(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. STANARD.

REFRIGERATOR.

No. 455,891. Patented July 14, 1891.

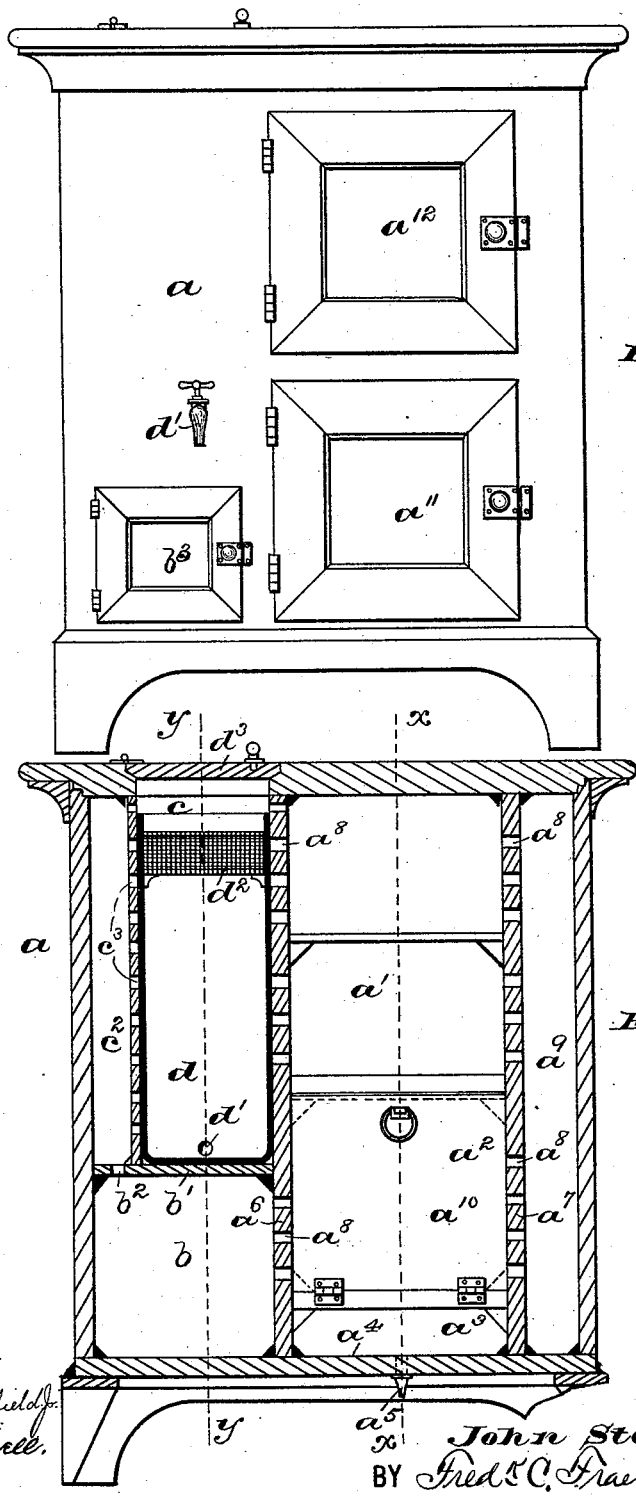

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

WITNESSES:

Wm. H. Canfield Jr.

Jas. O'Connell.

INVENTOR:

John Stanard,

BY Fred'k C. Frantzel, ATT'Y.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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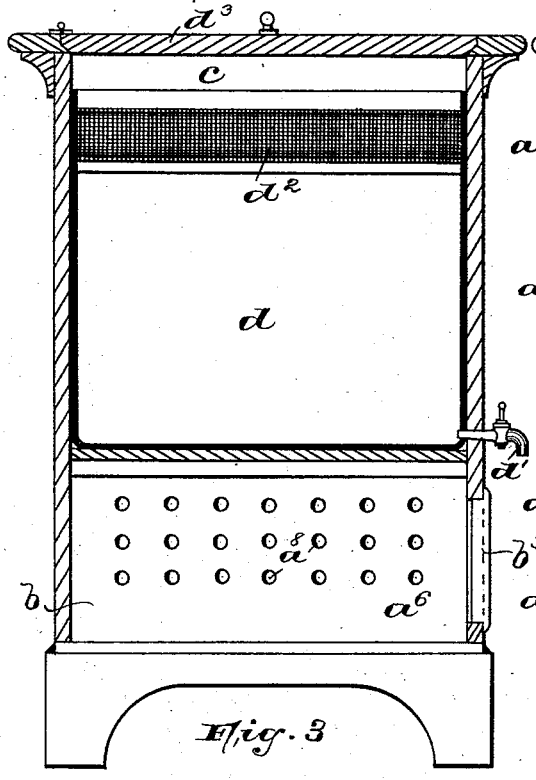

Fig. 3

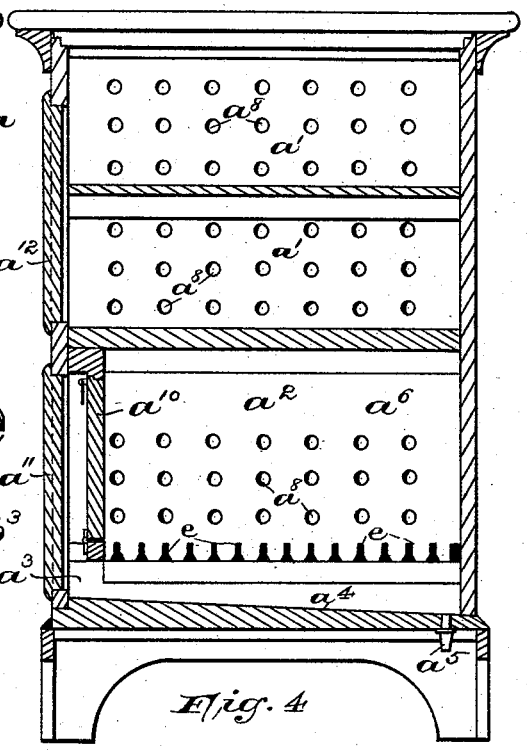

Fig. 4

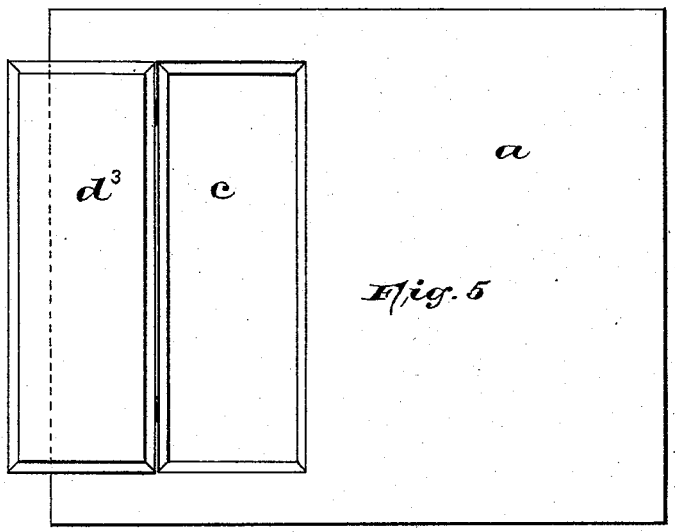

Fig. 5

WITNESSES:

Wm. H. Canfield Jr.

Jas. O'Connell.

INVENTOR:

John Stanard

BY Fredk C. Fraentzel, ATT'Y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN STANARD, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

REFRIGERATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 455,891, dated July 14, 1891.

Application filed September 23, 1890. Serial No. 365,895. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN STANARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Refrigerators; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in refrigerators; and it consists in certain novel arrangements and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, and finally embodied in the clauses of the claim.

In the accompanying two sheets of drawings, in which similar letters of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in each of the several views, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my refrigerator, and Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are cross-sections taken on lines y and x, respectively, in Fig. 2; and Fig. 5 is a top view of the same.

In said views, a indicates the body portion of the refrigerator, which, as will be seen from Figs. 2, 3, and 4, is divided on one side into compartments or chambers a' and a^2. The chamber a' is provided with any number of shelves of any desirable construction, and directly beneath this chamber is arranged the ice-chamber a^2, while below the same is a smaller chamber or space a^3 adapted to catch the drip from the ice, having an inclined bottom a^4, provided with an outlet-pipe a^5 in the bottom thereof. Said chambers are formed by partitions or dividing walls a^6 and a^7, having perforations a^8 therein, one of said partitions, as a^7, forming a passage or duct a^9 for the cold air from the ice-chamber. To the left of said chamber, as shown in Fig. 2, is a small chamber b, separated by a partition or wall b' from a chamber c formed above chamber b by the partitions a^6 and c', whereby a second duct or passage c^2 is the result. Said duct communicates with chamber b by means of perforations b^2 and with chamber c by means of perforations c^3, as shown.

Within the chamber c is arranged a water-receptacle d, preferably of earthenware, having a faucet d', and a filter-cradle d^2, provided with charcoal-dust and fine gravel or other filtering material. A door d^3 is placed in the top of the body portion, which can be opened for pouring water in the receptacle d and for removing the latter from chamber c, if desirable.

As will be seen from Figs. 2 and 4, the ice-chamber a^2 has a hinged door a^{10}, and in front of the same in the front side of the refrigerator is a door a^{11}. Chamber a' is provided with a suitable door a^{12}, and chamber b with a door b^3. The chamber a^3 is adapted for use for bottles—such as wine or liquor bottles—over which the drip passes, keeping them perfectly cool. It will be seen that the door a^{12} can be opened at any time to remove the bottles without necessitating the opening of the ice-chamber, and thereby losing the effect from the cold air.

The advantages of the cold-air ducts and perforations will be evident, as thereby a constant circulation of air is maintained through the several chambers, and the water for drinking purposes in the receptacle d is always kept cool.

The compartments a' and b are intended more especially for the reception of articles of food.

As will be seen from Fig. 4, the lower side of the chamber a^2 is provided with a grated bottom made up of peculiar-shaped bars e, which bars are narrower at the top than at the bottom. Consequently the space intervening between any two bars at the bottom is much smaller than the space between the same bars at the top. Hence when a large cake of ice is forcibly placed upon the bars e forming the ice-grate and pieces of ice sufficiently large to break the glass bottles placed beneath the grate should become detached, said pieces will be retained between the bars, and there is no danger of accidentaliy breaking any of the bottles.

Of course it will be understood that the arrangement of the chambers a' and a^2 may be reversed, the ice-chamber being placed above and a drip-tube extending down through duct a^9 leading out from the bottom of the refrig-

erator. The other chambers may also be differently arranged, if desirable.

Having thus described my invention, what I I claim is—

In a refrigerator, the combination, with the ice-chamber a^2, provided with an ice-grate made up of bars e, as set forth, and a door for said chamber, pivoted at the bottom, of a chamber b, separated from the ice-chamber by a partition a^6, having perforations a^8, a chamber c, directly above said chamber b and separated therefrom by a partition b', and a water-cooler d in said chamber c, provided with a faucet d', as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the invention set forth above I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of September, 1890.

JOHN STANARD.

Witnesses:
FREDK. C. FRAENTZEL,
WM. H. CAMFIELD, Jr.