



New connection on: : 14-06-2018 : 04:40:08 - Last disconnection on: : 13-06-2018 : 19:46:16

V 4.0.0.44358(LP,U,linux) (Rev:43856 2017-04-27 09:03:29 +0200#(D201802)) (RPM D201802)

Welcome to EPOQUE Rebuild under the Production Environment

[EPODOC: SS 19] hot and metal and conduction and power

Results in EPODOC 134

[SS 20] 19 and electrode

Results in EPODOC 13

[SS 21] ..v

[EPODOC: SS 21] ..li



1/13 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN205836135U](#) U 20161228

PR - CN20162649362U 20160628

AP - CN20162649362U 20160628

DT - I

PA - CHANGZHOU ANPINGTAI NEW MAT TECH CO LTD

TI - Compound infrared heat **conduction** membrane of graphite alkene

AB - The utility model relates to a novel compound infrared heat **conduction** membrane of graphite alkene, include: by the lower supreme substrate that is equipped with in proper order, prevent blue light -absorbing coating, the compound infrared coating of graphite alkene and **metal electrode**, wherein the substrate up end links with preventing blue light -absorbing coating lower extreme facial features through the adhesive, prevent that blue light -absorbing coating up end passes through the adhesive and links with the compound infrared coating lower extreme facial features of graphite alkene, and the up end that the terminal surface passes through the compound infrared coating of conducting resin and graphite alkene under the **metal electrode** links to each other. This compound infrared heat **conduction** membrane of graphite alkene not only has good **hot** conducting **power**, has good infrared ability moreover to it is high to have **hot conduction** efficiency, uses extensive advantage.

2/13 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN205227913U](#) U 20160511

PR - CN20152951210U 20151125

AP - CN20152951210U 20151125

DT - I

PA - UNIVHENANTECHNOLOGY

TI - **Hot** electric refrigeration ware

AB - The utility model discloses a **hot** electric refrigeration ware, including the electroluminescence of **hot** arm of semiconductor and the outer fringe body, a DC **power** supply connects the **hot** arm of semiconductor and the electroluminescence body, realizes luminous refrigeration, the 2nd DC **power** supply provides drive current, and current conveyance heat releasing end **electrode**, the **hot** arm of semiconductor, heat absorbing end **electrode** and heat releasing end **electrode** constitute the return circuit. The heat absorbing end and the heat absorbing end **metal electrode** of the **hot** arm of semiconductor are connected, and heat releasing end and heat releasing end **metal electrode** are connected, and the heat releasing end of the **hot** arm of semiconductor connects outside radiating **metal** heat sink through the heat **conduction** silicone grease. The utility model discloses a **hot** electric refrigeration ware can effectively reduce the phlegmal reflux of **hot** bizhong phonon through using electroluminescence to absorb the phonon among the pyroelectric material to improve **hot** electric refrigeration ware's refrigeration efficiency.

3/13 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN205142556U](#) U 20160406

PR - CN20152860881U 20151102

AP - CN20152860881U 20151102

DT - I

PA - YI QUAN ELECTRIC HEATERS EQUIPMENT CO LTD

TI - Liquid PTC heater

AB - The utility model discloses a liquid PTC heater, be equipped with a plurality of heat **conduction** supports that distribute around the central line of **metal** outer tube between the inner wall of location support spare and **metal** outer tube, location support spare supports heat **conduction** support elasticity tight on the inner wall of **metal** outer tube, be equipped with a plurality of axial holding chambeies on the heat **conduction** support, PTC heating piece is equipped with in the holding chamber, the insulating cover of PTC heating piece surface cladding, the one end that PTC heating piece is close the terminal box is stretched out and is had the lead wire **electrode** of being connected with the **power** cord electricity of terminal box. PTC heating piece adds electricity back self -heating and heaies up, the resistance gets into the saltus district, can adjust the **hot power** output of self according to ambient temperature's change, surface temperature keeps the constatin value, can be with the **power** consumption optimal control of heater in the minimum, the thermistor material of high heat generation efficiency has also promoted the utilization efficiency of electric energy by a wide margin simultaneously, and under heater dry combustion method and the temperature controller condition such as unusual, the heating tube also can not appear burns redly, phenomenons such as pipe puncture, can prevent that the conflagration from taking place, improve the heater life -span.

4/13 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN204604751U](#) U 20150902

PR - CN20152217423U 20150410

AP - CN20152217423U 20150410

DT - I

PA - UNIV BEIJING CHEMICAL

TI - Based on quick thermal cycle injection moulding device of graphite alkene cladding material

AB - The utility model discloses a based on quick thermal cycle injection moulding device of graphite alkene cladding material, including polymer plastify injection device, MOLD CLAMPING APPARATUS, mould and frame, the mould including location, direction, die cavity and the quick **hot** circulating device of graphite alkene cladding material, the quick **hot** circulating device of graphite alkene cladding material includes silica-based graphite alkene cladding material, DC **power** supply, cooling water piping, thermocouple and temperature control system device, **metal** mould cavity distributes on the surface has silica-based graphite alkene cladding material, DC **power** supply passes through the copper **electrode** and is connected formation **power** return circuit with the both ends of graphite alkene cladding material, the thermocouple distributes and is close to the position on **metal** mould cavity surface, temperature control system and DC **power** supply and cooling water control valve bond. The utility model discloses a graphite alkene cladding material has remain high heat **conduction** of graphite alkene monomer and high electrically conductive physical characteristic, and complicated mould cavity surface profile can be realized following along with the quick thermal cycle injection moulding process of shape through the external **power** source drive as diaphragm type resistance heater by continuous compact graphite alkene cladding material.

5/13 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [RO129827](#) A0 20141030

PR - RO20140000331 20140430

AP - RO20140000331 20140430

DT - I

CCA - [Y02A20/128](#)

PA - EVERIS CONSULTING S R L [RO]

TI - LOW CAPACITY WATER DESALTING PLANT

AB - The invention relates to a sea water desalting plant needed for providing potable water to a dwelling house. According to the invention, the plant comprises some external water heating modules (A), a heat exchanger (B), some subassemblies (C) for the **power** supply and control of the modules (A), a general control panel (D) which also performs the control of the **power** supply and control subassemblies (C), where each module (A) comprises a preferably cylindrical **metal** tank (1), preferably having a capacity of 1...5 l, wherein there are two electrodes (2 and 3), namely an internal cylindrical **electrode** and an external helical **electrode**, respectively, which, by means of some **metal** upper and lower rods (4 and 5), respectively, with electrical **conduction** properties, are in contact with a transformer (6) belonging to the **power** supply and control subassembly (C), some pipes (11 and 12) for **hot** water delivery and cold water supply, respectively, being connected to an upper wall (b) and a lower wall (c) of the tank (1), respectively, the said electrodes (2 and 3) being preferably made of stainless steel, where the external **electrode** (3) represents a dipole of an antenna with a wavelength (λ) of 2450 MHz which provides a vibration of the water molecule leading to the increase of the temperature in the total mass of the water volume, the discharge pipe (11) of the last external module (A) being connected to a heat exchanger (B).

6/13 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [CN103954070](#) A 20140730
- PNFP - CN103954070B B 20160113
- PR - CN20141157328 20140415
- AP - CN20141157328 20140415
- DT - I
- CT - || STSE (A)
[CN201680648U](#) U 20101222 [A] (SHANGHAI QIBAO HIGH SCHOOL)
[A]
[CN101558681](#) A 20091014 [A] (KYUSHU ELECTRIC POWER [JP])
[A]
[EP0425165](#) B1 19950802 [A] (HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO [US])
[A]
[CN102732853](#) A 20121017 [A] (BEIJING NORTH MICROELECTRONICS)
[A]
[CN203478683U](#) U 20140312 [A] (LAI YAOHUA)
[A]
- PA - (A)
UNIVHENANTECHNOLOGY
- TI - (A)
Thermoelectric refrigerating unit based on alternating magnetic field driving
- AB - (A)
The invention relates to a thermoelectric refrigerating unit based on alternating magnetic field driving. The thermoelectric refrigerating unit consists of nine parts respectively including a direct current **power** supply, a conducting wire, a heat sink element, heat **conduction** insulation ceramic, a **hot end electrode**, a semiconductor heat arm, an exciting winding, a cold end **electrode** and an alternating magnetic field generating system, wherein the direct current **power** supply is connected with the **hot end metal electrode** through a conducting wire, the insulation ceramic is positioned between the heat sink element and the **hot end metal electrode**, the semiconductor heat arm is connected with the **hot end metal electrode** and the cold end **electrode**, and the exciting winding is wound around the semiconductor heat arm. The thermoelectric refrigerating unit has the advantages that the idea of adopting the alternating magnetic field for accelerating and shearing electrons in thermoelectric materials is provided, so the heat energy transmission effect improvement is realized, and the thermoelectric energy exchange efficiency of the traditional thermoelectric refrigerating unit can be promoted. Particularly, for a miniature thermoelectric refrigerating unit, a heating point with high heat flow density has higher requirement on refrigeration. When the method provided by the invention is adopted, the transmission and the conveyance of **hot** carriers in composite low-dimension materials can be effectively improved.

7/13 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [CN103993939](#) A 20140820
- PNFP - CN103993939B B 20160406
- PR - CN20141248692 20140606
- AP - CN20141248692 20140606
- DT - I
- CT - || STSE (A)
[US2014150413](#) A1 20140605 [A] (BACKHAUS-RICOULT MONIKA [US], et al)

[A] 1-10
 * 全文 *;
[CN201653573U](#) U 20101124 [A] (ANHUI ZHONGHE ELECTRONICS CO LTD)
 [A] 1-10
 * 全文 *;
[JP2010144604](#) A 20100701 [A] (TOYOTA MOTOR CORP)
 [A] 1-10
 * 全文 *;
[CN102659447](#) A 20120912 [A] (INST METAL RES CHINESE ACAD SC)
 [A] 1-10
 * 全文 *;
[CN201416471Y](#) Y 20100303 [A] (BING YU, et al)
 [A] 1-10
 * 全文 *

CCA - [Y02T10/16](#) ; [Y02P20/13](#) ; [Y02A50/2322](#)

PA - (A)
 UNIV CHINA GEOSCIENCES WUHAN

TI - (A)
 Integrated device for automotive exhaust purification treatment and waste heat **power** generation

AB - (A)
 The invention relates to an integrated device for automotive exhaust purification treatment and waste heat **power** generation. The integrated device comprises a barrel with openings in two ends, separation plate sets arranged at the two ends of the barrel, a thermoelectric generator and an ohmic heating device. A plurality of foam carborundum pipes are arranged in the barrel at intervals in parallel. Catalyst activity coatings used for purifying automotive exhaust are arranged in the foam carborundum pipes, the outer walls of the foam carborundum pipes are coated with insulation heat **conduction** materials, and clearances between the outer walls of the foam carborundum pipes and the inner wall of the barrel are filled with **metal** alloy phase-change energy storage materials. Each separation plate set is formed by clamping an **electrode** material separation plate by two insulation high temperature resisting ceramic separation plates, the **hot** end of the thermoelectric generator is connected with the outer wall of the barrel, and the cold end of the thermoelectric generator is connected with cooling blocks with circulating cooling water holes. According to the integrated device, the influence of the high temperature vibration phenomenon on the sharp decrease of catalyst activity in the fast change running process of an automobile can be eliminated; heavy-pollution emissions, caused by cold starting, of the automobile are removed; automotive exhaust waste heat reutilization **power** generation is achieved.

8/13 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN101604932](#) A 20091216

PNFP - CN101604932B B 20110316

PR - CN2009172525 20090717

AP - CN2009172525 20090717

DT - I

CCA - [Y02E60/145](#)

PA - (A)
 UNIV HARBIN ENG [CN]

	- (B)	UNIV HARBIN ENG
TI	- (A B)	Thermal storage type thermoelectric direct conversion device
AB	- (A)	The invention provides a thermal storage type thermoelectric direct conversion device. Thermal conduction connection between a lithium and sulfur hexafluoride reactor and the hot junction of an alkali metal thermoelectric converter is kept excellent, a water tank is arranged outside the alkali metal thermoelectric converter, a heat insulating material is arranged between the alkali metal thermoelectric converter and the water tank, a circulating water pump is arranged in the water tank, a heat insulating layer is arranged between the lithium and sulfur hexafluoride reactor and the water tank, a capillary evaporator is an annular cavity and is sleeved on the cold junction of the alkali metal thermoelectric converter, the top of the capillary evaporator is provided with a small hole communicated with the water tank as a cooling water inlet, the inner surface of the capillary evaporator is coated with a layer of high water-absorption material, the lateral surface of the capillary evaporator is provided with a steam outlet hole and is connected with an output pipeline entering a return pipe, water vapor is condensed into water in the reflow pipe and the water flows back into the water tank through the water inlet of the water tank, and an electrode of the alkali metal thermoelectric converter extends out of the shell of a battery. The thermal storage type thermoelectric direct conversion device has the advantages of reasonable and compact design, large thermal storage density, stable heat release and high power, and is independent of the outside and can supply power for a long time.
	- (B)	The invention provides a thermal storage type thermoelectric direct conversion device. Thermal conduction connection between a lithium and sulfur hexafluoride reactor and the hot junction of an alkali metal thermoelectric converter is kept excellent, a water tank is arranged outside the alkali metal thermoelectric converter, a heat insulating material is arranged between the alkali metal thermoelectric converter and the water tank, a circulating water pump is arranged in the water tank, a heat insulating layer is arranged between the lithium and sulfur hexafluoride reactor and the water tank, a capillary evaporator is an annular cavity and is sleeved on the cold junction of the alkali metal thermoelectric converter, the top of the capillary evaporator is provided with a small hole communicated with the water tank as a cooling water inlet, the inner surface of the capillary evaporator is coated with a layer of high water-absorption material, the lateral surface of the capillary evaporator is provided with a steam outlet hole and is connected with an output pipeline entering a return pipe, water vapor is condensed into water in the reflow pipe and the water flows back into the watertank through the water inlet of the water tank, and an electrode of the alkali metal thermoelectric converter extends out of the shell of a battery. The thermal storage type thermoelectric direct conversion device has the advantages of reasonable and compact design, large thermal storage density, stable heat release and high power, and is independent of the outside and can supply power for a longtime.

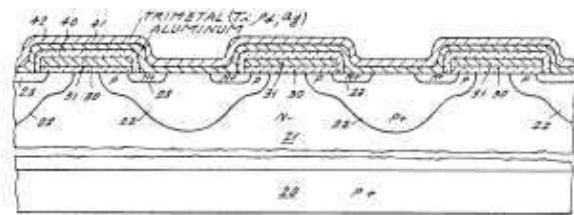
9/13 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [CN201121863Y](#) Y 20080924
PR - CN20072174193U 20071105
AP - CN20072174193U 20071105
DT - I

- PA - CHANGXING LI [CN]
- TI - LED lamp exterior clamping **metal** cover heat radiating device
- AB - The utility model provides an LED lamp outside caliper **metal** cover radiating device, which belongs to the LED illumination lamp. The device has a structure which is as follows: 1 to 800 LEDs (8) and LED ballasting pieces (7) are arranged on a mounting circuit board (10) in a parallel way, an LED **power** supply bus (12) is added, the negative **electrode** of each LED becomes a common LED negative **electrode** (11), a **hot** good heat conducting belt is used to connect each common negative **electrode** to form a uniform negative **electrode**, the component is arranged inside a light transmission cover (4), a uniform negative **electrode** ring belt is formed on the mounting circuit board (10) and is provided with heat conducting grease (6), a heat **conduction** transition aluminium box (2) is arranged inside the light transmission cover (4) and is contacted with a heat conducting belt (9), the periphery of the heat **conduction** transition aluminium box (2) and the opening of the light transmission cover (4) are provided with obturating rings (3), afterwards, a **metal** cover (5) is clamped on the outer edge of the light transmission cover (4). The device can conduct the heat generated when the LEDs work to the **metal** cover through the heat **conduction** transition aluminium box to be discharged to the outside space and is suitable for the LED illumination lamp.

10/13 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [US5047833](#) A 19910910
- PR - US19900599148 19901017
- AP - US19900599148 19901017
- DT - *; Rep
- CT - || STSE (A)
[US4593302](#) A 19860603 [
] (LIDOW ALEXANDER [US], et
 al);
[US4635091](#) A 19870106 [
] (ROGER BERNARD P [FR]);
[US4742380](#) A 19880503 [
] (CHANG GEE-KUNG [US], et
 al);
[US4796084](#) A 19890103 [
] (KAMASAKI KEIJI [JP], et al)
- CCI - [H01L23/298](#) ; [H01L23/4827](#) ;
[H01L24/05](#) ; [H01L24/06](#) ;
[H01L24/45](#) ; [H01L24/48](#) ;
[H01L24/49](#) ; [H01L24/85](#)
- CLC - [H01L2224/4847](#) ,
[H01L2924/00014](#) , ADD
- [H01L2224/45147](#) ,
[H01L2924/00014](#) , ADD
- [H01L2224/45139](#) ,
[H01L2924/00014](#) , ADD
- [H01L2224/05624](#) ,
[H01L2924/00014](#) , ADD
- [H01L2224/45565](#) ,
[H01L2224/45147](#) ,
[H01L2224/45655](#) , ADD



- [H01L2224/45565](#) ,
[H01L2224/45147](#) ,
[H01L2224/45644](#) , ADD
- [H01L2224/45565](#) ,
[H01L2224/45139](#) ,
[H01L2224/45655](#) , ADD
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[H01L2224/45139](#) ,
[H01L2224/45644](#) , ADD
- [H01L2924/00011](#) ,
[H01L2924/01015](#) , ADD
- [H01L2224/48824](#) ,
[H01L2924/00](#) , ADD
- [H01L2224/48799](#) ,
[H01L2924/00](#) , ADD
- [H01L2224/45565](#) ,
[H01L2224/45147](#) ,
[H01L2224/45601](#) ,
[H01L2924/014](#) ,
[H01L2924/00014](#) , ADD
- [H01L2224/45565](#) ,
[H01L2224/45139](#) ,
[H01L2224/45601](#) ,
[H01L2924/014](#) ,
[H01L2924/00014](#) , ADD
- [H01L2924/01015](#) ,
[H01L2924/00](#) , ADD
- [H01L2924/1305](#) ,
[H01L2924/00](#) , ADD
- [H01L2924/1301](#) ,
[H01L2924/00](#) , ADD
- [H01L2224/45644](#) ,
[H01L2924/00014](#) , ADD
- [H01L2224/45655](#) ,
[H01L2924/00014](#) , ADD
- [H01L2924/00011](#) ,
[H01L2924/01049](#) , ADD
- [H01L2924/00011](#) ,
[H01L2924/01006](#) , ADD
- [H01L2924/1301](#) ;
[H01L2224/04042](#) ;
[H01L2224/05124](#) ;
[H01L2224/05139](#) ;
[H01L2224/05164](#) ;
[H01L2224/05166](#) ;
[H01L2224/05558](#) ;
[H01L2224/05624](#) ;
[H01L2224/0603](#) ;
[H01L2224/45139](#) ;
[H01L2224/45147](#) ;
[H01L2224/45565](#) ;

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[H01L2224/4903](#) ;
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[H01L2224/85201](#) ;
[H01L2224/85801](#) ;
[H01L2224/85815](#) ;
[H01L2924/00011](#) ;
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[H01L2924/01015](#) ;
[H01L2924/01022](#) ;
[H01L2924/01028](#) ;
[H01L2924/01029](#) ;
[H01L2924/01042](#) ;
[H01L2924/01047](#) ;
[H01L2924/01049](#) ;
[H01L2924/01074](#) ;
[H01L2924/01078](#) ;
[H01L2924/01079](#) ;
[H01L2924/014](#) ;
[H01L2924/10253](#) ;
[H01L2924/1305](#) ;
[H01L2924/13055](#) ;
[H01L2924/13091](#)

- | | |
|----|--|
| PA | - INT RECTIFIER CORP [US] |
| TI | - Solderable front metal contact for MOS devices |
| AB | - A semiconductor device having an MOS-type gate and a main power conduction path through the thickness of the chip has a first main contact on the front surface of the device and a second main contact on the back surface of the device. The contact on the front surface overlies junctions defining the MOSGATE structure and has a solderable electrode . The solderable electrode is enclosed by a dam of amorphous silicon. Solder will not wet amorphous silicon so that the solder is contained within the periphery-defined by the amorphous silicon. The |

solderable **electrode** permits heat to be withdrawn from the front surface of the chip and equalizes the current density over all areas underlying the front main contact to prevent **hot** spots. The solderable contact reduces damage to the cells underlying the front contact as could occur during compression bonding of a lead to a conventional non-solderable aluminum contact.

11/13 © EPODOC / EPO

PN - [KR20040054241](#) A 20040625

PNFP - KR100880579B B1 20090130

PR - KR20020081080 20021218

AP - KR20020081080 20021218

DT - I

CT - || STSE (B1)
[KR19990051982](#) A 00000000 []

PA - (A)
POSCO

TI - (A)
DEVICE FOR PROMOTING FLOATING OF NONMETAL INCLUSIONS IN MOLTEN STEEL
- (B1)
DEVICE FOR IMPROVING SLAG FLOATING IN **HOT METAL**

AB - (A)
PURPOSE: A device for promoting floating of nonmetal inclusions in molten steel is provided to secure quality of cold rolled product, increase output, extend life cycle of converter refractories and prevent formation of continuous casted large skull by forcibly agitating molten steel, thereby promoting floating of nonmetal inclusions in molten steel. CONSTITUTION: The device comprises carbon **electrode** rods(111) which is formed of a main constituent of carbon that is a conductor so that it is not melted even when it is dipped into molten steel of high temperature, a cylindrical inner part of which is hollow, and on which a plurality of fine holes are perforated; nitrogen pipes(221) inserted onto the carbon **electrode** rods and installed in such a manner that the nitrogen pipes regulate supply of nitrogen by valves; a hanger(331) to which the carbon **electrode** rods are fixed so that the carbon **electrode** rods are lifted and lowered with the carbon **electrode** rods being supported to the hanger; and hydraulic cylinders(442) fixed to one end of the hanger and controlled by hydraulic pressure generator(441) so that the hydraulic cylinders are lifted and lowered, wherein a circuit breaker capable of controlling the **conduction** state of the carbon **electrode** rods is attached onto a **power** supply cable(112) wired to the carbon **electrode** rods to impress a **power** supply to the carbon **electrode** rods, wherein a weight for maintaining balance of the hanger is removably mounted on a rear end of the hanger, and wherein a heat reserving cover(135) through which the carbon **electrode** rods pass, and which covers the upper surface of molten steel ladle is fixed to a front part of the hanger by chain.

12/13 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [JPS62130773](#) A 19870613
- PNFP - JP2610819B B2 19970514
- PR - JP19850271343 19851204
- AP - JP19850271343 19851204
- DT - I
- CT - (A)
[JPS5964169](#) A []; [JPS6072668](#) A []
- FI - B23K9/06; B23K9/08&D; B23K9/09; B23K9/16&B; B23K9/167&B
- FT - 4E001/AA03; 4E001/BB07; 4E001/DC02; 4E001/DE01; 4E001/DE04; 4E001/DE05; 4E001/DF09; 4E001/EA01; 4E082/AA08; 4E082/AA12; 4E082/BA01; 4E082/BA04; 4E082/DA01; 4E082/DA02; 4E082/EA02; 4E082/EB11; 4E082/EC03; 4E082/EC13; 4E082/EC20; 4E082/ED01; 4E082/EE01; 4E082/EE03; 4E082/EE04; 4E082/EE05; 4E082/EE06; 4E082/EE08; 4E082/EF07; 4E082/EF16; 4E082/EF27; 4E082/HA04
- PA - (A)
BABCOCK HITACHI KK
- TI - (A)
HOT WIRE TIG (TUNGSTEN INERT GAS) WELDING DEVICE
- AB - (A)
PURPOSE:To eliminate arc blow influence, and to improve the welding accuracy and the operability by an inexpensive **power** unit, by setting a wire output current peak value to half or above of a special arc output current peak value, and setting it as a correct interval intermittent electric **conduction**. CONSTITUTION:A molten pool is formed by making a DC arc current of a prescribed value flow to a tungsten **electrode** 4 from a base **metal** 1, and heating a weld zone by a generated arc 5. On the other hand, between the base **metal** 1 and a filler wire 7a, a DC current is made to flow from a wire **power** source 23, and a prescribed **hot** wire TIG welding is executed by a molten wire. On the other hand, a prescribed level voltage of an input terminal 24a3 is changed to a pulse voltage of a PWM outputting circuit 24a, also set as an output of an interval control device 24 whose electric **conduction** period and electricity cut-off are $\leq 3\text{ms}$ and $\geq 5\text{ms}$, respectively, by timers 24b, 24c, and a peak current value of the wire 7a is set to an intermittent current being $\geq 1/2$ of an arc peak current value. In this case, an arc blow influence is eliminated practically, and by using an inexpensive **power** source which is not a high output, the welding accuracy and the operability are improved.

13/13 © EPODOC / EPO

- PN - [CN2455990Y](#) Y 20011024
- PR - CN2000267854U 20001229
- AP - CN2000267854U 20001229
- DT - I
- PA - YANGGUANGHUA[CN]
- TI - Electric heating tap
- AB - The utility model relates to an electric heating tap, which is composed of a casing, electrodes, and a sealing system, wherein, both ends of the casing are provided with an upper cover and a lower cover; the inner and the outer electrodes are arranged between an upper and a lower tower seats; the lower tower seat can cause the inner and the outer electrodes to be pressed tightly through screw threads. The inner part

of a plastic ring is provided with a **metal** mesh ground wire, and simultaneously, the plastic ring is sealed by high temperature resistant and water preventing rubber gasket and adhesive to prevent water from leaking. When the utility model is used, the water is circulated firstly, and then, the **power** is switched on. The water passes through a gap between the inner and the outer electrodes to be directly heated because of the **conduction** of electricity. After heated up, the water penetrates through a gap between the outer **electrode** and an outer casing and flows out through the **metal** mesh ground wire, and the water is charged no longer. A water outlet can be connected with a tap or a spray head. The utility model has the advantages of directly heating type, high thermal efficiency, fast heating, energy saving, small size, low cost, convenient installation, simultaneous supply of cold water and **hot** water, and high safety.

[SS 21]