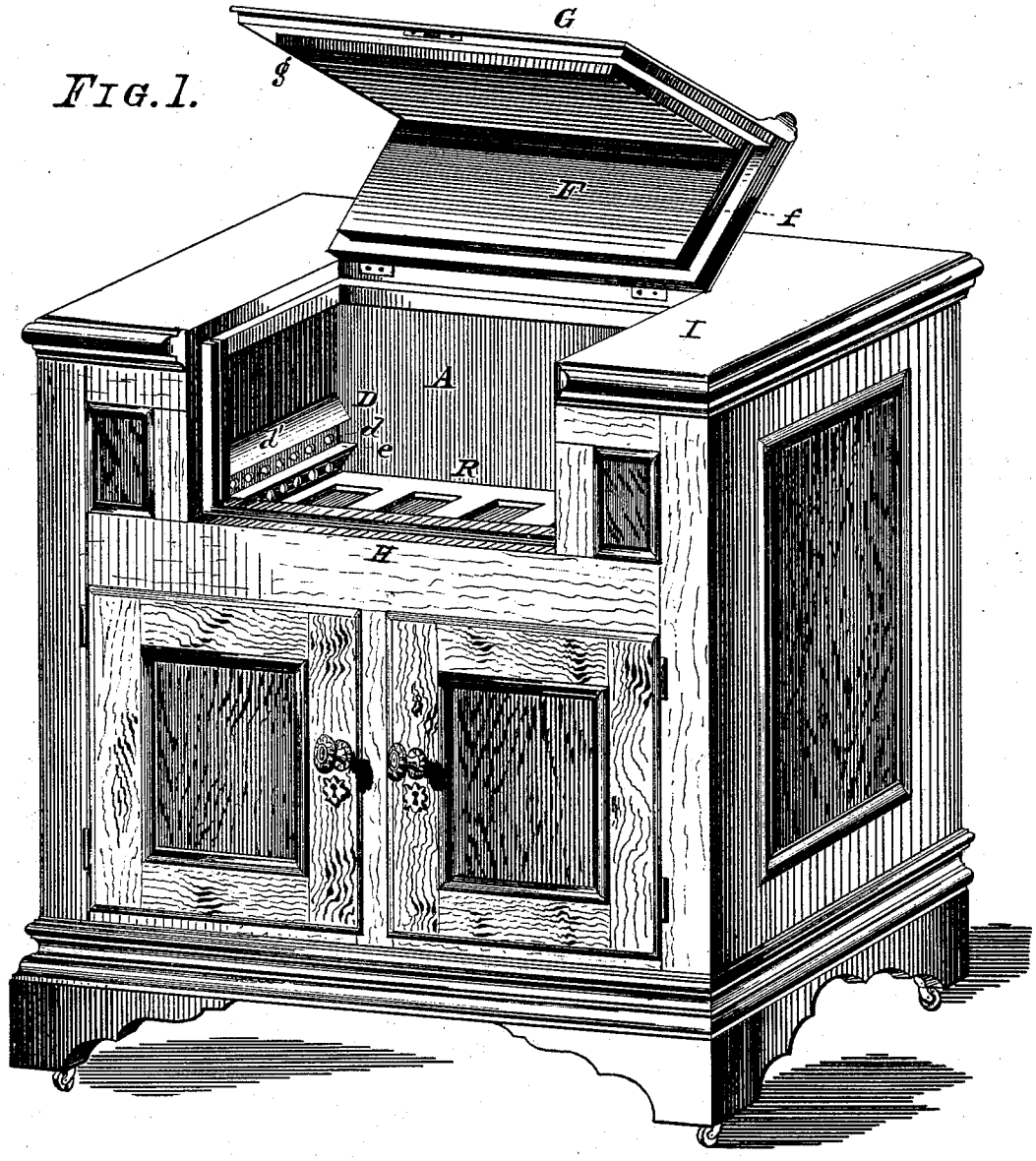
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. B. JEWETT.

Refrigerator.

No. 198,768. Patented Jan. 1, 1878.

FIG. 1.



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Inventor:

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E. B. JEWETT.

Refrigerator.

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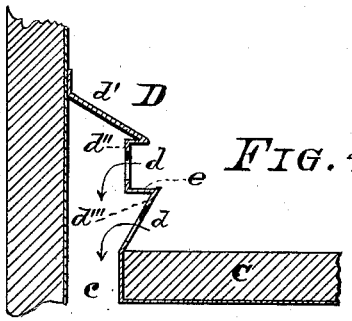

FIG. 4.

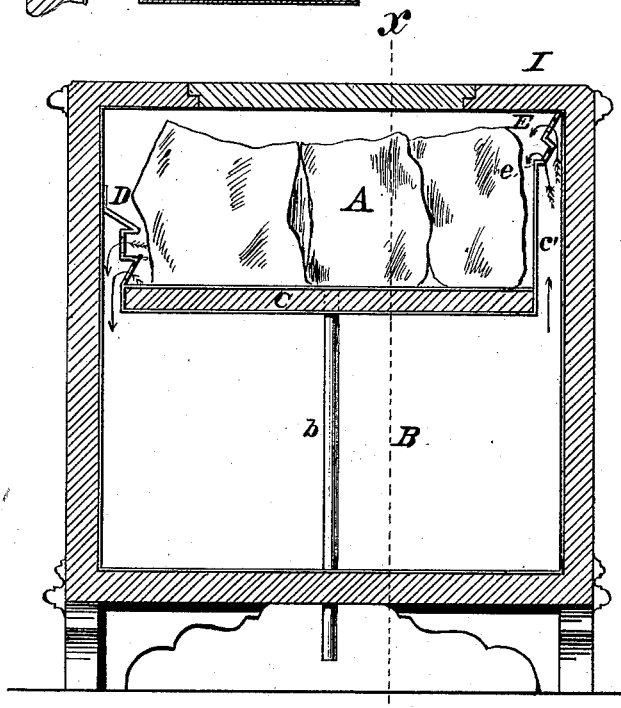

FIG. 2.

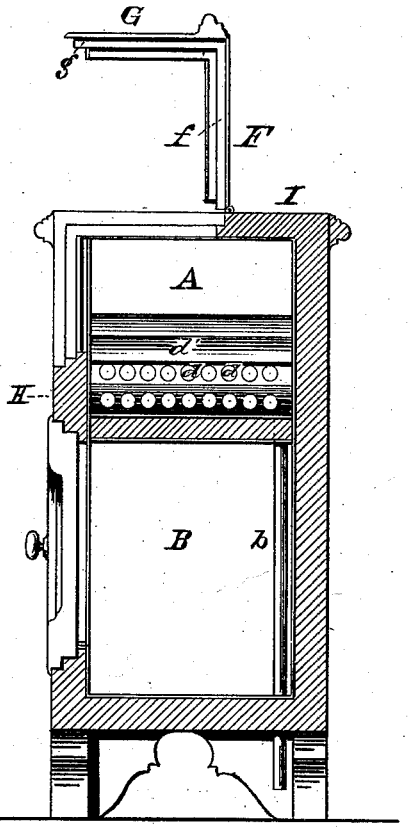

FIG. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR B. JEWETT, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN REFRIGERATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **198,768**, dated January 1, 1878; application filed October 2, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR B. JEWETT, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements on a Refrigerator; and I do hereby declare that the following description of my said invention, taken in connection with the accompanying sheets of drawings, forms a full, clear, and exact specification, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My present invention relates to improvements on refrigerators; and it consists in the peculiar arrangement of parts and details of construction, as hereinafter first fully described, and then pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings heretofore mentioned, Figure 1 is a perspective elevation of my improved refrigerator. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional elevation. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional elevation in line X X of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a fragmental section of the ice-chamber, illustrating the arrangement of the air-discharge.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A is the ice-chamber in my refrigerator. It is located in the upper part of the refrigerator, and occupies the entire width and depth thereof, and so much of its height as is necessary to enable the introduction of a sufficient supply of ice at a time. This chamber is partitioned off from the provision-chamber B by the floor C, which floor is so much shorter than the length of the chambers A or B as to leave a passage, *c c'*, respectively, on each side of the box to answer as air-ducts.

The passage *c* is covered by a sheet of metal, D, placed across the entire depth of the ice-chamber. This sheet is peculiarly bent, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4, and provided with a double row of perforations, *d*, to permit air to escape freely from the ice to the provision-chamber. The upper longitudinal part of D is downwardly inclined at *d'*, so as to form a projecting roof for the perpendicular part *d''*, having the row of perforations *d*, while the horizontal ridge *e*, adjoining said perpendicular part *d''*, forms a gutter. From this gutter emanates the downwardly and rearwardly inclined part *d'''*, which joins the floor-lining of the ice-chamber, and which is likewise provided with a row of perforations, *d*. The opposite duct, *c'*, is similarly covered by the perforated sheet E, except that the air-passages are located near the upper end of the chamber A.

To carry off the water resulting from the melting of the ice, the duct *b* leads from the floor of the ice-chamber to the exterior of the refrigerator.

The front wall H and the top I of the refrigerator are provided with one large rabbeted opening, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 3, whereby free and unobstructed access is had to the ice-chamber, either for the introduction of the ice or removal of the same, &c., and this opening is closed by the hinged lid F, having the rabbets *f* and the door G, having similar rabbets, *g*, the said lid and door being permanently attached, at right angles, one to the other, so that by opening the door G upward the entire door and lid will be opened.

Ice-boxes having separate doors in the top and side of the ice-chamber are objectionable, on account of the number of open joints through which either the cold air escapes or warm air enters, which results in a material loss of ice. This obstacle I have overcome by the peculiar construction of the doors G and F, whereby I obtain a closed joint along the junction of these parts, and thus reduce the number of open joints through which air may enter or escape. A door of this description is, furthermore, more durable, because there are less hinged parts to get out of order than in structures of the former kind mentioned.

The ice is placed upon the rack R, Fig. 1, and preferably near the right-hand wall of the chamber A, (unless the chamber is entirely filled with ice,) where the warm air enters the said chamber, so that the inflowing air is at once reduced to proper temperature by coming in contact with said ice. The cooled air escapes through the apertures *d* in the opposite side of the ice-chamber, and this side, being the one where the deposition of moisture is most effective, is so constructed that the liquid upon the wall will run down the roof *d'*, and, dropping into the gutter *e*, is carried off toward both ends, where it can run down upon the floor of the chamber A, and escapes by the

conductor *b*. By constructing the wall on the air-escape side of the ice-chamber in the manner described, I obtain a perfectly dry air-supply for the provision-chamber, and thereby preserve the articles in said chamber in a very wholesome condition.

It is evident that when the ice-chamber A is not entirely filled, the vacant space may be used for storing such articles as require a comparatively low temperature for preservation.

Having thus fully described my invention, I desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

In refrigerators, the plate D, constructed with inclined roof *d'*, overlapping the perforated wall *d''*, the gutter *e*, and perforated inclined part *d'''*, the whole arranged substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDGAR B. JEWETT. [L. S.]

Attest:
MICHAEL J. STARK,
FRANK HIRSCH.