

VOID : SEALING FEE NOT PAID.

110,551

PATENT



SPECIFICATION

*Convention Date (Germany), Oct. 20, 1916.*

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*Complete Accepted, July 4, 1918.*

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Heat-distributing Devices for use on Stove  
Hot-plates.

We, NÜRNBERGER METALL- & LACKIER-WAARENFABRIK, vorm. GEBRÜDER  
BING ACTIENGESELLSCHAFT, of No. 16, Blumenstrasse, Nürnberg, Germany,  
Manufacturers, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what man-  
ner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in  
5 and by the following statement:—

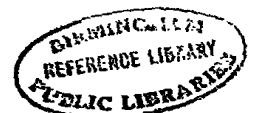
Hot plates made of asbestos have already been used as underlays for sauce-  
pans, cooking vessels, plates and the like. When the pans are being heated these  
hot plates prevent a too great transmission of heat from the source of heat to  
the pans. The use of the hot plates as underlays for pots and dishes standing  
10 on a table or the like is to prevent a too great transmission of heat from the pot  
or plate to the table or the like.

The present invention has for its object to provide a substitute for those known  
hot plates, which shall have not only the peculiar properties of the latter but shall  
also act as heat-storing devices. The improved substitute according to this  
15 invention consists of a heat-distributing device composed of a material which  
is a bad conductor of heat, is refractory to fire, is unaffected by moisture and is  
at the same time not liable to break. For this purpose artificial stone and more  
particularly that kind known as "eternite" has been found most suitable.  
Eternite is a mixture of cement and asbestos which in consequence of its being  
20 composed of a number of superposed layers lightly pressed together, has a great  
insulating power, and is at the same time refractory to fire and is unaffected  
by moisture, heat and variations of temperature.

When this improved heat-distributing device is placed between the cooking  
vessel and the source of heat, it becomes heated also. By reason of its great  
25 insulating power it will remain hot even after it has been lifted together with the  
cooking vessel, off the source of heat and placed elsewhere. The improved de-  
vice then acts as a heat-storing means which gives its heat gradually up to the  
cooking vessel and thus keeps the latter with its contents hot. In fact the con-  
tents will continue to be cooked after the vessel has been removed from the  
30 source of heat.

The amount of heat necessary for heating the improved device is at first not  
utilisable for cooking. In order that the cooking shall not be delayed too long  
by this circumstance, the improved device is formed with holes of determined  
size. These holes must be so small as not to allow the flame to pass through,  
35 but they must be large enough to allow of sufficient direct transmission of heat  
from the source of heat to the cooking vessel.

[Price 6d.]



A constructional form of the improved device or plate is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings in which :—

Fig. 1 is a plan of the plate, and

Fig. 2 is a section on the line A—B of Fig. 1.

The plate 1 is made approximately of the thickness shown in Fig. 2, and is 5 formed with a number of holes 2 and with a loop 3 for hanging it up. The improved plate is made of a material which is a bad conductor of heat, is unaffected by external influences, more particularly moist vapours, and is sufficiently strong to withstand breakage. In the present example the improved plate is made of eternite which has the specified desired properties. The size and number of the 10 holes are such that they will not allow the flame of the source of heat to pass through, but will act to accelerate cooking of the contents of the vessel placed on the plate. The improved plate need be only sufficiently large to cover the source of heat because its thickness is such as to protect that part of the cooking vessel that projects towards the top of the stove, or to protect the top of a table 15 from the projecting part of the cooking vessel.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is :—

1. Heat-distributing devices for use on stove hot plates composed of a material 20 which is a bad conductor of heat, is unaffected by external influences and is not liable to breakage, such as eternite, formed with a number of holes which allow heat but not flame to pass through, whereby the improved plate combines the properties of a heat storing device with those of the well known hot plate composed of asbestos. 25

2. The improved heat-distributing device or plate, constructed substantially as hereinbefore described and also as illustrated in and by the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1917.

MARKS & CLERK. 30

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]

Fig.1

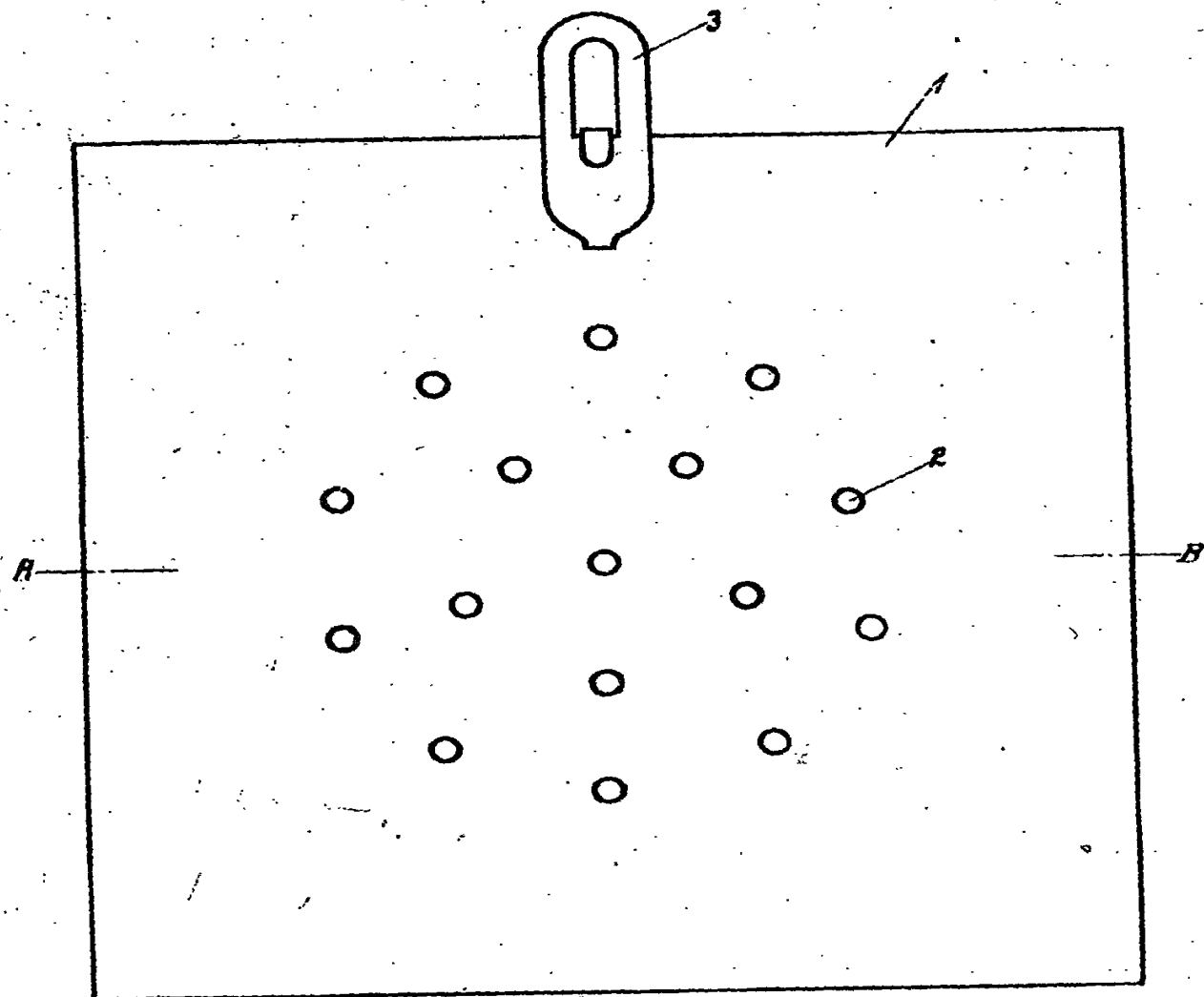


Fig.2

