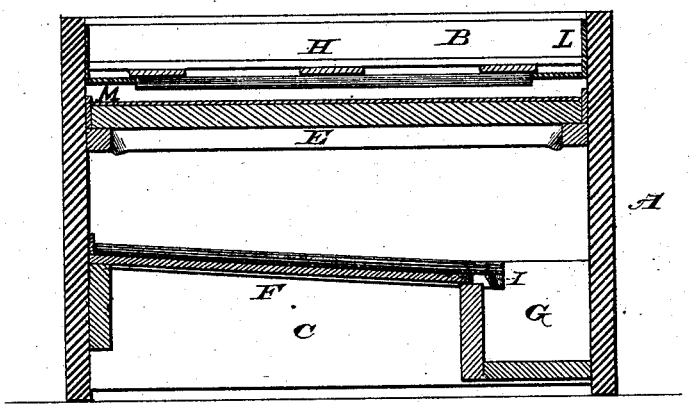
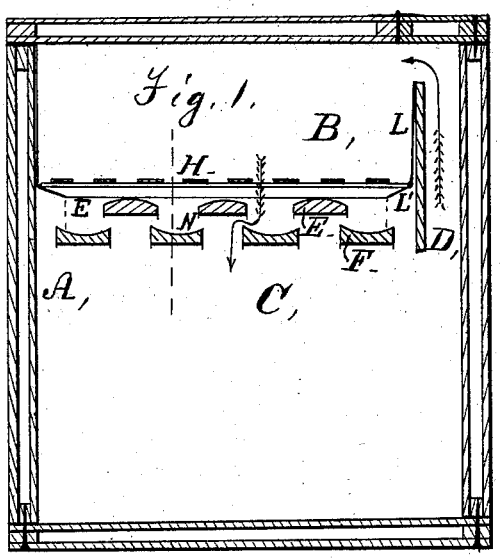
W. HORN, Jr., C. SCHAEFER & F. J. WEHRLE.

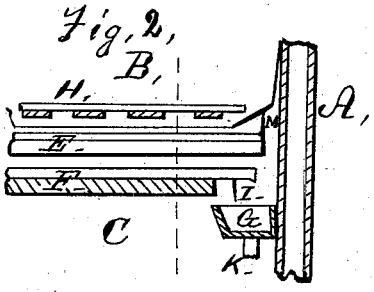
Refrigerator.

No. 207,356. Patented Aug. 27, 1878.

Fig 3







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By Saml. J. Wallace. Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HORN, JR., CONRAD SCHAEFER, AND FRANK J. WEHRLÉ, OF KEOKUK, IOWA.

IMPROVEMENT IN REFRIGERATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **207,356**, dated August 27, 1878; application filed December 26, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM HORN, JR., CONRAD SCHAEFER, and FRANK J. WEHRLÉ, of Keokuk, Lee county, Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Refrigerators, of which the following is a specification:

My improvement is made substantially as set forth hereinafter, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the apparatus. Figs. 2 and 3 are details of parts of same.

This invention consists in an improved refrigerator for cooling and preserving articles of food, &c., by cold air and ice.

The refrigerator is made with non-conducting walls A; ice-chamber B; refrigerating-chamber C; air-passage D, for air from the chamber C to rise into the ice-chamber to be cooled; an open bottom to the ice-chamber, so the cold air can descend into the refrigerating-chamber; troughs E F G, for conducting off the water from the melting ice; and metal linings for keeping the top of chamber C dry.

Below the ice-chamber is a grating, H, on which the ice rests. This is removable, and rests on suitable projections. The chamber is lined with zinc or other metal, L, and the lining turns inward, L′, under the grating, so as to direct the water-drip away from the walls below.

Under grating H are cross parts E, held suitably. These have their upper surface, E′, beveled to the sides to shed off water, and are lined on top and at the sides with zinc or other metal to preserve from wet, and also have the zinc lining turned up at the ends M and projecting below the wood N at the sides, to prevent drip from reaching the wood to keep it wet, while the wood surface below prevents sweating on the under surface over the refrigerating-chamber.

Under the parts E are troughs F, placed so as to match with them and catch the drip between and from them, while allowing the cold air to pass down between. These are removable for cleaning out. They also are lined on top and at the sides with zinc, and have a surface of wood below in the same way and for the same purposes as parts E, including the upward guards of the metal lining at one end of each trough.

Troughs F lead into trough G at one end. This has a discharge-pipe of rubber, K, to prevent the sweating of metal pipes.

The lining of troughs F projects beyond the wood over trough G, and the troughs have dependent lips I back of the edge and across under them, free of the wood, to prevent wet from working back to the wood. This serves to keep the parts over chamber C dry.

We claim—

In a refrigerator having an open bottom between the ice and refrigerating chambers, the caps E and troughs F, formed of wood and lined with sheet metal above and down the sides, the ice-chamber having lining L, with inward-turned edges L′, the caps E having upward projections M at the ends, and the troughs F having the lining projecting beyond the wood at the spout end, with a dependent lip, I, between spout and wood, substantially as set forth.

WILLIAM HORN, JR.
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Witnesses:
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