

(No Model.)

M. HOHL.

REFRIGERATOR AND BEER COOLER.

No. 281,879.

Patented July 24, 1883.

Fig. 1

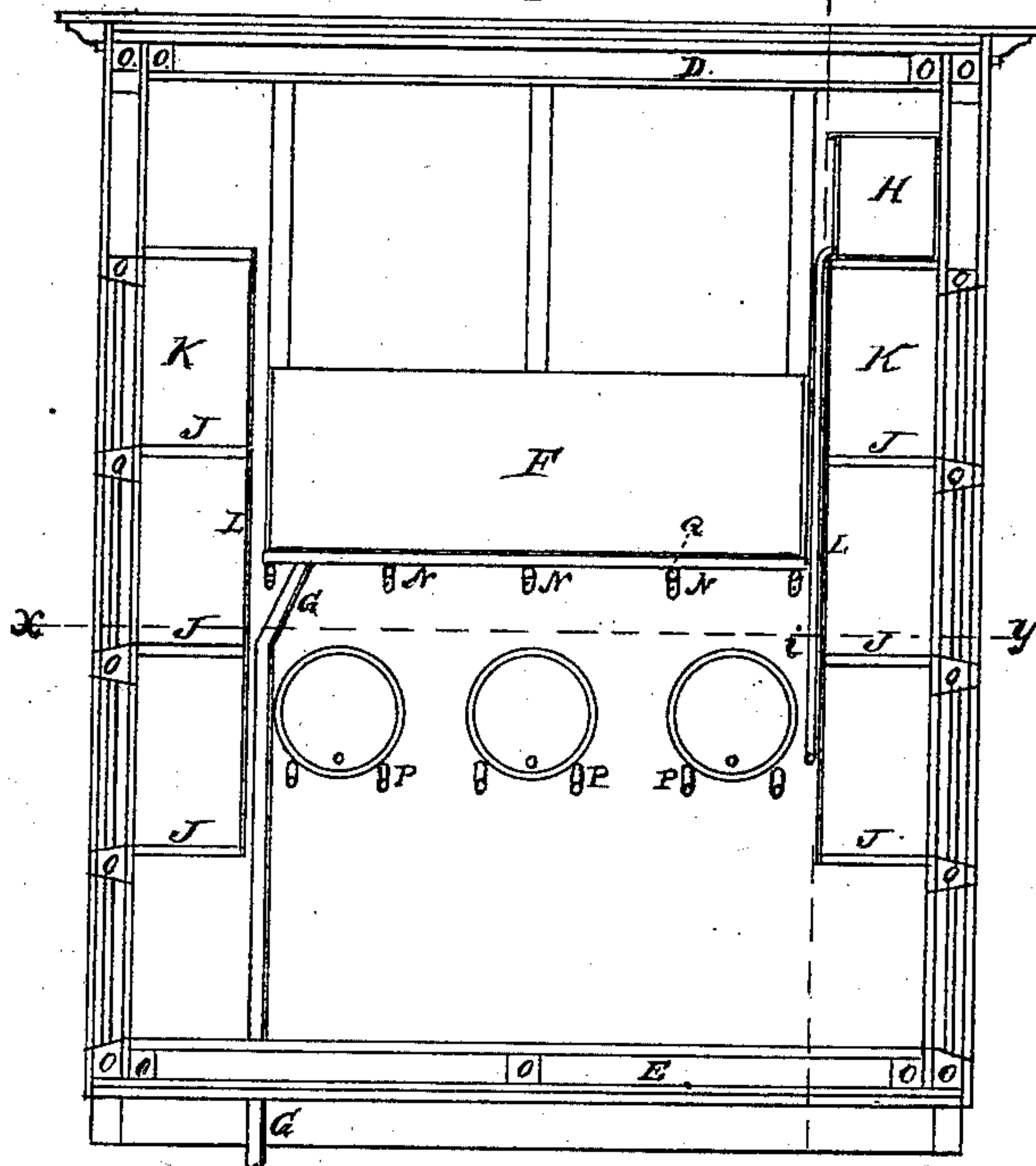


Fig. 2

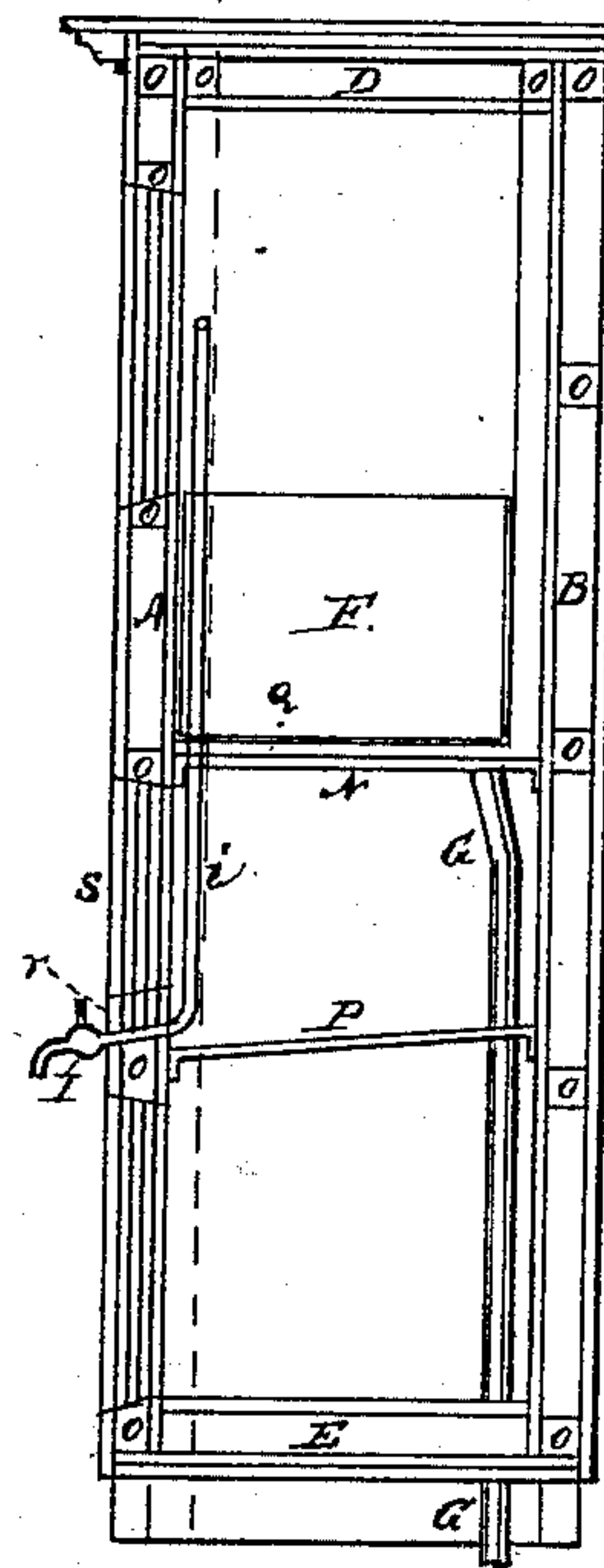
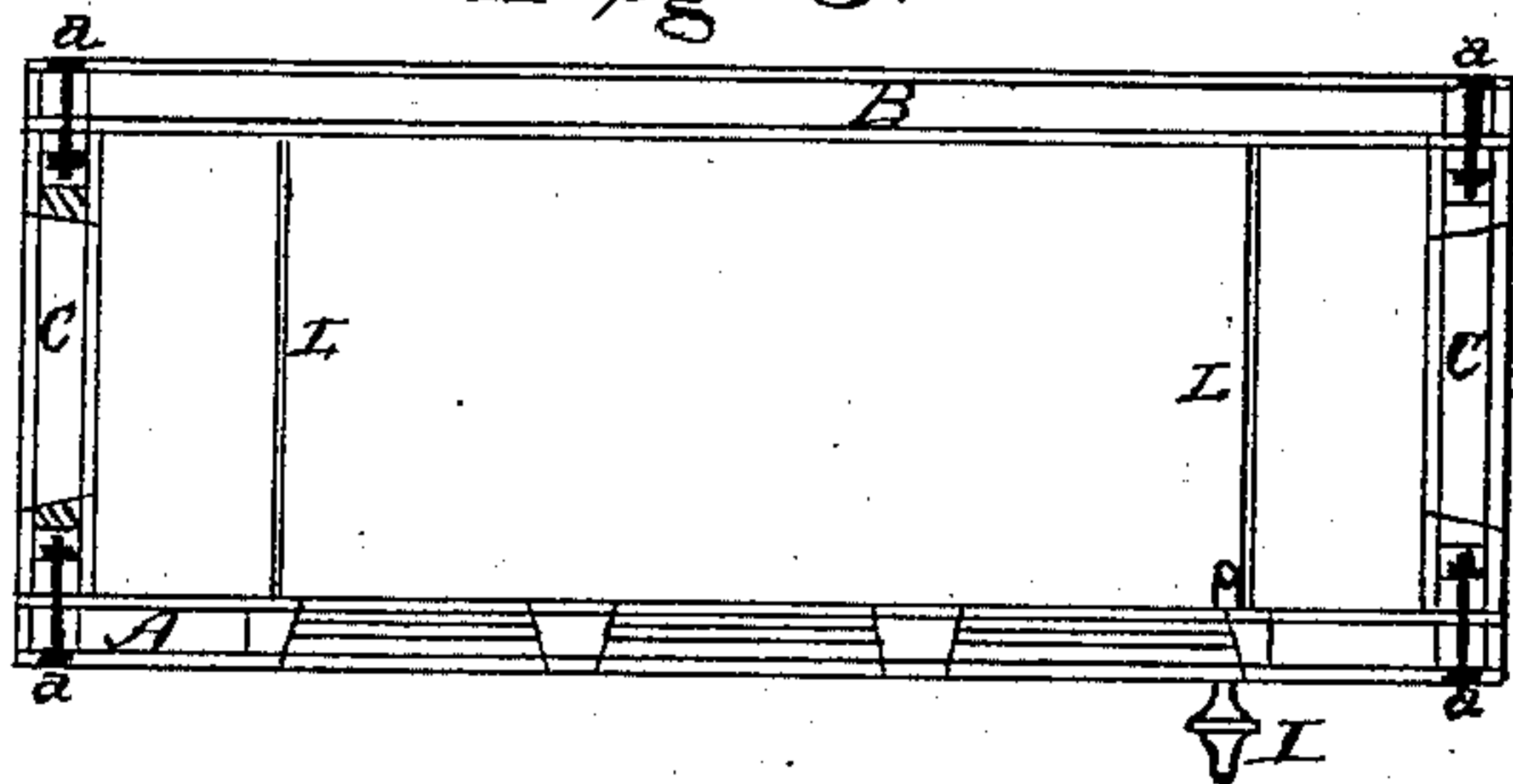


Fig. 3



Witnesses.

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MARTIN HOHL, OF LEBANON, INDIANA.

REFRIGERATOR AND BEER-COOLER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 281,879, dated July 24, 1883.

Application filed April 21, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN HOHL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lebanon, in the county of Boone and State of Indiana, have
5 invented a new and useful Refrigerator, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of refrigerators used in saloons for keeping beer and other articles placed therein
10 cool.

The objects of my invention are, first, to effect an equable cooling of the contents of the refrigerator at least practicable expenditure of ice; second, to afford facility of access to the
15 contents with least exposure of the ice-chamber to the external air; and, third, to provide for the construction of large refrigerators, so that they can be conveniently erected or removed into rooms that would otherwise be inaccessible. I attain these objects by the construction and arrangement illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of the refrigerator. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section; and Fig. 3, a horizontal section on line *x y*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The refrigerator-case is composed of six
30 parts—viz., the front wall, A, rear wall, B, side walls, C C, top D, and bottom E, all made hollow, or with space for confined air, and the front and side walls are provided with openings for doors. The front, rear, and side walls
35 are composed of two thicknesses of matched boards of any suitable wood laid close with thoroughly white-leaded joints, the inside of the boards well coated with white-lead paint and covered with substantial paper, and nailed to
40 substantial pieces of timber O, as shown. The top and bottom each have a double thickness of matched boards at top and bottom, respectively, laid in the same manner, and with substantial paper between the double layers of
45 boards nailed to each other, painted on the inside, and again covered with paper and nailed to timbers O, same as the vertical walls. The doors are made of three thicknesses of boards laid close with white-leaded joints,
50 coated with white lead on the inside, and having substantial paper laid between the layers of boards, and all nailed securely together.

The object of this construction of the walls, top, bottom, and doors is to render them as nearly impervious to air and moisture as practicable, and also to enable me to make each
55 separately and fit them at the manufactory, so that the parts thus made form the external case, and which in this condition can be easily transported and erected in any desired place
60 and of any size required. The parts are bolted together, as shown at *a*, Fig. 3. Because of this construction, the case can be readily taken apart and removed to another room, when desired, without injury. It may also be made as
65 ornamental as desired, the ornaments being all placed on the outside.

When the case is put together, the shelves J, sheet-metal partitions L, rods N and P, and the ice-tank F and water-tank H are placed
70 in position, as shown. The ice-tank F is made of galvanized iron, and rests on a wooden floor, Q, supported on the rods N. It is arranged to hold a considerable quantity of ice, is made water-tight, and has a pipe, G, attached to the
75 bottom to convey off the water melted from the ice. The bottom of pipe G may terminate in an overflow-vessel to exclude air, or in any convenient deposit for the waste water. The water-tank H is situate on the upper shelf of
80 closet K, and has a pipe, *i*, leading to a convenient stop-cock, as at I. The object of this arrangement is to keep the water cool without placing ice directly in it, and to have it
85 convenient to draw from.

J are shelves in the side closets, K, and the closets are separated from the central chamber, in which the ice-tank is situated, by sheet-metal partitions L, so that they may be opened without exposing the central chamber, which
90 contains the ice, to the ingress of external air. There is a space at the rear and at both ends of the ice-tank F, to permit of the free circulation of air from top to bottom of the central compartment. The lower portion of the re-
95 frigerator is arranged for storing kegs of beer and other articles. The kegs of beer on tap are supported by the rods P. The upper doors to the side closets, K, may be double glazed, when desired, to show the contents. The front
100 doors to the compartment where the kegs of beer are kept on tap are closed by separate pieces *r s*, Fig. 2, the lower part, *r*, being a movable piece neatly fitted, and having a

notch cut in the middle of the bottom edge to fit over the beer-cock. The upper portion of the door is hung on hinges. This arrangement allows of the kegs being readily put in
5 or removed and a close fitting of the door to exclude air.

It will be readily understood that the walls and top and bottom, being constructed as shown and described, will be as nearly as prac-
10 ticable air-tight and non-conducting, and hence the interior will be little liable to be affected by the external temperature.

I do not claim any of the parts of the refrigerator, separately and in themselves con-
15 sidered; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a refrigerator, the combination of the walls A B C, top D, and bottom E, constructed as shown and described, side closets, K, separated from the central chamber by sheet-metal
20 partitions L, ice-tank F, and water-tank H, all arranged as set forth.

MARTIN HOHL.

Witnesses:

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GEO. L. WALLS.