

JOHN B. WEBSTER.

Improvement in Refrigerators.

No. 119,548.

Patented Oct. 3, 1871.

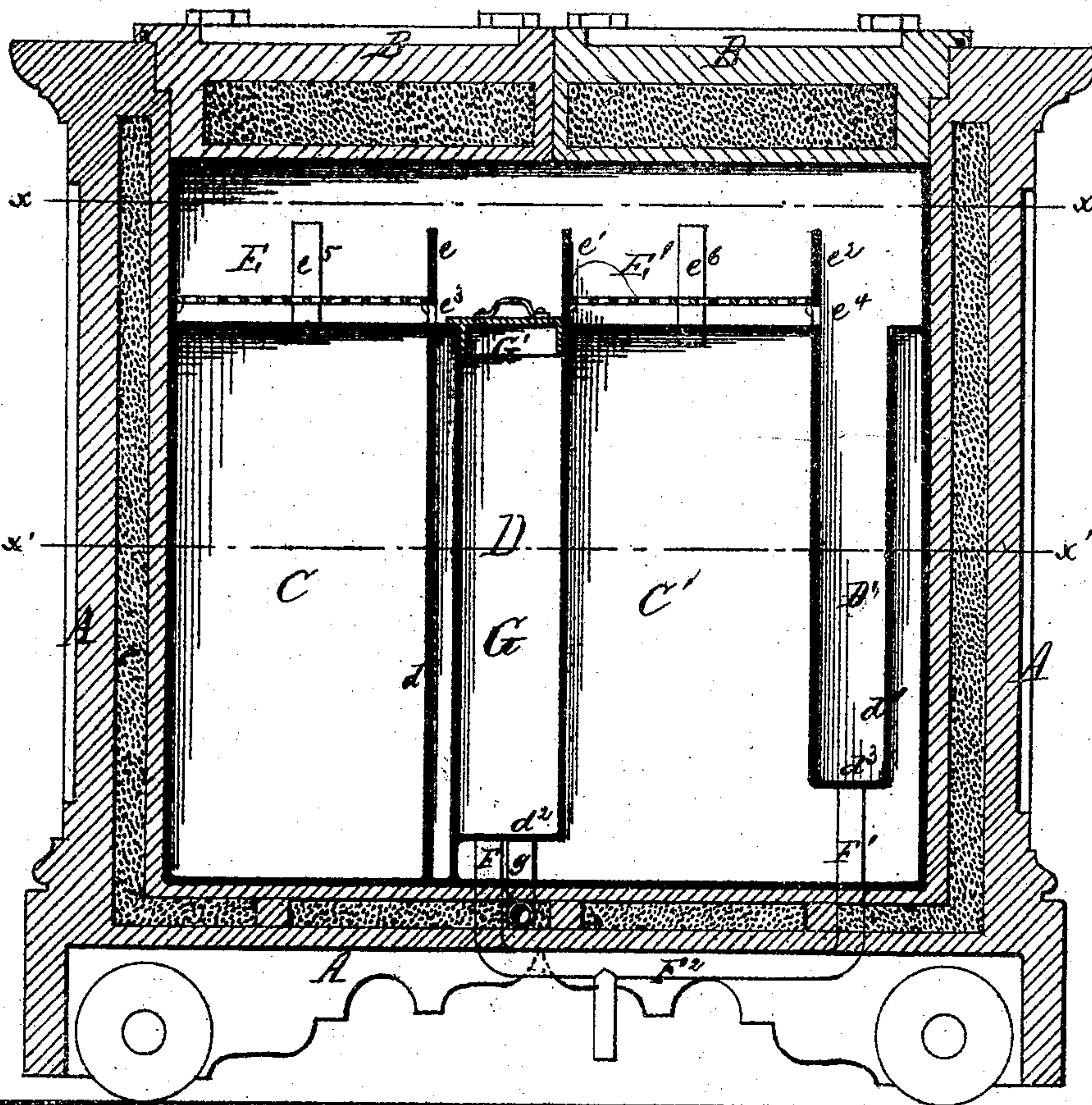


Figure 1.

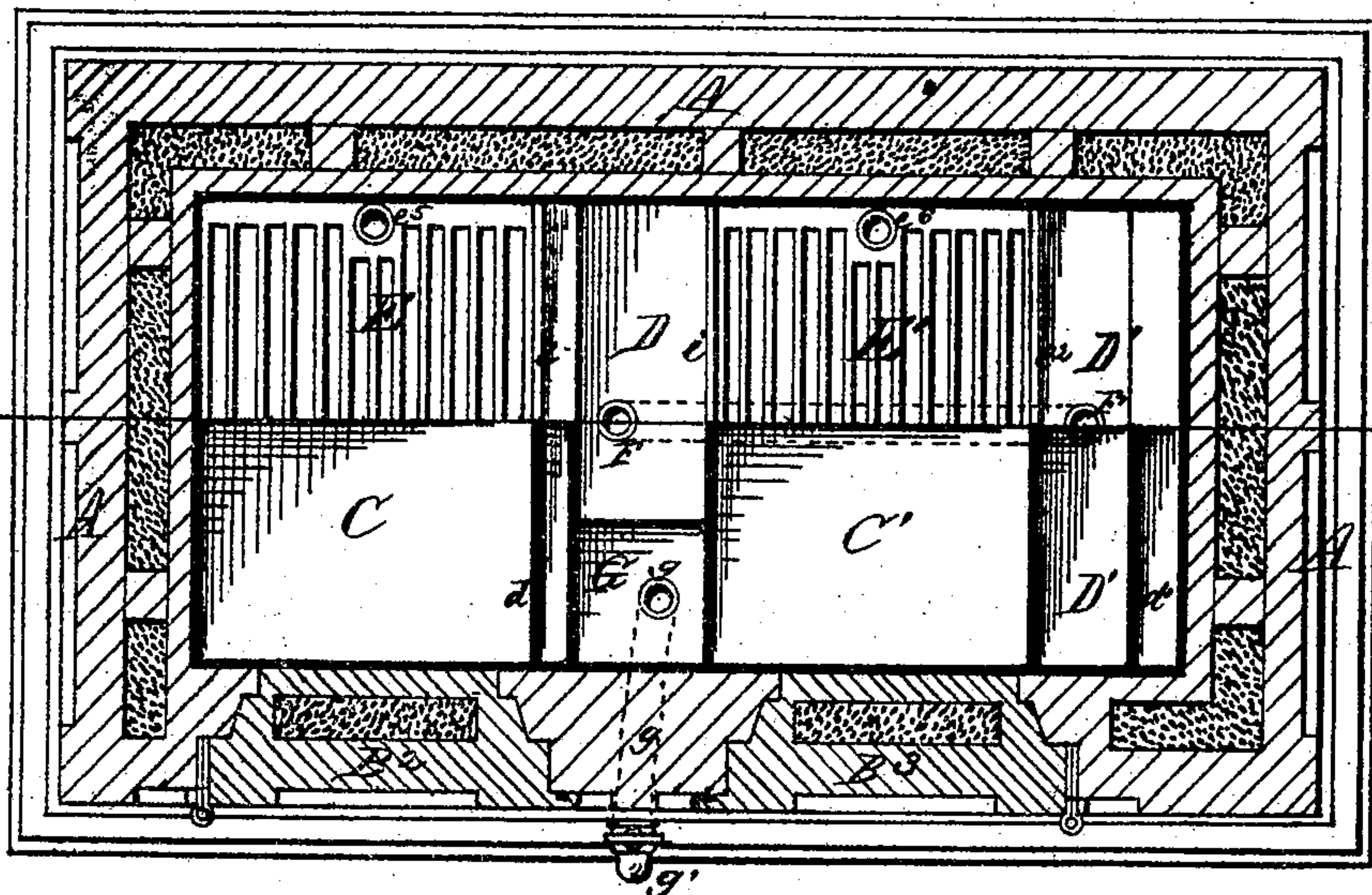


Figure 2.

Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN B. WEBSTER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## IMPROVEMENT IN REFRIGERATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 119,548, dated October 3, 1871.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN B. WEBSTER, of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Refrigerator; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and true description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention consists in a new construction of upper and vertical ice-chambers to form the required provision-compartments, one of said vertical ice-chambers being arranged centrally between the provision-compartments, the other at the side, but set off from the box, a partition further dividing the one compartment from the center ice-chamber to achieve a more chilling temperature, while the other compartment has its sides formed by the vertical ice-chambers to achieve a freezing temperature, and in certain detail arrangements of parts, all of which will now be more fully described.

To enable those herein skilled to make and use my said improvements I will now more fully describe the same, referring to the Figure 1 as a sectional elevation; to Fig. 2 as part sectional plan at lines  $xx'x'$ .

The box A is formed of wood externally, as usual, having hinged top doors B B<sup>1</sup> and front doors B<sup>2</sup> B<sup>3</sup>. The box is lined with galvanized iron, and the space between the lining and casing is packed with most efficient non-conducting material. The doors of the apparatus are also rendered non-conducting, and further have their closing edges provided with rubber weather-strips to form air-tight fit. Within the interior chamber of the box A are constructed the provision-chambers C C', and vertical ice-chambers D D', as follows: The provision-chamber C is divided from the ice-chamber D by a partition  $d$ , as shown in Fig. 1. The provision-chamber C' is formed by the sides of both ice-chambers D D', in manner shown in Fig. 1. The end side  $d'$  of the ice-chamber D' is set off from the inner side the box A, both bottoms,  $d^2 d^3$ , of the ice-chambers D D' being partly raised above the floor, as clearly indicated in Fig. 1. The top of each provision-chamber has the further partitions  $e$

$e^1 e^2$  forming the top ice-receptacles or chambers E E', shown in Figs. 1 and 2. By thus arranging the vertical ice-chambers D D' to form both sides of the provision-chamber C' a perfect freeze is obtained in said chamber. The raised bottoms of each ice-chamber permits a free circulation of cold temperature from the bottom; and as the top ice-chamber E' produces a cold temperature on top a more equalizing effect of refrigeration is established in the chamber C'; also, all warm air from the side of the box being excluded by the partition  $d^1$  (ice-chamber) a still greater refrigeration process is established. In the provision-chamber C a mere chill is required; this is amply obtained by the ice-chamber D, the top ice-chamber E being utilized by storing away supply ice, as well as provisions not affected by the dampness. Large or small casks of ice can be stored in each of the upper and vertical ice-chambers, the upper chamber E E' being provided with suitable gratings to allow the drippings to pass through orifices  $e^3 e^4$  into the vertical chambers D D', see Fig. 1. Each provision-chamber has proper shelvings, as usual. For purposes of ventilation there are arranged to pass through each upper ice-chamber E E' small tubes  $e^5 e^6$ . At the bottom of each ice-chamber D D' are waste-water pipes F F', joined by a horizontal pipe, F<sup>2</sup>, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The water-cooler G is arranged to one side within the ice-chamber D, see Figs. 1 and 2. It has the hinged door G'. Its water-pipe  $g$  communicates with bottom of cooler; its stop-cock  $g'$  being arranged in front, as usual.

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

The upper ice-chamber E E', orifices  $e^3 e^4$ , ventilating-pipes  $e^5 e^6$ , vertical chambers D D', partition  $d$ , waste-pipes F F<sup>1</sup> F<sup>2</sup>, and provision-chambers C C', all combined and arranged in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony of said invention I have hereunto set my hand.

JNO. B. WEBSTER.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM W. HERTHEL,  
ROBERT BURNS.

(51)