

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. S. FARSON.
REFRIGERATOR.

No. 275,620.

Patented Apr. 10, 1883.

FIG. 1

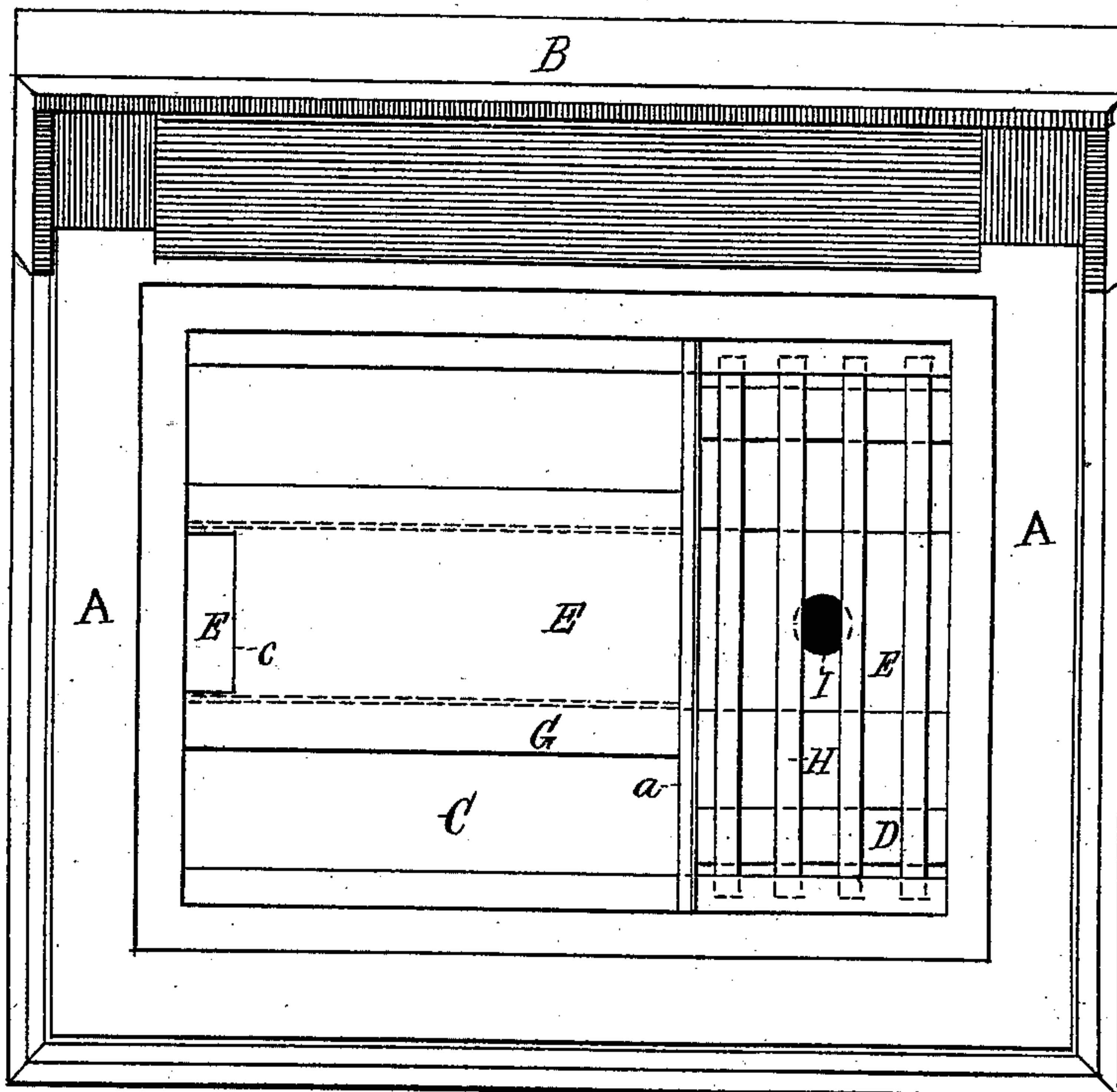
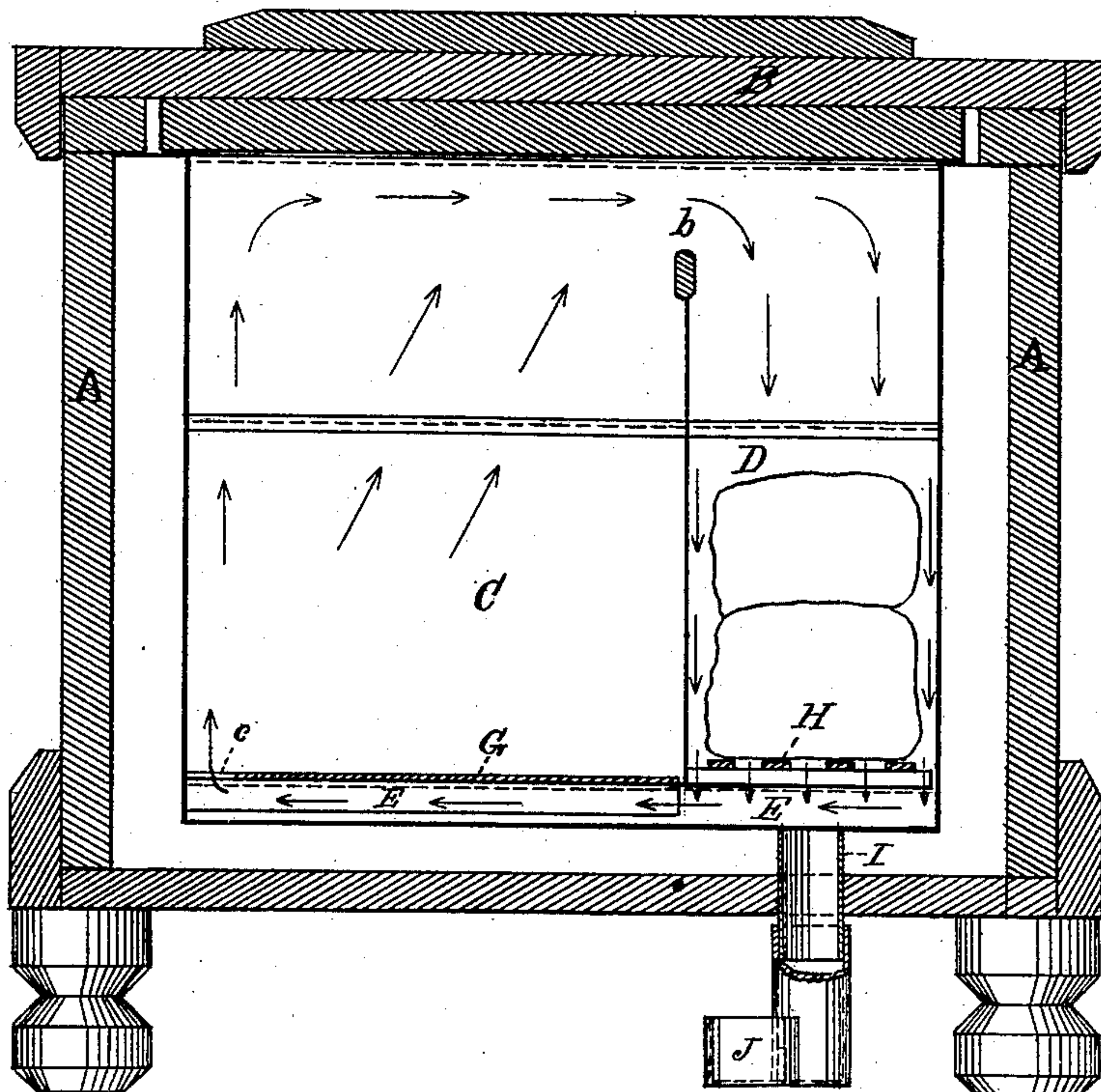


FIG. 2



Witnesses

Thomas J. Dewey.
Joseph C. Ingram.

Inventor

Enoch S. Farson.
per Stephen Motick, atty.

(Model.)

E. S. FARSON.
REFRIGERATOR.

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FIG. 3

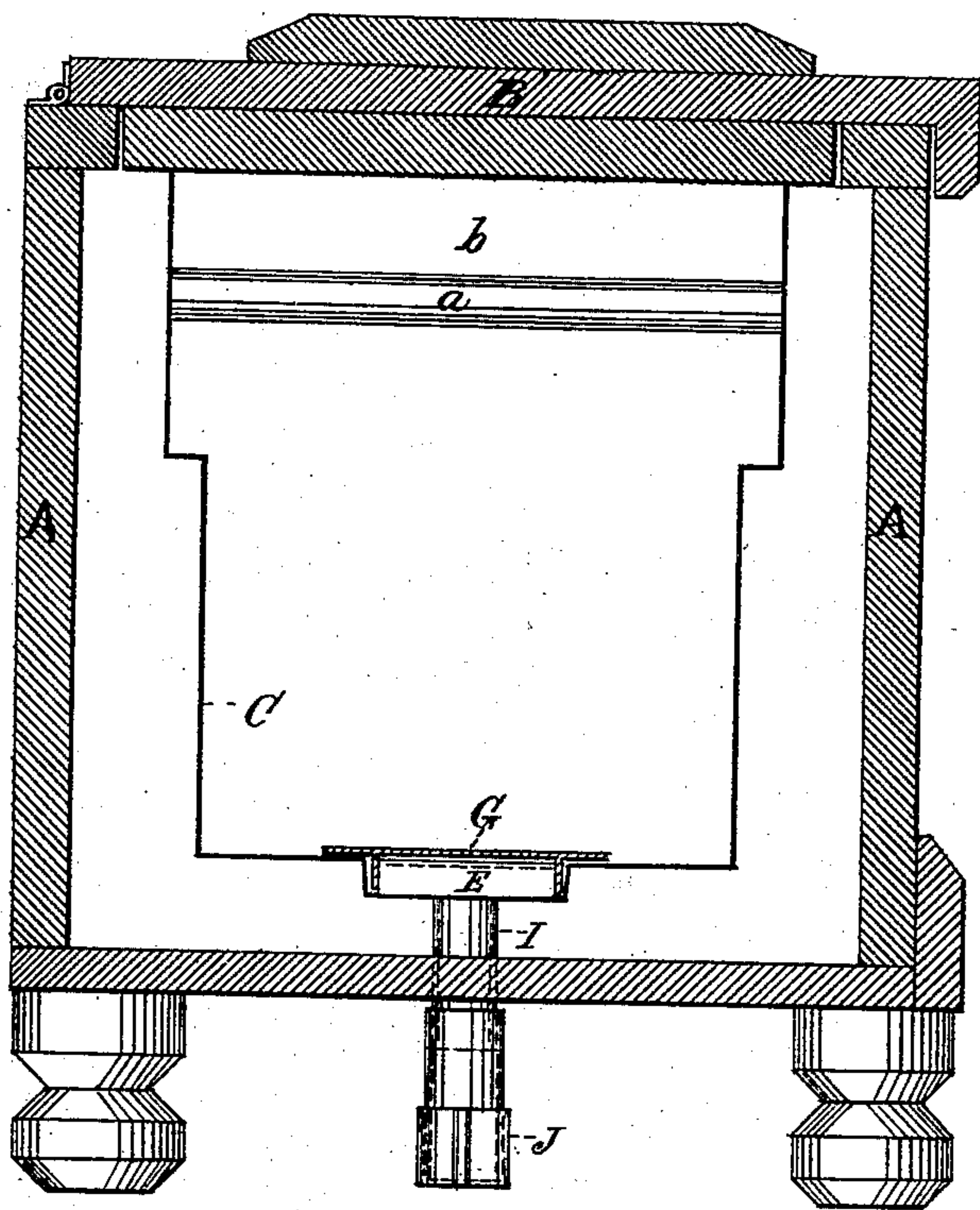


FIG. 4

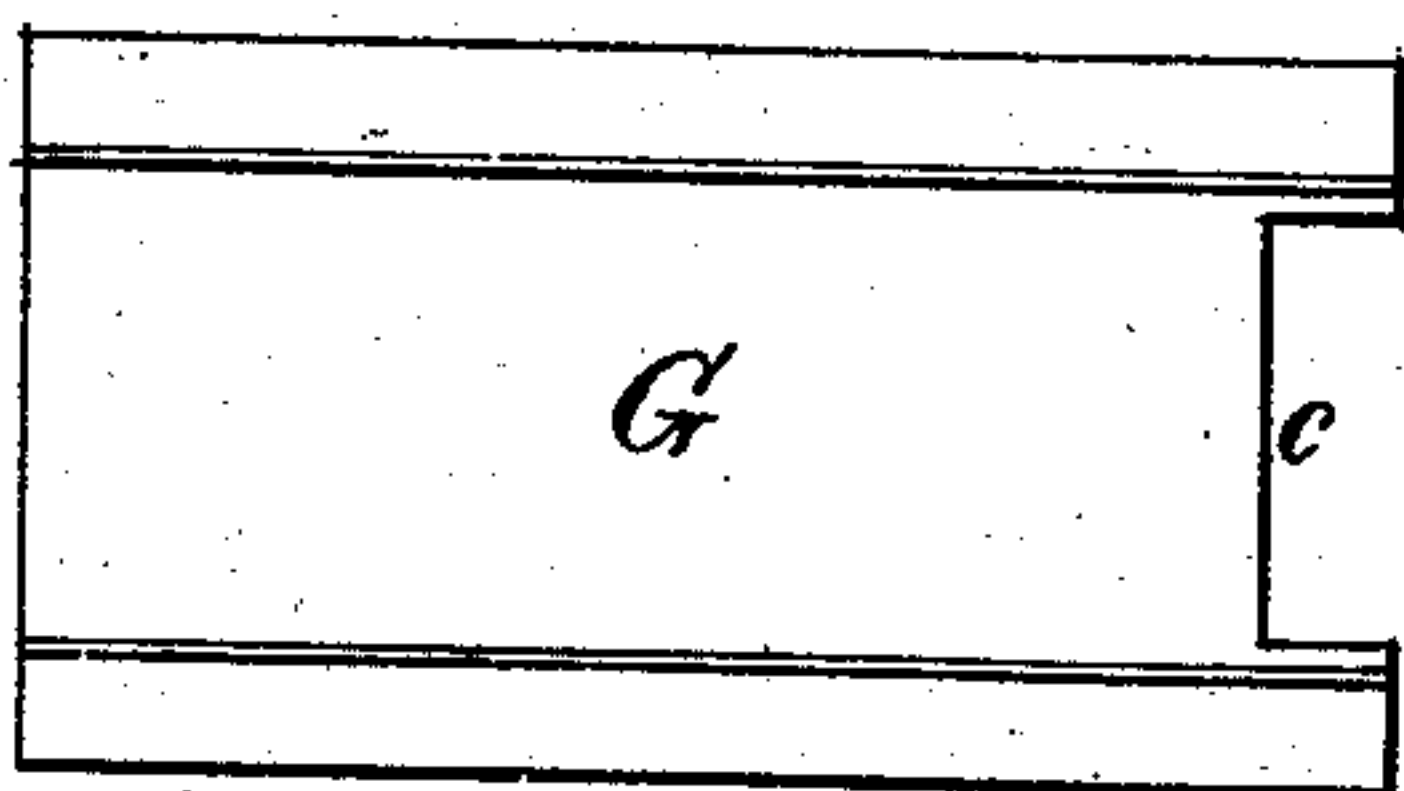
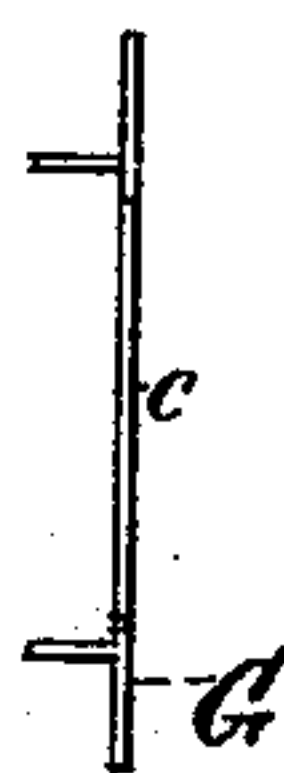


FIG. 5



Witnesses.

Thomas J. Bewley
Joseph P. Ingram.

Inventor.

Enoch S. Farson.
per Stephen W. Stick atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ENOCH S. FARSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

REFRIGERATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 275,620, dated April 10, 1883.

Application filed December 21, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ENOCH S. FARSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Refrigerators, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to cause a more rapid and thorough circulation of cold air through the provision-chamber in chest-form refrigerators than heretofore.

The nature of my invention consists of an air passage at the upper edge of the partition which separates the provision-chamber from the ice-chamber, and also an air-passage which leads from the bottom of the ice-chamber into the opposite end of the provision-chamber, whereby the warm air is drawn from the provision-chamber into the ice-chamber, and the cold air from the latter into the former for cooling the provisions continuously, as herein-after fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, which make a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of the refrigerator having my improvements, the lid B being opened. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section with the lid closed. Fig. 3 is a transverse section. Fig. 4 is a bottom view of the cover G of the cold-air passage. Fig. 5 is an end view of the same.

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

A represents the body of the refrigerator, and B the lid.

C is the provision-chamber, and D the ice-chamber, separated therefrom by means of the partition *a*, the upper edge of which terminates a short distance below the lid B to form a passage, *b*, for the warm air from the provision-chamber into the upper part of the ice-chamber.

E is a trough or air-passage in the bottom of the refrigerator, which leads from the ice-chamber into the provision-chamber, having

an outlet, *c*, through its cover G at the extreme opposite end of the refrigerator, for the passage of the cold air from the ice-chamber for cooling the provisions. The cover is detachable for the purpose of cleaning out the trough E.

H is the ice-rack, and I the drip pipe, provided with the water-seal J.

The operation is as follows: As the warm air in the provision-chamber C rises to the upper part of the same it is drawn into the upper part of the ice-chamber, and, becoming cooled, descends to the bottom thereof, and the cold air from the ice-chamber flows through the cold-air passage E into the provision-chamber C to take the place of the air drawn therefrom into the ice-chamber, a continuous circuit being thus formed, whereby cold air is supplied to the provision-chamber as the warm air is withdrawn, until the provisions are cooled and the temperature of the air is equalized throughout every part of the refrigerator.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a refrigerator, the central cold-air passage, E, in the bottom of the provision-chamber, having an open communication with the bottom of the ice-chamber at one end, and at the other end with the opposite end of the provision-chamber, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

2. The cold-air passage E at the bottom of the refrigerator, having the removable flanged cover G and opening *c*, in combination with the ice-chamber D and provision-chamber C, for supplying the latter with a continuous current of cold air as the warm air is withdrawn through the passage *b* into the upper part of the ice-chamber, thereby cooling the provisions until the temperature is equalized throughout every part of the refrigerator, substantially as described.

ENOCH S. FARSON.

Witnesses:

STEPHEN USTICK,
THOMAS J. BEWLEY.