rays falling on the reflecting surfaces 3a of the part 3 will be reflected through the slots between the reflecting surfaces 4a of the part 4 and vice versa, so that the radiator will radiate the heat to both sides.

By turning the rotatable reflector part 4 through 180° with regard to the fixed reflector part 3, which may be effected by means of a rod 6 provided with a knob 7, which rod is guided in a side wall of the housing in a circular slot 8 extending through 180°, both the reflector parts 3 and 4 can be placed in an overlapping position, wherein the reflecting surfaces of one reflecting part are placed and fill up or register with the space between the reflecting surfaces of the other reflecting part, so that a continuous, half-cylindrical reflecting surface is obtained radiating to one side only.

The modification shown in Figure 4 is identical with the embodiment according to the Figures 1-3, with this difference, that the reflecting surfaces separated by slots of both reflecting parts 3 and 4 are not vertically, but horizontally arranged, in such a manner, that each surface 4a of the part 4 is radially opposed to a slot between the surfaces 3a of the part 3.

If desired, in the upper wall of the housing 1 slots or the like may be arranged which can be closed or opened by means of a slidable grate (not shown), in order to allow for a radiation in the upward direction.

2

It will be obvious, that within the scope of the invention it will be possible to rotatably arrange both reflector parts and moreover to apply a larger number than two reflecting parts rotatably arranged with regard to each other, which together can form a circular reflector.

While in the foregoing there has been shown and described some preferred embodiments of this invention, it is to be understood that minor changes in the details of construction, combination and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention is claimed.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. An electric radiator, comprising a radiating body having a longitudinal axis, a first fixed, semi-cylindrical reflector part concentrically arranged around said radiating body, a second semi-cylindrical reflector part concentrically arranged around said radiating body and rotatable about the longitudinal axis of said body, both reflector parts being subdivided by means of slots lying in vertical planes, the slots of the first said reflector part being disposed with respect to the slots in the second reflector part, in such a manner, that when the rotatable reflector part is turned through 180° with regard to the fixed reflector part, both reflector parts complete each other and form a continuous reflecting surface radiating to one side only and that in the position, when both reflector parts together form a cylindrical reflector, reflecting surfaces radiating to both sides are obtained and means for moving said rotatable reflector through 180°.

2. An electric radiator, comprising a radiating body, a first fixed, semi-cylindrical reflector part concentrically arranged around said radiating body, a second semi-cylindrical reflector part concentrically arranged around said radiating body and rotatable about the axis of said body, both reflector parts being subdivided by means of slots arranged in the direction of the longitudinal axis of said reflector parts, the slots of the first said reflector part being disposed longitudinally with regard to the slots in the second reflector part, in such a manner, that when the rotatable reflector part is turned through 180° with regard to the fixed reflector part, a continuous reflecting surface radiating to one side only is obtained and that in the position, when both reflecting parts together form a circular reflector, a reflecting surface radiating to both sides is obtained, and means for rotating said rotatable reflector through 180°.

3. In a heating device, in combination a heat radiating body, two reflectors arranged radially around said radiating body and opposite one another, one of said reflectors being movably mounted, each reflector comprising a plurality of spaced heat reflecting surfaces defining intermediate slots, the reflecting surfaces of said reflectors being disposed so as to be in alignment with the intermediate slots of the opposite reflector when positioned opposite one another around said radiating body, means for selectively moving said movable reflector into a registering position with the other reflector so that the slots of the one register with the reflecting surfaces of the other to form a substantially continuous heat reflecting surface, whereby when said reflectors are positioned opposite one another the reflecting surfaces of the one reflector reflect heat through the slots of the other reflector and said other reflector reflects heat through the slots of said one reflector so as to reflect heat in opposite directions and when positioned in a registering position they cooperate to reflect heat in at least one common direction.

4. In a heating device, in combination a heat radiating body, two substantially arcuate and concentrically mounted reflectors arranged radially around said radiating body and opposite one another, one of said reflectors being rotatably mounted, each reflector comprising a plurality of spaced heat reflecting surfaces defining intermediate slots,

3

the reflecting surfaces of said reflectors being disposed so as to be in alignment with the intermediate slots of the opposite reflector when positioned opposite one another around said radiating body, means for selectively moving said rotatable reflector into a registering position with the other reflector so that the slots of the one register with the reflecting surfaces of the other to form a substantially continuous heat reflecting surface, whereby said reflectors cooperate in reflecting heat in opposite directions when positioned opposite one another and cooperate in reflecting heat in at least one common direction when positioned in said registering position.

5. In a heating device according to claim 4, including

4

a top wall portion having a plurality of spaced slots and a slidable grate to selectively open and close said slots.

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