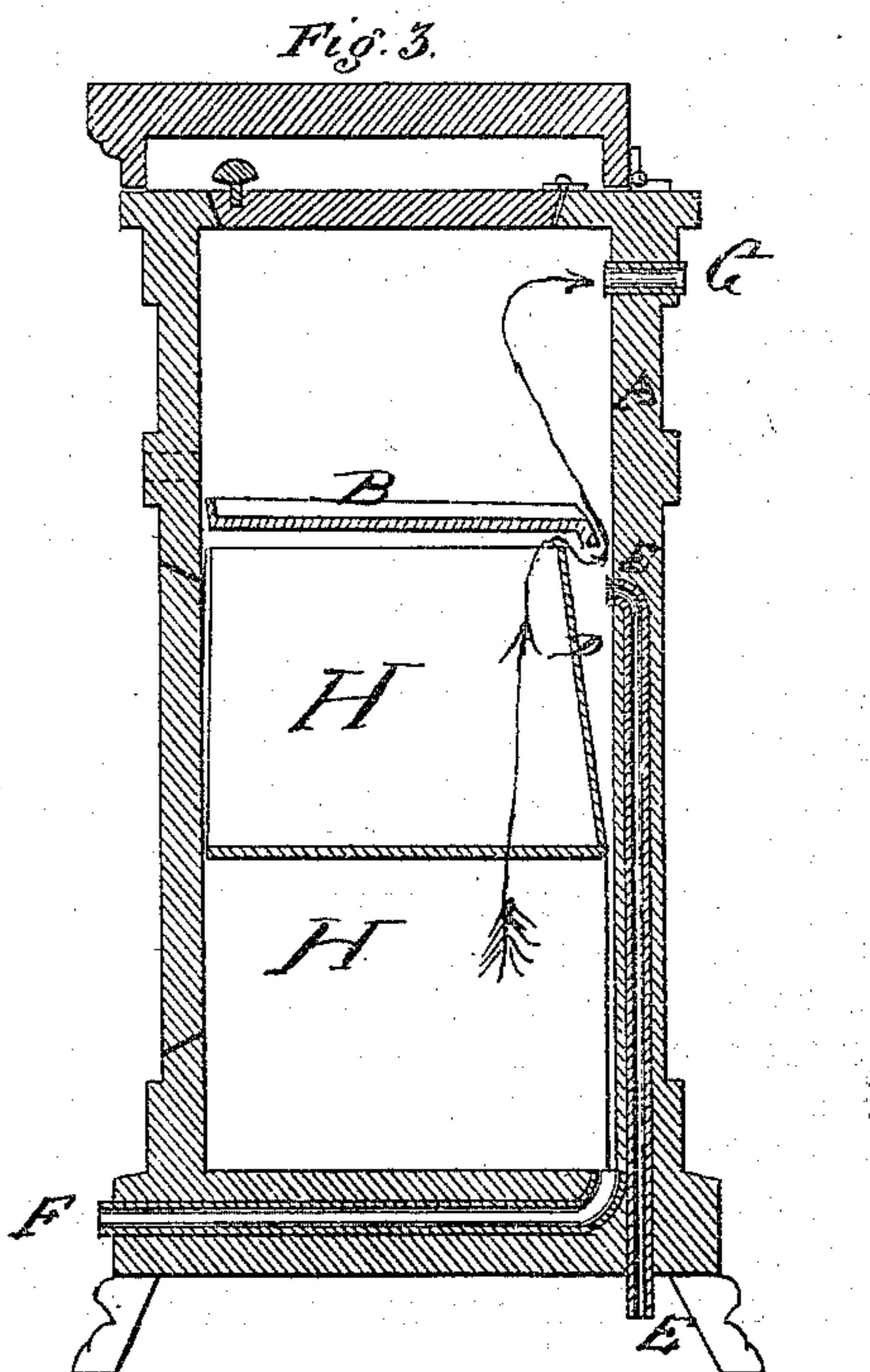
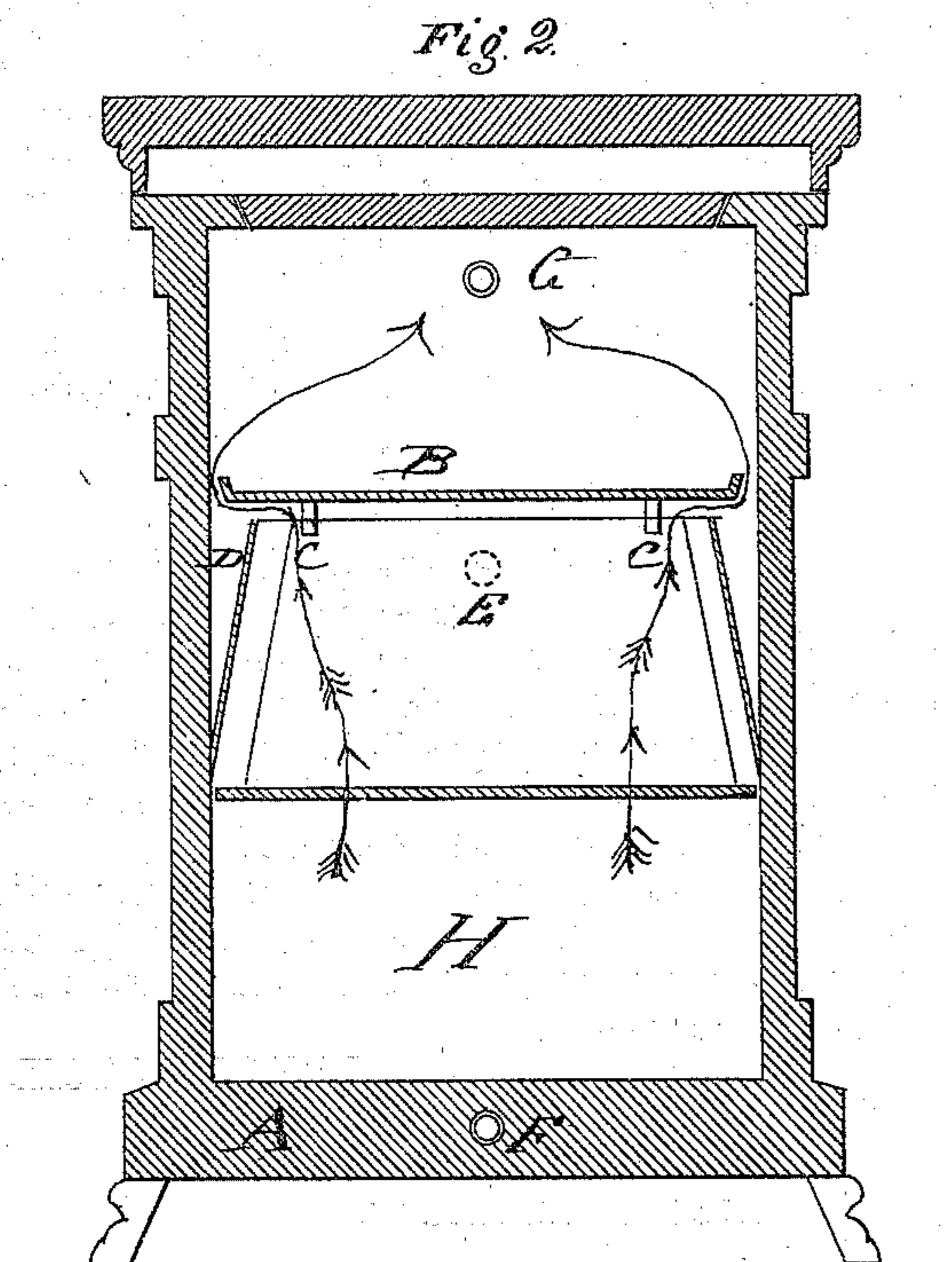
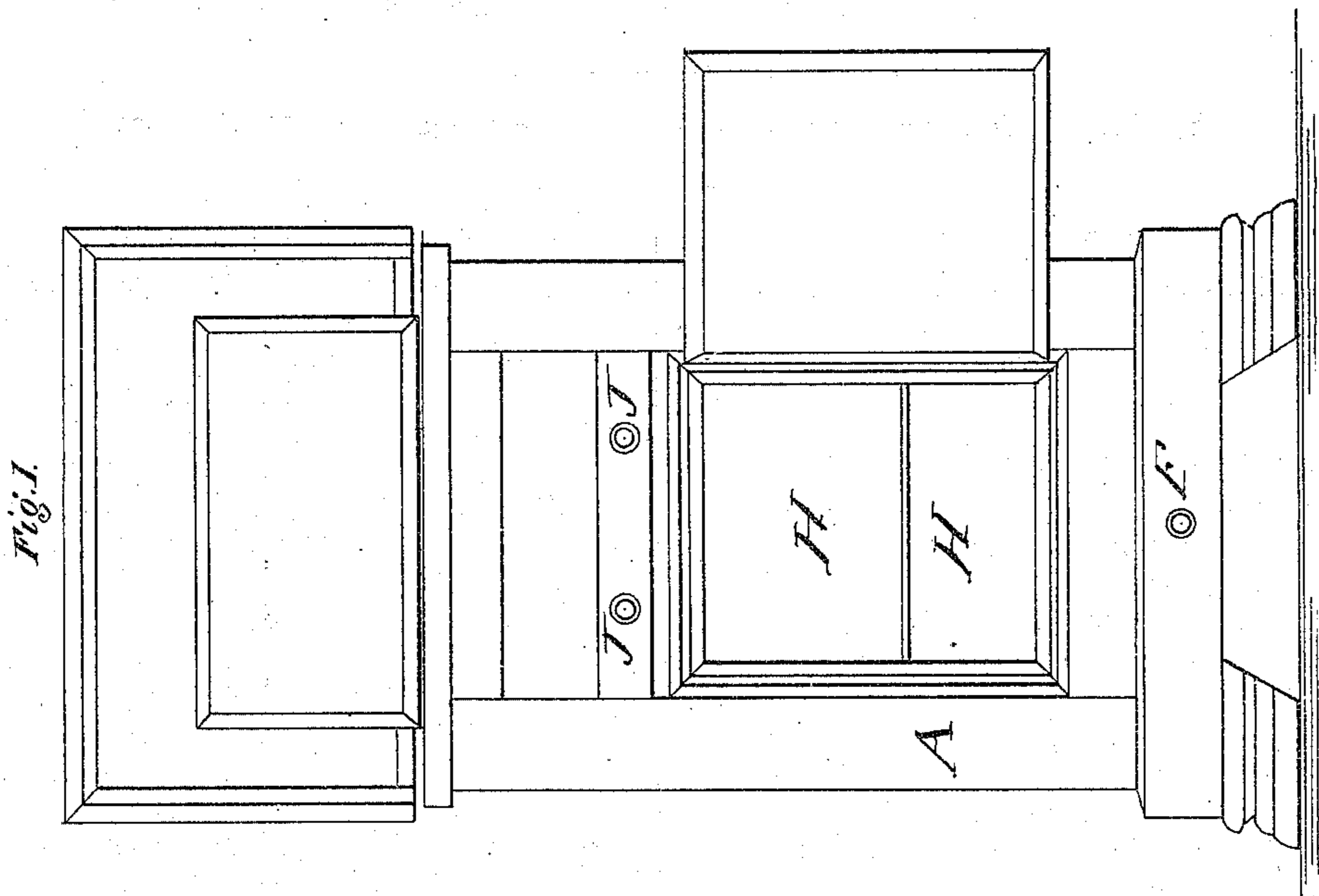


J. MARX.

Improvement in Refrigerators.

No. 126,820.

Patented May 14, 1872.



Witnesses.

Chas. Wehle
Chas. Goldziere

Inventor.

Jacob Marx

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAKOB MARX, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN REFRIGERATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 126,820, dated May 14, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

I, JAKOB MARX, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Refrigerators, of which the following is a specification:

Nature and Objects of the Invention.

My invention relates to the construction of the ice-chamber, which consists of a movable bottom resting on two wooden beams, below which there is a water-chamber with an overflow-pipe, and another water-pipe connecting with the bottom of the refrigerator, and an air-opening through the upper portion of the back of the refrigerator; the object of my invention being to construct a refrigerator capable of being perfectly ventilated, cleaned, and drained.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the refrigerator when the doors are open. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section, or a section parallel with the front. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section.

General Description.

A is the outer frame of the refrigerator, constructed in the usual manner. B is the movable bottom of the ice-chamber. C C are the two wooden beams upon which it rests. D is the water-chamber, extending on the back and on the two sides of the interior of the refrigerator, and intended to contain and receive the water from the meltings of the ice. E E is the overflow-water pipe, intended to drain off the water whenever the same should rise to the bottom of the ice-chamber. F is another water-pipe, connected with the water-chamber from below. The outlet of this pipe may be provided with a faucet, so as to draw the cold water for use. G is a pipe through the upper portion of the back of the refrigerator to the outside, which communicates through the open space between the bottom of the ice-chamber and the preserve-chamber, and by which a circulation of the cold air throughout the refrig-

erator and to the outside of it is effected, as indicated by the arrows in Figs. 2 and 3. H H is the preserve-chamber, to receive and contain the meats, vegetables, fluids, &c., which are to be preserved and kept cool; the same may contain horizontal sub-divisions, as shown in the drawing. J J are openings or pipes in upper part of the front of the refrigerator, intended to draw off the warm air or steam of warm victuals.

When it is desired to clean the refrigerator, the bottom B of the ice-chamber is taken out, the horizontal and vertical doors are opened, and the interior of the refrigerator may then be easily purified. As will be seen from Fig. 3, the back of the water-chamber D is extended down to the bottom of the refrigerator, and the pipe F reaches to it; but if, by reason of the closing at the mouth of said pipe by a faucet, the water should accumulate in the water-chamber, there is no danger of its overflowing, for as soon as the water reaches the level of the pipe E it will be drawn off through that pipe. Thus it will be seen that a perfect draining of the water as well as a thorough circulation of air, and facility for cleaning and purifying, may be attained by my improvements in the construction of refrigerators.

Claims.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a refrigerator, the combination of the ice-chamber, constructed with a detachable bottom, B, resting on two wooden beams, and the preserving-chamber H with the water-chamber D, water-pipes E and F, and air-pipe G, all constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The water-chamber D in combination with the two water-pipes E and F, all constructed and arranged substantially as and for the purpose described.

JAKOB MARX.

Witnesses:

CHS. WEHLE,
CHAS. GOLDZIERTT.