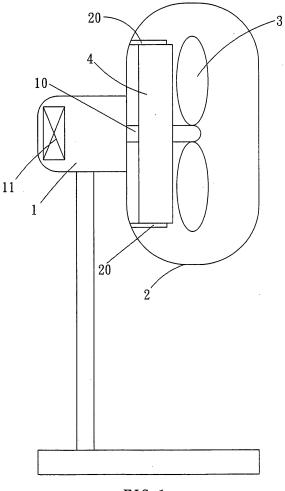
(19)	Europäisches Patentamt European Patent Office Office européen des brevets	(11) EP 1 729 072 A1
(12)	EUROPEAN PAT	
(43)	Date of publication: 06.12.2006 Bulletin 2006/49	(51) Int CI.: <b>F24H 3/04</b> <sup>(2006.01)</sup> <b>F24F 7/013</b> <sup>(2006.01)</sup> <b>F04D 25/08</b> <sup>(2006.01)</sup>
(21)	Application number: 05011568.2	
(22)	Date of filing: 30.05.2005	
(84)	Designated Contracting States: AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU MC NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR Designated Extension States: AL BA HR LV MK YU	
•	Applicants: Chyn, Wen-Long Taipei Hsien (TW) Lee, Ching-Yi Da Shi Taoyuan Hsien (TW)	<ul> <li>(74) Representative: Panten, Kirsten et al Reichel &amp; Reichel, Patentanwälte, Parkstrasse 13</li> <li>60322 Frankfurt am Main (DE)</li> </ul>

## (54) Fan combined with an electrical ceramical heater

(57) A cooling/heating fan apparatus includes a protective shade (2), a fan motor (1) having a propeller shaft (10) extended into the protective shade, an impeller (3) mounted on a distal end of the propeller shaft, at least one porous ceramic carrier (4) mounted on the propeller shaft and located between the fan motor and the impeller. The porous ceramic carrier has a plurality of through holes (40) each having a surface provided with an electrothermal plating film layer (41). Thus, the air from the ambient environment is heated by the electro-thermal plating film layer quickly, thereby enhancing the heating efficiency of the fan apparatus.





5

#### Description

**[0001]** The present invention relates to a fan apparatus, and more particularly to a cooling/heating fan apparatus.

**[0002]** A conventional heater comprises a quartz tube that functions as a heat source to produce a hot air so as to provide a warming effect. However, the quartz tube bums the oxygen in the air, so that the conventional heater is not suitable for a closed space in the room. Another conventional heater comprises a heating element made of PTC ceramic material. However, the PTC ceramic material is expensive, thereby greatly increasing costs of fabrication. Another conventional heater comprises a heating element. However, the halogen lamp that functions as a heating element. However, the halogen lamp is directly projected onto the human body, so that the human body is easily burned by the high temperature produced by the halogen lamp, thereby causing danger to the user.

**[0003]** The primary objective of the present invention is to provide a cooling/heating fan apparatus.

**[0004]** Another objective of the present invention is to provide a fan apparatus, wherein the air from the ambient environment is heated by the electro-thermal plating film layer quickly, so that the electro-thermal plating film layer has an accelerated thermal cycle, thereby enhancing the heating efficiency of the fan apparatus.

**[0005]** A further objective of the present invention is to provide a fan apparatus, wherein the air from the ambient environment is heated by the electro-thermal plating film layer evenly and safely without needing to burn the oxygen, thereby protecting the user when using the fan apparatus.

**[0006]** A further objective of the present invention is to provide a fan apparatus, wherein the intersecting separation walls have cylindrical connections so that each of the through holes of the porous ceramic carrier has a plurality of arc-shaped corners to reduce the stress applied on the connections of the intersecting separation walls, thereby preventing the connections of the intersecting separation walls from being worn or broken due to a stress concentration.

**[0007]** Further benefits and advantages of the present invention will become apparent after a careful reading of the detailed description with appropriate reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0008] In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a side plan view of a fan apparatus in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan cross-sectional view of a porous ceramic carrier of the fan apparatus as shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a locally enlarged view of the porous ceramic carrier of the fan apparatus as shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a front plan view of a fan apparatus in accordance with another preferred embodiment of the present invention; Fig. 5 is a plan cross-sectional view of a porous ceramic carrier of a fan apparatus in accordance with another preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 6 is a plan cross-sectional view of a conventional porous ceramic carrier in accordance with the prior art.

[0009] Referring to the drawings and initially to Fig. 1, a fan apparatus in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention comprises a protective shade 2, a fan motor 1 mounted on the protective shade 2 and having a propeller shaft 10 extended into the protective shade 2, an impeller 3 mounted on a distal end of the propeller shaft 10 of the fan motor 1, at least one provide a propeller shaft 10 of the fan motor 1, at least one and the propeller shaft 10 of the fan motor 1, at least one

porous ceramic carrier 4 mounted on the propeller shaft
10 of the fan motor 1 and located between the fan motor
1 and the impeller 3, a fixing seat 20 mounted in the
protective shade 2 for fixing the porous ceramic carrier
20 4, and an auxiliary fan 11 mounted on a rear end of the
fan motor 1 to introduce an ambient air into the fan motor

1 so as to cool the fan motor 1.
[0010] Referring to Figs. 2 and 3, the porous ceramic carrier 4 is formed integrally by an extrusion process and
<sup>25</sup> has a plurality of through holes 40. In the preferred em-

bodiment of the present, the porous ceramic carrier 4 has a circular shape. Each of the through holes 40 of the porous ceramic carrier 4 has a surface provided with an electro-thermal plating film layer 41 formed by a thermal
chemical reaction method, such as a high temperature

atomized growth method. The electro-thermal plating film layer 41 is made of a resistance material, such as tin, nickel chromium alloy, copper nickel alloy, copper nickel manganese alloy and the like.

<sup>35</sup> [0011] In practice, the air from the ambient environment is heated by the electro-thermal plating film layer 41 of each of the through holes 40 of the porous ceramic carrier 4 and to produce a hot air which is carried outward by the impeller 3 to provide a warming effect. Thus, the

 40 air from the ambient environment is heated by the electrothermal plating film layer 41 quickly, evenly and safely without needing to bum the oxygen, thereby protecting the user when using the fan apparatus. In addition, the electro-thermal plating film layer 41 has an accelerated
 45 thermal such a thereby enhancing the bestion officiency.

<sup>45</sup> thermal cycle, thereby enhancing the heating efficiency of the fan apparatus.

**[0012]** The through holes 40 of the porous ceramic carrier 4 are formed by a plurality of intersecting separation walls 43 which are arranged in a staggered perpendicular manner. The intersecting separation walls 43 have cylindrical connections 44 so that each of the through holes 40 of the porous ceramic carrier 4 has a plurality of arcshaped corners 400 to reduce the stress applied on the connections 44 of the intersecting separation walls 43, thereby preventing the connections 44 of the intersecting separation walls 43,

<sup>55</sup> thereby preventing the connections 44 of the intersecting separation walls 43 from being worn or broken due to a stress concentration.

[0013] Referring to Fig. 4, the fan apparatus comprises

50

5

10

15

20

40

45

a plurality of (preferably five) porous ceramic carriers 4 surrounding the propeller shaft 10 of the fan motor 1 and arranged in an annular manner. Thus, the propeller shaft 10 of the fan motor 1 is located at a center of the porous ceramic carriers 4 and is extended through a gap "A" defined between the porous ceramic carriers 4.

**[0014]** Referring to Fig. 5, the porous ceramic carrier 4 has a central portion formed with a mounting hole 42 mounted on the propeller shaft 10 of the fan motor 1.

**[0015]** In comparison, referring to Fig. 6, a conventional porous ceramic carrier 5 in accordance with the prior art has a plurality of through holes 50 formed by a plurality of intersecting separation walls 51 having sharp connections 52. Thus, when a fluid passes through the through holes 50 of the porous ceramic carrier 5, the stress is applied on the sharp connections 52 of the intersecting separation walls 51, so that the sharp connections 52 of the intersecting separation walls 51 are easily worn or broken due to a stress concentration.

[0016] Accordingly, the air from the ambient environment is heated by the electro-thermal plating film layer 41 quickly, so that the electro-thermal plating film layer 41 has an accelerated thermal cycle, thereby enhancing the heating efficiency of the fan apparatus. In addition, the air from the ambient environment is heated by the electro-thermal plating film layer 41 evenly and safely without needing to bum the oxygen, thereby protecting the user when using the fan apparatus. Further, the intersecting separation walls 43 have cylindrical connections 44 so that each of the through holes 40 of the porous ceramic carrier 4 has a plurality of arc-shaped corners 400 to reduce the stress applied on the connections 44 of the intersecting separation walls 43, thereby preventing the connections 44 of the intersecting separation walls 43 from being worn or broken due to a stress concentration.

### Claims

1. A fan apparatus, comprising:

a protective shade (2);

a fan motor (1) mounted on the protective shade (2) and having a propeller shaft (10) extended onto the protective shade (2);

an impeller (3) mounted on a distal end of the propeller shaft (10) of the fan motor (1); at least one porous ceramic carrier (4) mounted on the propeller shaft (10) of the fan motor (1) <sup>50</sup> and located between the fan motor (1) and the impeller (3);

wherein, the porous ceramic carrier (4) has a plurality of through holes (40) each having a surface provided 55 with an electro-thermal plating film layer (41).

2. The fan apparatus in accordance with claim 1,

wherein the porous ceramic carrier (4) is formed integrally.

- **3.** The fan apparatus in accordance with claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the porous ceramic carrier (4) has a circular shape.
- **4.** The fan apparatus in accordance with one of the preceding claims, further comprising a fixing seat (20) mounted in the protective shade (2) for fixing the porous ceramic carrier (4).
- The fan apparatus in accordance with one of the preceding claims, further comprising an auxiliary fan (11) mounted on a rear end of the fan motor (1) to introduce an ambient air into the fan motor (1) so as to cool the fan motor (1).
- **6.** The fan apparatus in accordance with one of the preceding claims, wherein the through holes (40) of the porous ceramic carrier (4) are formed by a plurality of intersecting separation wills (43) having cylindrical connections (44).
- 25 7. The fan apparatus in accordance with claim 6, wherein each of the through holes (40) of the porous ceramic carrier (4) has a plurality of arc-shaped corners (400).
- 30 8. The fan apparatus in accordance with one of the preceding claims, wherein the fan apparatus comprises a plurality of porous ceramic carriers (4) surrounding the propeller shaft (10) of the fan motor (1).
- <sup>35</sup> 9. The fan apparatus in according with claim 8, wherein the propeller shaft (10) of the fan motor (1) is located at a center of the porous ceramic carriers (4) and is extended through a gap (A) defined between the porous ceramic carriers (4).
  - 10. The fan apparatus in accordance with one of the preceding claims, wherein the porous ceramic carrier (4) has a central portion formed with a mounting hole (42) mounted on the propeller shaft (10) of the fan motor (1).

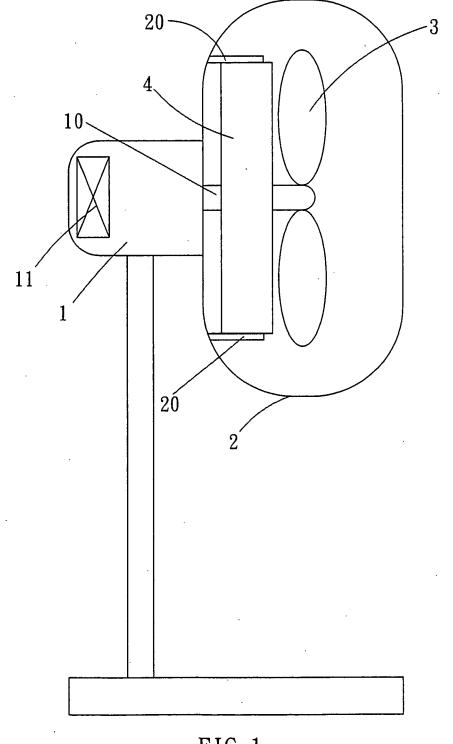


FIG. 1

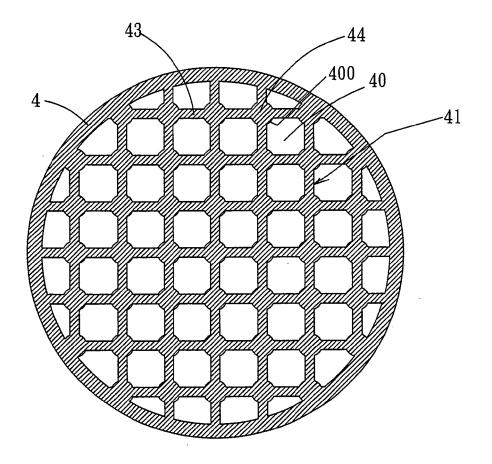


FIG. 2

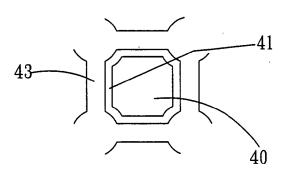


FIG. 3

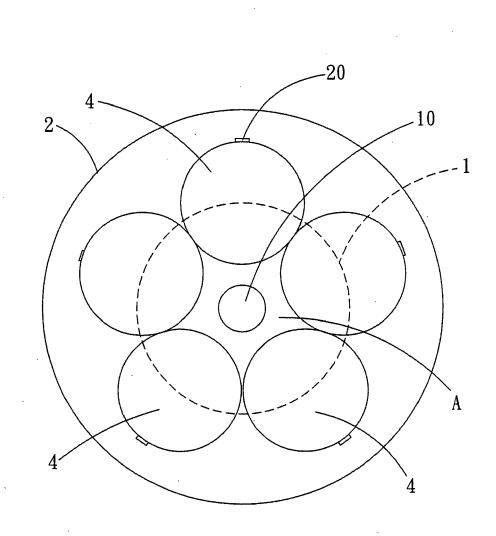
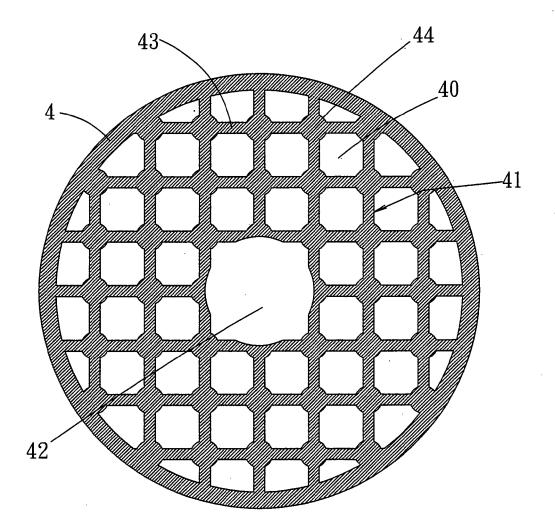


FIG. 4





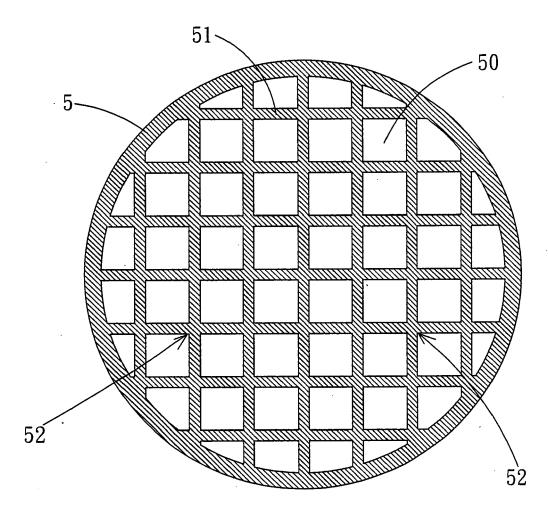


FIG. 6 PRIOR ART



European Patent Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number EP 05 01 1568

Category	Citation of document with indicatio	n, where appropriate,	Relevant		
Jalegory	of relevant passages		to claim	APPLICATION (IPC)	
Ą	US 6 397 002 B1 (BUCHER 28 May 2002 (2002-05-28 * column 3, line 26 - c figures 2,4,5 *	)	1	F24H3/04 F04D25/08 F24F7/013	
Ą	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAP vol. 018, no. 051 (M-15 26 January 1994 (1994-0 & JP 05 272810 A (TOYOT 22 October 1993 (1993-1 * abstract *	48), 1-26) OMI CO LTD),	1		
4	US 6 167 193 A (BIRDSEL 26 December 2000 (2000- * column 2, line 57 - c figure 4 *	12-26)	1		
4	US 4 642 441 A (KENYON 10 February 1987 (1987- * column 3, line 23 - c figure 1 *	02-10)	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)	
A	US 4 694 142 A (GLUCKSM 15 September 1987 (1987 * abstract *		1	F24H F04D F24F	
A	US 6 324 340 B1 (KIM MA 27 November 2001 (2001- * abstract; figure 1 * 	11-27) 	1		
	The present search report has been dr	•		Examiner	
Place of search Munich CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if oombined with another document of the same category A : technological background		Date of completion of the search <b>8 November 2005</b>			
		T : theory or princip E : earlier patent de after the filing de D : document cited L : document cited	le underlying the ocument, but pub te in the application for other reasons		
O : non	-written disclosure rmediate document	& : member of the s	& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document		

### EP 1 729 072 A1

#### ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 05 01 1568

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

08-11-2005

	Patent document ed in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US	6397002	B1	28-05-2002	NONE		
JP	05272810	A	22-10-1993	NONE		
US	6167193	A	26-12-2000	CA CN EP WO	2392556 A1 1425265 A 1232674 A1 0139550 A1	31-05-2001 18-06-2003 21-08-2002 31-05-2001
US	4642441	A	10-02-1987	AU CA DE JP JP JP NZ ZA	8671682 A 1232249 A1 3272307 D1 1058432 B 1580988 C 58092751 A 201460 A 8205872 A	24-02-1983 02-02-1988 04-09-1986 12-12-1989 11-10-1990 02-06-1983 12-11-1986 29-06-1983
US	4694142	A	15-09-1987	DE EP	3583215 D1 0183252 A2	18-07-1991 04-06-1986
US	6324340	B1	27-11-2001	NONE		
For more de	tails about this annex :	see Offic	cial Journal of the Europ	ean Paten	t Office, No. 12/82	

EPO FORM P0459