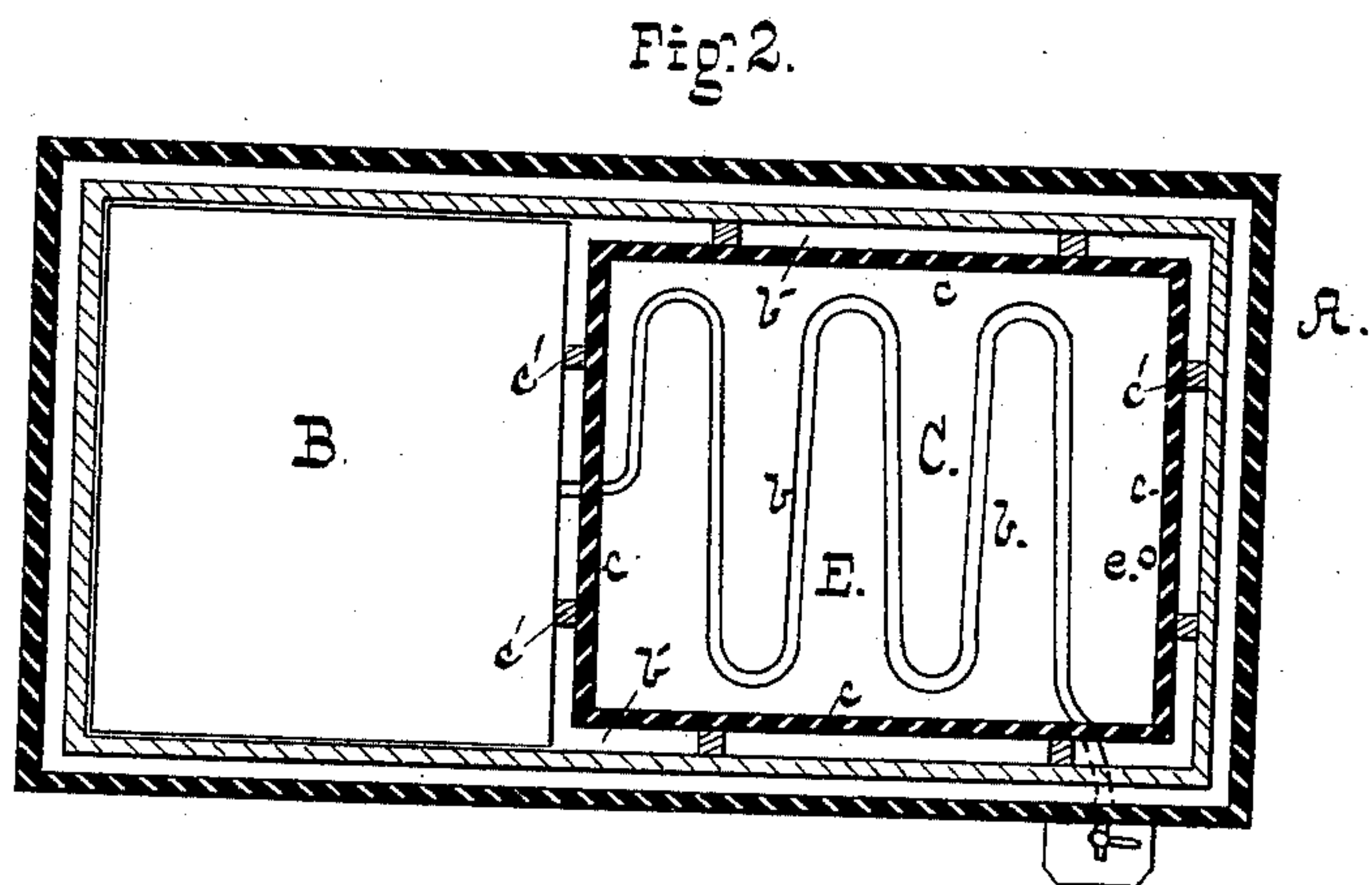
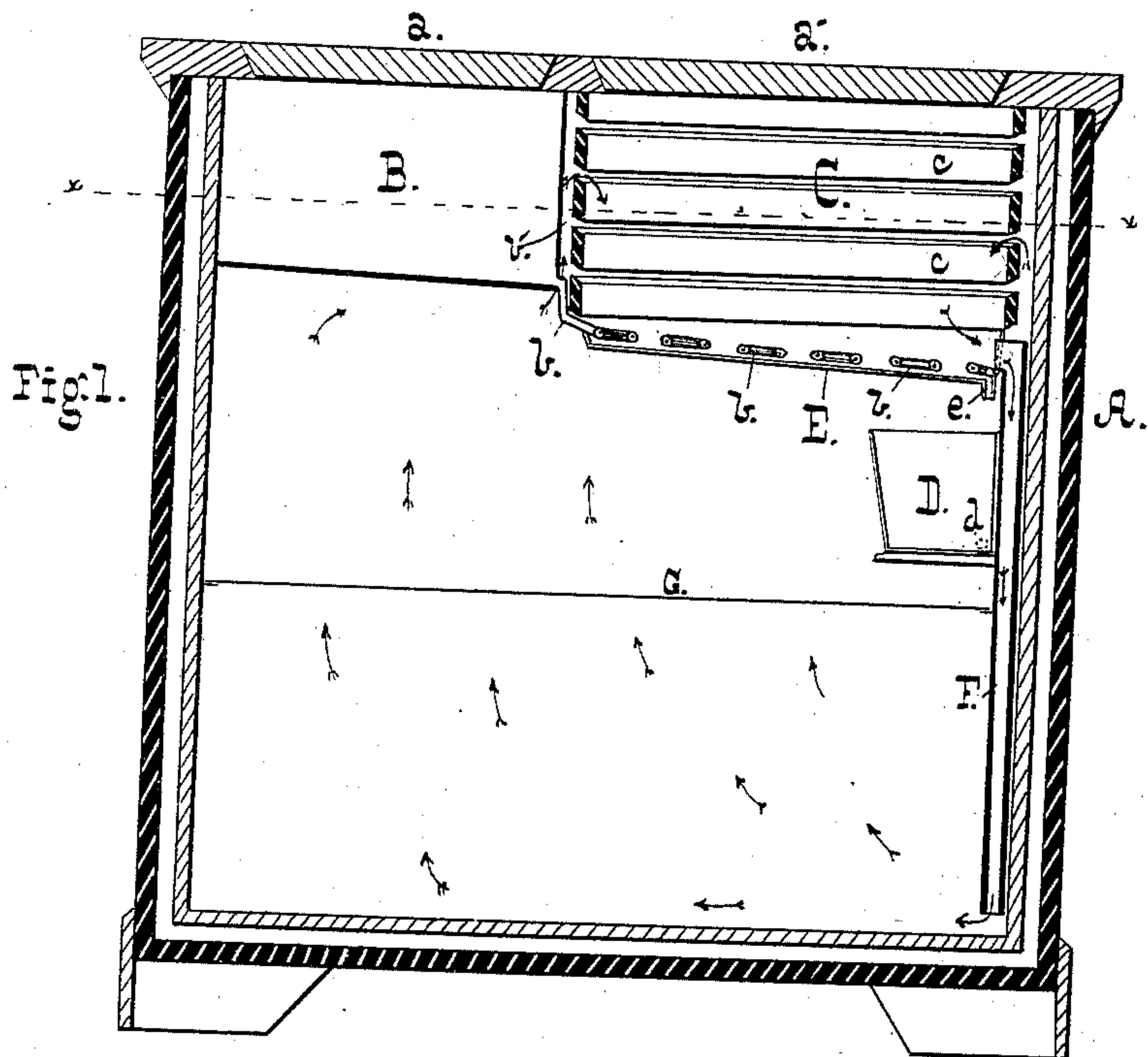


T. H. MARKS.
Refrigerator.

No. 223,155.

Patented Dec. 30, 1879.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS H. MARKS, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN REFRIGERATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **223,155**, dated December 30, 1879; application filed August 5, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOS. H. MARKS, of Baltimore city, State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Refrigerators; and I hereby declare the same to be fully, clearly, and exactly described as follows, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a central vertical sectional view of the device; Fig. 2, a horizontal sectional view on line *x x* of Fig. 1.

My invention relates to household refrigerators; and it consists in providing a refrigerator with a close compartment, from which a coil of pipe is led through the ice-chamber to the exterior of the casing, the construction and operation of the parts being substantially as hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, A is the main casing, having the usual inner and outer walls, and provided with hinged lids *a a'* over the chambers B and C. B is a chamber which is not in communication with the other parts of the refrigerator, and has sheet-metal walls for facilitating the conduction of heat. It subserves a double purpose, as follows: Primarily it is designed for a water-reservoir for drinking-water, and from it leads a coil of pipe, *b*, that is wound back and forth in the ice-chamber C, serving to prevent the ice from sliding bodily to the drip end of the chamber, and incidentally cooling the water contained in the pipe. The coil terminates in a suitable faucet outside the refrigerator.

The chamber B, being out of communication with the main refrigerating-chamber, serves further for the reception of fruits and such articles as do not require a very low temperature, and which by their odors would contaminate milk or butter.

The water for drinking purposes may be filtered, and is not contaminated by the water from the melting ice.

The ice-chamber C has an air-space, *b'*, all around, and consists of a series of horizontal slats, *c c*, attached to vertical battens *c'*.

E is the pan, from which a spout, *e*, leads to the drip-trough D. This latter is made quite large, and serves for the reception of bottled or hermetically-sealed articles. A spout, *d*, leads from it, and is also furnished with a faucet. From the ice-chamber leads an air-chute, F, nearly to the bottom of the refrigerator, by which means a rapid circulation of air is insured.

G is the ordinary partition-rack.

The refrigerator combines all the requisites in an article of its class. It furnishes an isolated chamber for such articles as are liable to contaminate dairy products, and provides a supply of pure cold drinking-water, while the air-chute effects a rapid circulation of air, resulting in the lowest attainable degree of temperature in the main chamber.

The close contiguity of the water-reservoir to the ice-chamber is of importance in effecting a preliminary cooling of the water before passage through the coil.

What I claim is as follows:

In a refrigerator having an ice-box located in the upper portion of the same, and provided with air inlets and outlet, as described, a water-reservoir having a coil of pipe led through the bottom of the ice-chamber, and constituting a rack upon which the ice rests, whereby the water contained within the coil is cooled, as well by direct contact of ice with the coil as by the currents of cold air passing there-over, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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