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Description

Table with heater

The invention concerns a table, in particular a garden table, with at least one table top, at least one base, which is designed in the form of a hollow body with an external wall delimiting at least one hollow chamber and an upper section on which the at least one table top is arranged, and a lower section by means of which the base can be placed on the ground, and at least one heating element, which is arranged in the at least one hollow chamber of the base.

Accordingly at least one heating element that emits heat to the outside in order to warm the leg area below the table top of persons sitting around the table is envisaged for such a table. Such a heating element is however neither intended to nor capable of warming the table top.

Such a table is for example known from DE 94 04 350.7 U1, which describes a conservatory table, the base of which serves as an electric heater for the surrounding room below the table top. The heating elements arranged inside the base that heat the external wall of the base are specifically envisaged for this in order to allow people sitting around the table to enjoy radiated heat.

It has now been found that the heating means with a construction of the previously described type needs to be of a high-performance nature to realise the desired warming effect, resulting not only in high manufacturing costs but also in high energy consumption during operation, which leads to high operating costs.

It is therefore the task of the present invention to provide a table of the type mentioned above for generating a warm atmosphere below the table top in an energy saving and efficient, and thus as a result in a more cost effective way.

This task is solved by a table, in particular a garden table, with at least one table top, at least one base designed as a hollow body with at least one external wall delimiting a hollow space and an upper section, on which the at least one table top is arranged, and a lower section by means of which the base can be placed on the ground, and at least one heating element arranged in the at least one hollow chamber of the base, wherein the lower section of the base has at least one air inlet means for taking in unheated air, which communicates with the hollow chamber containing the heating element, the upper section of the base has at least one air outlet means that communicates

with the hollow chamber containing the heating element, for letting out air heated by the at least one heating element, and wherein the side of the external wall pointing towards the hollow chamber has at least one heat insulation means in a section next to the heating element, which is substantially designed only to absorb heat and thus substantially has no heat reflecting characteristics, and wherein the external wall is closed.

The construction according to the invention differs in that no radiation heat is to be emitted directly through the external wall of the base if generated, and that a chimney effect is used for warming the leg area below the table top instead. For this, air is warmed in a hollow chamber of the base containing at least one heating element. By heating the air it rises inside this hollow chamber and exits through at least one air outlet means formed in the upper section of the base, which communicates with the hollow chamber. This in turn results in the vacuum generated in this way initiating a suction effect, so that new air enters from below. To support this suction effect and facilitate or even enable the inflow of new air, the lower section of the base is equipped with at least one air inlet means suitable for this for the targeted inlet of unheated air for according to the invention, which also communicates with the said hollow chamber. In the most favourable case, a cycle is created in the space forming the leg area below the table top, in which the heated air exiting through the at least one air outlet means falls to the bottom whilst it emits heat to the surroundings or towards the people sitting at the table in the leg area below the table top, and after cooling is substantially taken into the hollow chamber in the base again via the air inlet means in the lower section of the base in order to be heated once more there accordingly by the at least one heating element. It has therefore been discovered with the aid of the invention that utilisation of the chimney effect leads to a clear efficiency increase, so that only a relatively small dimensioning of the at least one heating element is necessary and not only manufacturing costs, but also operating costs are clearly lower. A further advantage of the construction according to the invention is that fans, ventilators or other means for generating an airflow can be omitted in principle or such means are at least not absolutely essential thanks to using the chimney effect, which has a further positive effect on the overall energy balance.

As the external wall of the base is not used for transferring heat, as is the case with prior art, due to a lack of radiation heat, and as this is not even desired, a further idea of the invention consists of at least one section of the external wall of the base next to the heating element being equipped with at least one heat insulation means. In this way undesired heat losses are prevented and the chimney effect utilised according to the invention is increased and optimised further whilst the performance of the at least one heating element stays the same, which positively contributes towards the degree

of effectiveness. A further, in particular pragmatic advantage of the use of heat insulation measures in or on the external wall of the base according to the invention should be seen in that there is no risk of possible burns from the external wall for the person sitting at the table, which must be heated adequately according to prior art in order to be able to even generate detectable radiation heat.

After all that, the invention offers a very efficient and also cost effective construction with regard to manufacture as well as operation, for realising a heatable table.

Although DE 20 2012 004 403 U1 discloses a heatable table in which an external chamber, heat insulated towards the outside and completely enclosed with the exception of supply and outlet lines, inside a central base and a hearing chamber containing a heating element completely enclosed with the exception of supply and outlet lines is contained in the inside chamber of this external chamber at a distance from its walls, the chimney effect is not used here contrary to the invention, but air heated with the heating element is instead forced out through outlet openings near the floor by means of a ventilator, whilst air outlet means are not provided in the upper section of the base.

An electric heater for arranging under a table is described in WO 2010/105 624 A9, wherein a heat shielding means with a multitude of holes for heat radiation to exit is envisaged at a central base, approximately in its middle section between the upper section and its lower section. Heat radiation is generated by an electric heat source within the base, wherein the inside of the heat shielding means is equipped with a layer of heat radiation reflecting material for reflecting heat radiation back towards the inside. Contrary to this prior art the invention does however not work according to the heat radiation principle, but utilises the chimney effect. The at least one air outlet means of the invention is therefore also not formed in the middle section of the base, but in its upper section. Finally the invention also clearly differs from prior art in that no layer of reflecting material for reflecting radiation heat back into the interior of the base is envisaged on the inside of the heat insulation means, which is in any case not desirable with the construction according to the invention.

Although it is known from WO 2012/035 353 A1 to arrange a heater completely inside a base designed as a hollow body and to envisage air inlet ports in its lower section, through which the air enters the interior of the base before it is then heated by the heater inside the base and subsequently exits the base directly below the table top. Contrary to the invention this prior art does however

require a fan inside the base for generating the air stream, which is located below the heater. Also contrary to the invention this prior art lacks heat insulating measures on or in the external walls of the base. This prior art consequently works according to the so-called forced ventilation principle and is neither envisaged for nor capable of using the chimney effect.

Preferred embodiments and further developments of the invention are listed in the dependent claims.

According to the invention the external wall of the base is substantially closed, so that it does - possibly only with the exception of the air inlet means and/or air outlet means - not include a through opening.

According to the invention the heat insulation means are substantially only designed to absorb heat, so that they substantially have no heat reflecting characteristics.

The air inlet means should therefore expediently have at least one opening formed on or in the lower section of the external wall of the base.

With a further preferred embodiment of the invention, where the external walls of the base have a bottom edge arranged adjacent to the same on a ground when the base is lowered onto it, the air inlet means has at least one recess formed in the bottom edge of the external wall of the base and communicates with the hollow space containing the heating element.

A further preferred embodiment, with which an air inlet means can be realised in a technically particularly easy way, is characterised in that the air inlet means has at least two spacing elements arranged at a distance to the side of each other on the bottom edge of the external wall of the base, and is formed for positioning the base on a ground at a height difference from the same, and has an interim chamber formed between the spacing elements, which communicates with the hollow chamber containing the heating element.

The air outlet means should expediently have at least one opening formed on or in the upper section of the external wall of the base, which communicates with the hollow chamber containing the heating element.

With a further preferred embodiment, where the external wall of the base has an upper edge

arranged adjacent to the at least one table top, the air outlet means has at least one recess formed in the upper edge of the external wall of the base, which communicates with the hollow chamber containing the heating element.

A further preferred embodiment, with which the air outlet means can be realised in a technically particularly easy way, is characterised in that the air outlet means has at least two spacing elements arranged at a distance to the side of each other on the upper edge of the external wall of the base, which support the at least one table top at a height difference from the upper edge of the external wall of the base, and has an interim chamber formed between the spacing elements, which communicates with the hollow chamber containing the heating element.

For the case that the base has a triangular cross-section with three corners or a rectangular cross-section with four corners it is of advantage for static reasons to envisage at least one of the previously mentioned spacing elements in the area of at least one of the corners.

It is of advantage for channelling the air stream and the optimisation of the chimney effect resulting from the same that the at least one hollow chamber containing the at least one heating element is also delimited inside the base towards the inside by an internal wall. The hollow chamber through which air streams past the heating element is thus delimited towards the outside by the external walls and towards the inside by the internal walls with this design, leading to a delimitation of the volume to be heated an increase in the specific heating capacity related to the volume at a consistent capacity of the heating element used. To avoid or at least reduce heat loss in the inner area of the base separated by the internal walls it is further of advantage to equip at least one section of the internal wall adjacent to the heating element with at least one heat insulation means. This measure also contributes towards a further optimisation of the utilisation of the chimney effect and to an efficiency increase of the construction according to the invention resulting from it.

The side of the wall(s) pointing towards the hollow chamber expediently has the at least one heat insulation means at least in the section adjacent to the heating element.

The heat insulation means preferably has a substantially flat body of heat-insulating material.

Alternatively or in addition it is also feasible that at least the section of the wall(s) adjacent to the heating element is formed from heat-insulating material itself.

The heat insulation means can further have a heat-insulating coating applied to one side, preferably the side pointing towards the at least one hollow chamber, of the wall(s).

The at least one heat insulation means should expediently extend substantially across the entire surface of the wall(s) for realising a particularly effective heat insulation.

A further preferred embodiment, where the table top has at least one section that projects outwards further than the base and has an edge at a distance from the base, is characterised in that a web is arranged on an underside of this at least one section of the table top that faces the base between its edge and the at least one air outlet means. This web ensures that heated air exiting from the at least one air outlet means below the table top is temporarily trapped and thus also held there, before it cools and sinks to the bottom, and can also be actively diverted downwards, which can increase the physical comfort of persons sitting at the table still further.

The web preferably extends adjacent to the edge of the table top.

With a further development of this embodiment, in which the table top substantially projects further than the base in every direction and has a peripheral edge at a distance from the base, the web between the base and the edge is expediently designed as a substantially peripheral web.

A preferred embodiment example of the invention will now be explained in more detail below with reference to the enclosed drawings. Shown are:

Figure 1 a side view of a table according to a preferred embodiment of the invention, wherein the external wall of the base is removed on the side pointing towards the viewer; and

Figure 2 the table of Figure 1 in a perspective, although elongated illustration.

The table according to a preferred embodiment illustrated in the Figures has a rectangular table top 2 that rests on the upper section 4b of a central base 4 and projects further than the base 4 on all sides, which means that the peripheral edge 2a of the table top 2 is correspondingly distances from the base 4. In the embodiment example illustrated the table top 2 is rectangular and in particular conveys a square shape, and a substantially square basis shape can also be attributed to the base 4, as its four corners form a square arrangement.

The central base 4 has a frame 6 with four vertical struts 8, each forming a corner of the previously mentioned square basic cross-sectional shape. The frame 6 is supported on a ground by feet 10, which are each arranged at the lower end of the vertical struts 8 in the embodiment example illustrated. A fitting 12 each for fastening the table top 2 sits on the upper end of the vertical struts 8, so that the table top 2 rests of the fittings 12 and is fixed with its underside. The table top 2 is preferably made of wood, metal, mineral material or a combination of these, and the frame 6 is made of steel.

The base 4 further has a floor plate 14 in its lower section 4a, which is arranged between the feet 10 and the lower end of the frame 6 and is aligned substantially horizontally. The floor plate 14, which otherwise preferably consists of sheet metal, is therefore arranged at a distance from a ground not shown in the Figures and equals the vertical height of the feet 10. A hollow body or an inner housing sits on the floor plate 14, which has a rectangular or square cross-section as well as four vertical side walls 16 arranged a right angles to each other in the embodiment example illustrated, which also preferably consist of sheet metal. The inner housing is substantially closed by a further plate 18 at its top, which rests on the upper edge of the side walls 16 and has approximately the same shape as the floor plate 14. The plate 18 therefore extends further than the housing at the side, much like the floor plate 14, and is connected with a vertical strut 8 each at its corners. The inner housing correspondingly consists of the floor plate 14, the side walls 16 and the upper plate 18 and the hollow chamber of the inner housing is correspondingly delimited by this plate and substantially closed.

A heating element 20 is arranged on the outside of the side walls 16 of the inner housing, which is designed as an electric heating coil or spiral in the embodiment example illustrated and is connected with a mains adaptor, not shown, via an electric supply line guided through one of the side walls 16, which can for example sit on the inner housing formed by the side walls 16 or another external power source also not illustrated in the Figures.

The base 4 is closed from the outside by four vertical outer side walls 24, oriented at rights angles to each other, which are fitted to the vertical struts 8 of the frame 6 with their vertical side edges and preferably consist of sheet metal. As is for example clear from Figure 2, the outer side walls 24 of the embodiment example illustrated are each curved inwards somewhat concave in a horizontal direction, which offers persons sitting at the table more leg room, as the Figures also show the outer side walls 24 are closed and therefore have no through openings etc. in the embodiment

example illustrated. The outer side walls 24 form an outer housing together with the floor plate 14 and the upper plate 18.

As the inner housing formed from the inner side walls 16 lies inside the frame 6 and has a smaller cross-sectional expansion in a horizontal direction than the outer housing of the base 4 formed by the outer side walls 24, a corresponding peripheral hollow chamber 26 is created between the outer side walls 24 and the inner side walls 16, as is clear in particular from Figure 1.

As the heating element 20 is arranged on the outside of the inner side walls 16 it is located in the hollow chamber 26. As a consequence air inside the hollow chamber 26 is heated during the operation of the heating element 20. Due to this heating the air rises to the top inside the hollow chamber 26. Cold air follows from below into the vacuum created in this way, which is indicated by the arrows C in Figure 1. To ensure that new cold air can enter the hollow chamber 26 as shown by the arrows C, suitable air inlet means should be envisaged in the lower section 4a of the base 4, which are formed by the upwardly arced bottom edges 24a of the outer side walls 24 in the embodiment example illustrated. The fact that the bottom edges 24a of the outer side walls 24 are arced upwards and the adjacent side edges 14a of the floor plate 14 are arced a little more strongly towards the inside compared to the inwardly direction arcing of the side walls 24 creates a “crescent moon-shaped” recess 28, formed as a gap and adopting the task of an air inlet opening, between a bottom edge 24a of the outer side walls 24 and an adjacent side edge 14a of the floor plate 14 each in the embodiment example illustrated, through which new cool or not yet heated air can then enter the hollow chamber 26 near the ground not illustrated in the Figures in line with the arrows C and flow upwards from there.

To ensure that air heated by the heating element 20 can continue to rise inside the hollow chamber 26 and then leave the hollow chamber 26 from the upper section 4a of the base 4, a gap 30 is formed between the upper edge 24b of the outer side walls 24 and the underside of the table top 2, which adopts the task of an air outlet opening, through which heated air leaves the hollow chamber 26, as indicated by the arrows H in Figure 1.

A so-called chimney effect is thus created in the hollow chamber 26, which ensures that air in the hollow chamber 26 rises due to being heated by the heating element and leaves via the gap 30 between the upper edge 24b of the outer side walls 24 and the underside of the table top 2 as indicated by the arrows H in Figure 1, and the vacuum created in this way gives rise to a suction effect, so that new cool air continues to flow through the recess 28 at the bottom edge 24a of the

outer side walls 24 into the hollow chamber 26, as indicated by the arrows C in Figure 1. In the most favourable case a cycle is created in the space forming the leg area below the table top 2, in which heated air leaving through the gap 30 falls downwards whilst emitting heat to the surroundings or the persons sitting at the table in the leg area below the table top, and after cooling substantially re-enters the hollow chamber 26 in the lower section 4a of the base 4 through the recess 28 in order to then be correspondingly heated there once more by the heating element 20.

To retain heat generated by the heating element 20 in the hollow chamber 26 without too much loss and to avoid heat loss from the hollow chamber 26 the inside of the outer side walls 24 is equipped with a heat-insulating coating or a substantially spatial body of a heat-insulating material as indicated by reference number "32" in Figure 2. For the same reasons the outside of the inner side walls 16 should also be equipped with a corresponding heat insulation, which is however not illustrated in the Figures. The heat-insulated coating 32 is substantially only designed to be heat absorbing according to the invention and therefore substantially has no heat-reflecting characteristics.

It is also clear from the Figures that a strip-shaped web 34 extending approximately parallel to the side edges 2a of the table top 2 is circumferentially arranged on the underside of the table top 2 at a distance from the base 4. This peripheral web 34 has the task of temporarily holding heated air exiting from the air outlet openings 30 before the air cools and sinks to the bottom, and also divert the same downwards in a targeted way, which can increase the physical comfort of persons sitting at the table still further.

P A T E N T K R A V

1. Bord, fortrinsvis et havebord, med
mindst en bordplade (2),
- 5 mindst en sokkel (4), der er udformet som et hult legeme med en ydre vægbeklædning (24),
som afgrænser mindst et hulrum (26), hvilken sokkel frembyder et øvre afsnit (4b), hvorpå
den mindst ene bordplade (2) er anbragt, og et nedre afsnit (4a), hvormed soklen (4) kan
opstilles på et underlag, og
mindst et varmeelement (20), som er anbragt i soklens (4) mindst ene hulrum (26),
- 10 hvor soklens (4) nedre afsnit (4a) til indførsel af uopvarmet luft (C) frembyder mindst et
lufttilførselsmiddel (28), som står i forbindelse med hulrummet (26) indeholdende varme-
elementet (20), og
hvor soklens (4) øvre afsnit (4b) til udførsel af luft (H) opvarmet af det mindst ene varme-
element frembyder mindst et luftudførselsmiddel (30), som står i forbindelse med hulrum-
15 met (26) indeholdende varmeelementet (20), hvor siden af den ydre vægbeklædning (24),
der vender mod hulrummet (26), frembyder mindst et varmeisoleringsmiddel (32) i et om-
råde, der er nabostillet til varmeelementet (20), og den ydre vægbeklædning (24) er lukket,
k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at varmeisoleringsmidlet (32) i det væsentlige kun er udformet
varmeabsorberende og således i det væsentlige ikke besidder varmereflekterende egenska-
20 ber.
2. Bord ifølge krav 1, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at lufttilførselsmidlet frembyder mindst
en åbning (28) tildannet på det nedre afsnit af soklens (4) ydre vægbeklædning (24).
3. Bord ifølge krav 1 eller 2, hvor soklens (4) ydre vægbeklædning (24) frembyder
en underkant (24a), der ved opstilling af soklen (4) på et underlag er anbragt nabostillet til
25 dette, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at lufttilførselsmidlet frembyder mindst en udsparring (24a),
der er udformet i soklens (4) ydre vægbeklædnings (24) underkant (24a) og står i forbin-
delse med hulrummet (26) indeholdende varmeelementet (20).
4. Bord ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, hvor soklens (4) ydre vægbeklædning
(24) frembyder en underkant (24a), k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at lufttilførselsmidlet fremby-
30 der mindst to afstandselementer (10), der er anbragt med sideværts afstand på soklens (4)
ydre vægbeklædnings (24) underkant (24a) til opstilling af soklen (4) på et underlag i en
højdeafstand fra denne, og et mellem afstandselementerne (10) dannet mellemrum (28),
som står i forbindelse med hulrummet (26) indeholdende varmeelementet (20).
5. Bord ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at luftudfør-
35 selsmidlet frembyder mindst en på det øvre afsnit af soklens ydre vægbeklædning tildannet
åbning, som står i forbindelse med hulrummet indeholdende varmeelementet.
6. Bord ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, hvor soklens ydre vægbeklædning
frembyder en overkant, der er anbragt nabostillet til mindst en bordplade, k e n d e t e g n
n e t ved, at luftudførselsmidlet frembyder mindst en udsparring tildannet i soklens ydre
40 vægbeklædnings overkant, hvilken udsparring står i forbindelse med hulrummet indehol-
dende varmeelementet.

7. Bord ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, hvor soklens (4) ydre vægbeklædning (24) frembyder en overkant (24b), der befinder sig nabostillet til den mindst ene bordplade (2), k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at luftudførselsmidlet udviser mindst to afstandselementer (12), som er anbragt med sideværts afstand på soklens (4) øvre afsnit (4b) og bærer den mindst ene bordplade (2) i en højdeafstand fra soklens (4) øvre afsnit (4b), og et mellem afstandselementerne (12) dannet mellemrum (30), der står i forbindelse med hulrummet indeholdende varmeelementet (20).

8. Bord ifølge krav 4 og/eller 7, hvor soklen (4) frembyder et trekantet tværsnit med tre hjørner eller et firkantet tværsnit med fire hjørner, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at der er mindst et afstandselement (10, 12) til stede i området ved mindst et af hjørnerne.

9. Bord ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at det mindst ene hulrum (26) yderligere begrænses indadtil i soklen (4) af en indre vægbeklædning (16).

10. Bord ifølge krav 9, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at mindst et afsnit af den indre vægbeklædning (16), der er nabostillet til varmeelementet (20), frembyder mindst et varmeisoleringsmiddel.

11. Bord ifølge krav 10, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at siden af den indre vægbeklædning (16), der vender mod hulrummet (26), i det mindste i det afsnit, der er nabostillet til varmeelementet (20), frembyder det mindst ene varmeisoleringsmiddel.

12. Bord ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at varmeisoleringsmidlet (32) frembyder et i det væsentlige fladt legeme som varmeisolerende materiale.

13. Bord ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at i det mindste afsnittet af vægbeklædningen (16, 24), der er nabostillet til varmeelementet (20), er dannet af varmeisoleringsmidlet.

14. Bord ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at varmeisoleringsmidlet (32) frembyder en varmeisolerende beklædning, som er anbragt på en side af vægbeklædningen (16, 24), fortrinsvis siden, der vender mod det mindst ene hulrum (26).

15. Bord ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at det mindst ene varmeisoleringsmiddel (32) i det væsentlige strækker sig over vægbeklædningens (16, 24) samlede flade.

16. Bord ifølge mindst et af de foregående krav, hvor bordpladen (2) mindst frembyder et afsnit, som rager ud over soklen (4) udadtil og frembyder en kant (2a) i afstand fra soklen (4), k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at der på undersiden af dette mindst ene afsnit af bordpladen (2), som vender mod soklen, er anbragt et mellemstykke (34) mellem bordpladens kant (2a) og det mindst ene luftudførselsmiddel (30).

17. Bord ifølge krav 16, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at mellemstykket (34) forløber nabostillet til kanten (2a).

18. Bord ifølge krav 16 eller 17, hvor bordpladen (2) i det væsentlige rager ud over

soklen (4) i alle retninger og frembyder en cirkulært omløbende kant (2a) i afstand fra soklen, k e n d e t e g n e t ved, at mellemstykket (34) mellem soklen (4) og kanten (2a) er udformet som et i det væsentlige cirkulært omløbende mellemstykke (34).

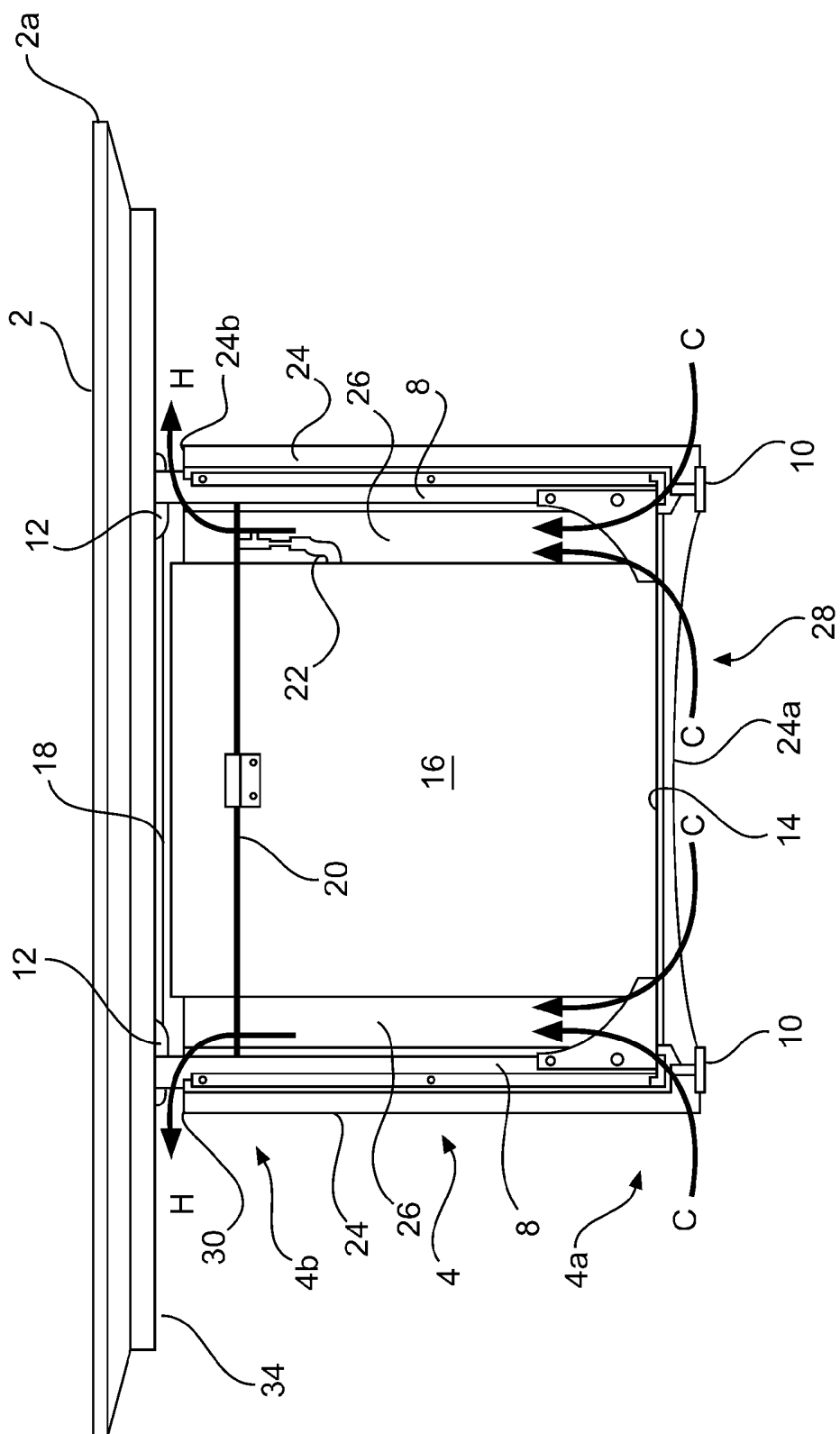


Fig. 1

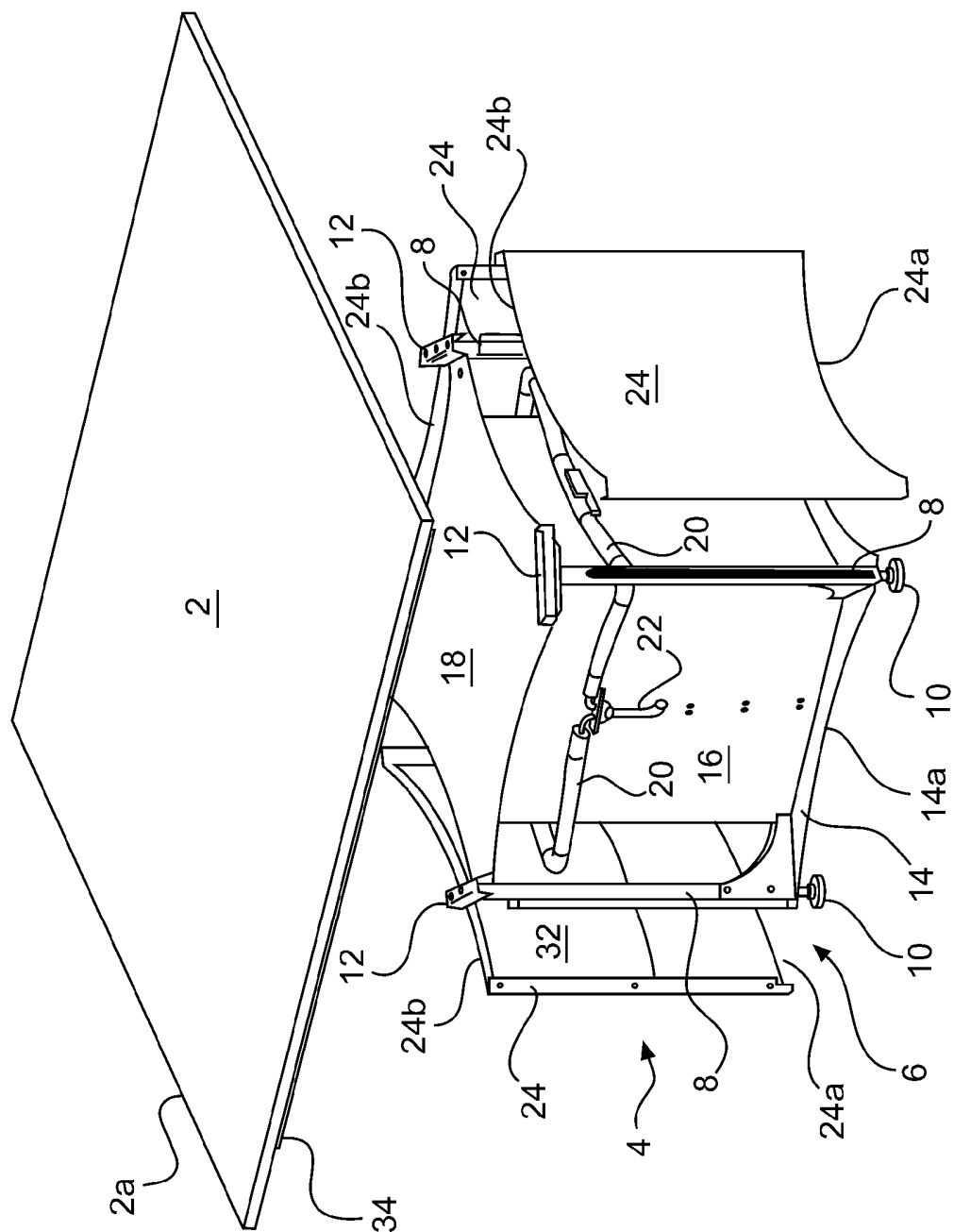


Fig. 2