J. L. MASON, A. & J. M. SINCLAIR.

Refrigerator.

No. 164,653. Patented June 22, 1875.

Fig. 1.

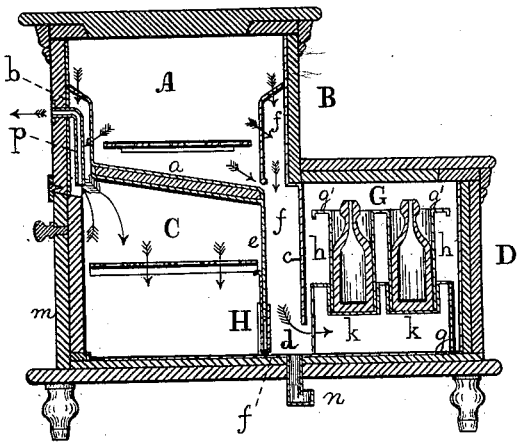


Fig. 2.

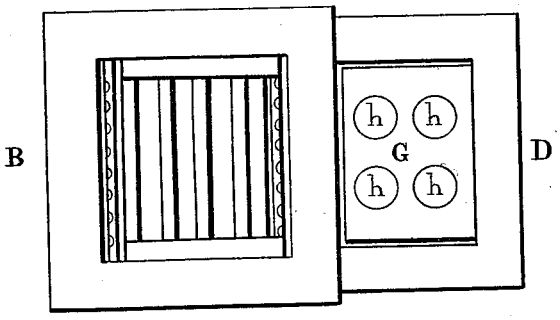
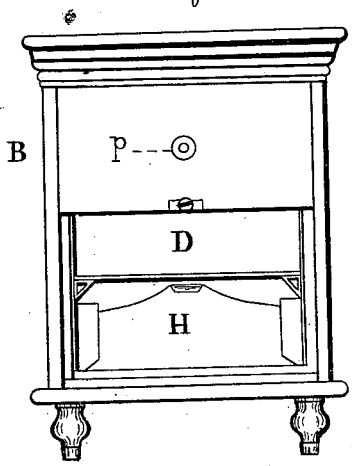


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN L. MASON, OF NEW BRUNSWICK, AND ANDREW SINCLAIR AND JOHN M. SINCLAIR, OF CAMDEN, ASSIGNORS TO JOHN L. MASON, OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN REFRIGERATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **164,653**, dated June 22, 1875; application filed July 27, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN L. MASON, of New Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex, and ANDREW SINCLAIR and JOHN M. SINCLAIR, both of the city and county of Camden, all of the State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Refrigerating Apparatus; and we do hereby declare the following to be a clear and exact description of the nature thereof, sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which our invention appertains to fully understand, make, and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of the device embodying our invention, in line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a top or plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a rear view thereof.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Our invention relates to a refrigerating apparatus more especially designed for bar-rooms, saloons, &c., but applicable for household purposes generally. It consists in two receiving-chambers and a single ice-chamber with two passages, one passage leading into one of the two receiving-chambers, and the other passage separating the two chambers, and leading into the other chamber. The passage that separates the two chambers also constitutes a drip-passage, and is formed by adjacent walls or partitions of said chambers. One of the walls or partitions is formed with a door at its bottom, in line with the door of one of the chambers, and the space below the partition of the other wall or partition.

By this means two or more receiving-chambers may be conveniently cooled from one ice-chamber, the walls of the receiving-chamber form a passage for cold air and drip, the heated matters of one chamber do not interfere with or rise through the other chamber, and access is readily had simultaneously to the bottoms of both chambers for purposes of cleansing the entire length thereof.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the ice-chamber, which is located at the upper portion of the chest or casing B, and below the same is a receiving-chamber, C, which is separated from the ice-chamber by means of a partition, *a*, but communicates therewith through the medium of a cold-air passage, *b*, at the side of the ice-chamber. D represents a chamber, which extends laterally from the chest B, and is separated partly therefrom by means of a vertical partition, *c*, a passage, *d*, being left at the bottom of the partition. The chamber C has the wall *e*, which is adjacent to the chamber D, separated from the partition *c* by a cold-air passage, *f*, which is a continuation of a passage at the side of the ice-chamber opposite to that of the cold-air passage *b*. In the chamber D is located a bottle-rack, G, which consists of an elevated base, *g*, and a top plate, *g'*, from which depend cylinders *h*. In the base *g* are formed cavities *k*, into which are fitted the lower ends of the cylinders *h*, the latter being made removable from the said cavities, but firmly supported therein.

The operation is as follows: The chamber A is properly supplied with ice, the bottles are placed in the rack G, and the chamber C receives ale, beer, or other articles, access thereto being had by means of a door, *m*, at the side or rear of the chest B. The cold air descends from the chamber A in two currents. One current passes down the passage *b*, and cools the contents of the chamber C. The other current descends the passage *f*, and, by means of the passage *d* at the bottom of the partition *c*, enters the laterally-extending chamber D, and cools the space below the elevated base *g* of the bottle-rack G, and gradually cools the contents of the chambers D, the bottle-rack being entirely exposed to the cooling effects of the air cooled from the chamber A, whereby the bottles and their contents will be kept cool. The drippings from the ice are directed, by the partition *a*, to the passage *f*, and fall to the bottom of the chest, where they escape through a pipe, *n*, as is well known. The warm matters rising from the articles placed in chamber C are passed out therefrom by means of a pipe, *p*, which projects into said chamber, and communicates with the atmosphere.

In order to cleanse the bottom of the chamber

D without removal of the bottle-rack G access is had thereto from the chest B by means of a door, H, which forms part of the wall *e*. On raising or opening this door the space below the bottle-rack is entirely exposed. When the upper face of the base *g* of the bottle-rack and the upright cylinders *h* are to be cleansed the latter are simply lifted out of the sockets *k* of the base, and thus all parts are readily accessible.

The chamber D and chest B will have top covers or doors, as usual.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The ice-chamber A, the two receiving-chambers C D, and the partition *c*, with a space, *d*, below it, in combination with the partition *e*, having a door, H, at its bottom, in line with the door *m* of the chamber, and the space *d* below the partition *c*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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