

Hoffman Specialty Co., Inc.

Main Office and General Sales Department
Waterbury, Conn.

A NEW PRODUCT of the HOFFMAN SPECIALTY CO., INC.

*An Entirely Different Method
of Home Heating
will be announced early in 1929*

The new HOFFMAN SPECIALTY is distinguished for its ability to warm the lower part of a room first, and to keep more of its heat in the comfort zone of the room, from the floor to the breathing line, than it does in the upper, unoccupied part of the room near the ceiling. In doing this it partly offsets the law that warm air rises.

HOFFMAN Engineers started with the fact that electricity offers a one hundred percent efficient source of heat. But being heating engineers of long experience, they developed this device along different lines than electrical engineers have ever attempted. Their first step was to jacket the electric heating element, starting circulation and convection. Their second step was to speed up the process by means of a motor and air turbine. Their third step was to change the path of warm air from vertical to horizontal. The resulting recirculation of warm air near the floor is shown by the chart at the bottom of the next page.

When its development as a heating appliance was complete, a final step was to enclose the Heating Element in a small, good-looking useful table. It may be moved about easily within the room or from room to room and may be used as a table, even when in operation.

A thermostat supplied as optional equipment, provides automatic temperature control, sensitive to a three degree change, and may be set to maintain any temperature desired.

The operation of the turbine keeps the heating element at black heat rather than red hot. This makes the Heating Element perfectly safe and prevents it from burning out. If the turbine stops for any reason, the burning out of the heating element is prevented.

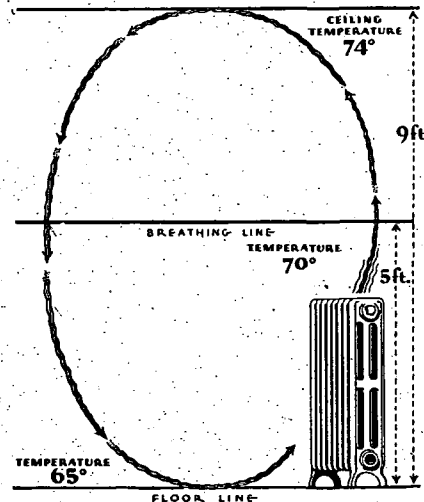
Note the path of warm air circulating from a typical steam radiator installation. Note also the temperature readings at the floor, breathing line and ceiling. Compare these temperatures with those in the diagram on the opposite page.

Warm air circulates through the Heating Element at the rate of 102 cu. ft. per minute without noticeable draft. The entire air content of the average room passes through it every 15 to 20 minutes. It has passed exhaustive laboratory tests and has been in service tests in approximately one hundred homes for over a year with entire satisfaction.

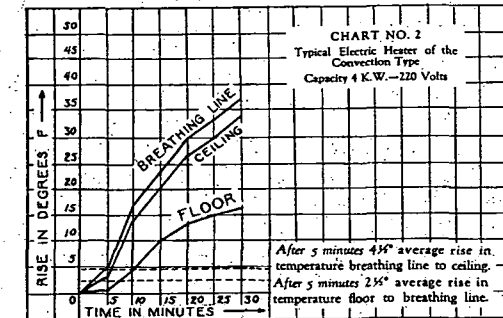
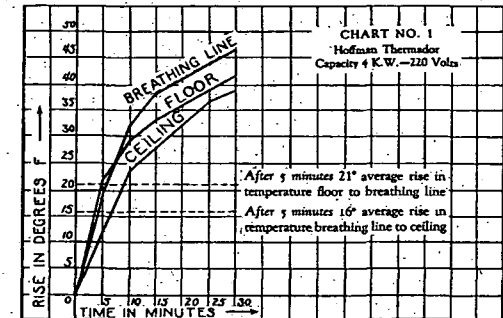
This new heating device will be made in various sizes from 1 to 4, KW capacity.

It can be used for complete home heating in mild climates or in localities with low electric rates and for auxiliary or occasional heating in colder climates.

Complete catalog on request, upon publication. Address HOFFMAN SPECIALTY CO., INC., Waterbury, Conn.



These two charts, made from laboratory test data, compare the new HOFFMAN SPECIALTY with a typical electric heater of the convection type (which is comparable to a steam radiator). They show the relative speeds of heating, and the placement of heat within the room, by means of temperature readings taken every five minutes at the floor, breathing line and ceiling.



Charts showing efficiency of new HOFFMAN SPECIALTY speed of heating and placement of heat within the room compared with typical Electric Convection Heater.

Chart Showing Warm Air Recirculation

When the Heating Unit is in operation, a horizontal strata of warm air is sprayed out on all sides from under the top. A small portion rises. But a continued drawing up of air from the floor level through the jacket of the Heating Unit, pulls most of the warm air down to the floor and recirculates it. Note the typical temperature readings at the floor, breathing line and ceiling.

