

Chapter 7

BEVERAGE CONTAINER, 1½ GALLON

LIST OF CONTENTS

<i>Introduction</i>	Para. 1	<i>Electrical connections</i>	Para. 3
<i>Description General</i>	2	<i>Servicing</i>	4

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<i>Beverage container</i>	Fig. 1	<i>Element and plug, exploded view</i>	Fig. 2
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LEADING PARTICULARS

Beverage container, (G.E.C. Type HO.3360) ...	Stores Ref. 5V/92
<i>Voltage</i>	28 volts
<i>Electrical loading</i>	120 watts
<i>Capacity</i>	1.5 gallons
<i>Weight</i>	10 lb. 6 oz.
<i>Heater element (G.E.C. Type HO.3361)</i> ...	Stores Ref. 5V/115

Introduction

1. The purpose of this container is to store hot beverages until required, and a booster element in the bottom of the inner container is provided to raise the contents to the desired serving temperature.

DESCRIPTION

General (fig. 1)

2. The outer casing is of aluminium alloy and the inner container of stainless steel, the space between being filled with Fibreglass lagging. A double cased lid made of stainless steel is also lagged with Fibreglass. The lid has a rubber seating gasket and is secured by four cam-type fasteners operated in pairs by lever latch handles. A lifting handle, which lies flat on the lid when not in use, is fixed to the centre of the lid. The draw off tap at the front of the container, has a cleaning plug which, when removed, exposes a straight passage which can be cleaned with the aid of a small round brush.

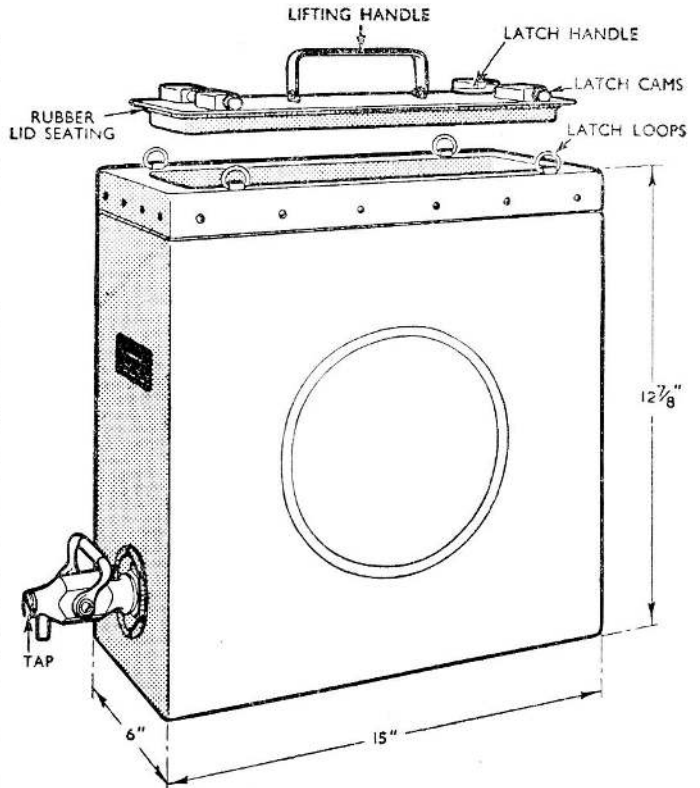


Fig. 1. Beverage container

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(A.L. 85, July 56)

Electrical connections

3. The container is designed to plug into a two-pole wall socket in the aircraft galley and no switch is fitted on the container. Control should be by a switch fitted with an indicator lamp. A plug is fitted at the rear of the container, and the heating element is held secured at the back of the plug baseplate as shown in fig. 2. No overheating cut-out is fitted so that care must be exercised to ensure that the heater is not switched on when the container is empty.

Servicing

4. The container should be inspected for leaks at the tap and the plug joints. The

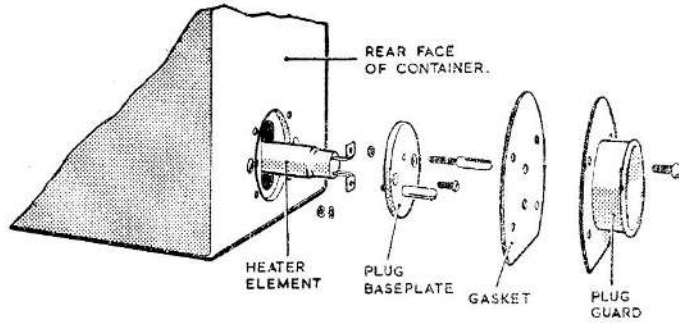


Fig. 2. Element and plug, exploded view

heating element may be tested for continuity and for insulation resistance, using a 250-volt insulation tester, and should not be less than 1 megohm.

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Chapter 8

(Completely revised)

HOTCUP, G.E.C. TYPE H.O. 3380B**LIST OF CONTENTS**

	<i>Para.</i>		<i>Para.</i>
<i>Introduction</i>	1	<i>Electrical connections</i>	3
Description		Servicing	4
<i>General</i>	2		

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	<i>Fig.</i>
<i>Exploded view of hotcup</i>	1

LEADING PARTICULARS

<i>Hotcup, G.E.C., Type H.O.3380B</i>	<i>Ref. No.</i> 5V/146
<i>Voltage</i>	28 volt
<i>Rating</i>	500 watt
<i>Weight</i>	2 lb. 12 oz.
<i>Capacity</i>	1½ pint

Introduction

1. The G.E.C. Type H.O. 3380B hotcup is designed to heat small quantities of liquid in a short time, the time will vary with the liquid and the quantity. Intended for use in aircraft galleys, the hotcup plugs into a flat 2-pole

socket connected to the aircraft supply via an ON-OFF control switch. This chapter deals with the 28 volt hotcup, details of the 112 volt version, G.E.C. Type H.O. 3382 which is essentially similar in construction, are given in Sect. 11, Chap. 4.

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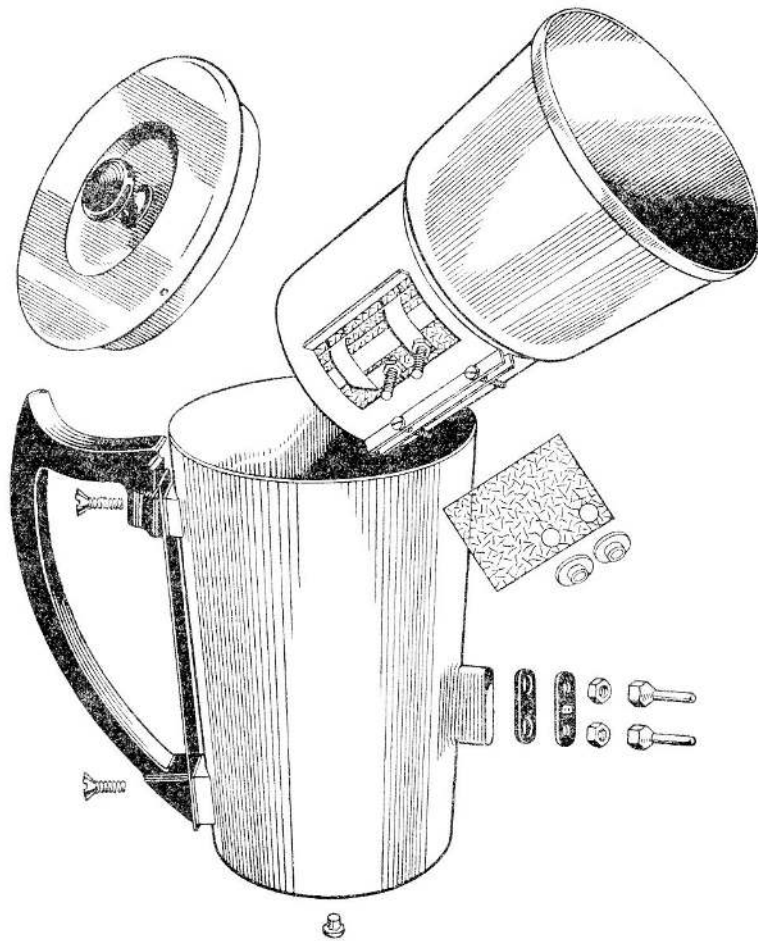


Fig. 1. Exploded view of hotcup

DESCRIPTION

General

2. The hotcup consists of two containers, the inner one having a heating element clamped round the lower part. Both containers are chromium plated on all external surfaces, the inner container is of copper, the outer of brass. They are held together by the soldered joint at the rim, the inter container space is sealed by a rivet soldered into the base of the outer container after the element has been thoroughly heated and all moisture driven out. A moulded handle is fitted to the outer container and the separate lid has a knob insulated by asbestos washers.

Electrical connections

3. A nichrome ribbon heating element is wound on a flat mica former and is held clamped round the lower part of the inner container by a steel clamping band. The element terminal studs pass through two

insulating plates and are used to secure the plug pins. The plates and the pins are housed and protected by a shroud on the outer container and are sealed in the shroud by Silastic Sealing Compound 125. No switch is fitted in the cup which is intended to be used on a circuit incorporating a warning lamp.

SERVICING

4. Examine the plug contact pins for cleanliness and tightness. It is important that the cup be filled with liquid before switching on. The continuity of the element should be measured across the pins of the connector and should be 1.567 ohms. The insulation resistance should be measured using a 250 volt insulation resistance tester, and should be not less than 1 megohms. Should the plug pins require renewal they may be unscrewed from the element studs using an O.B.A. box spanner.

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