

(No Model.)

C. HUSS.

REFRIGERATOR ICE HOLDER.

No. 321,364.

Patented June 30, 1885.

Fig. 1.

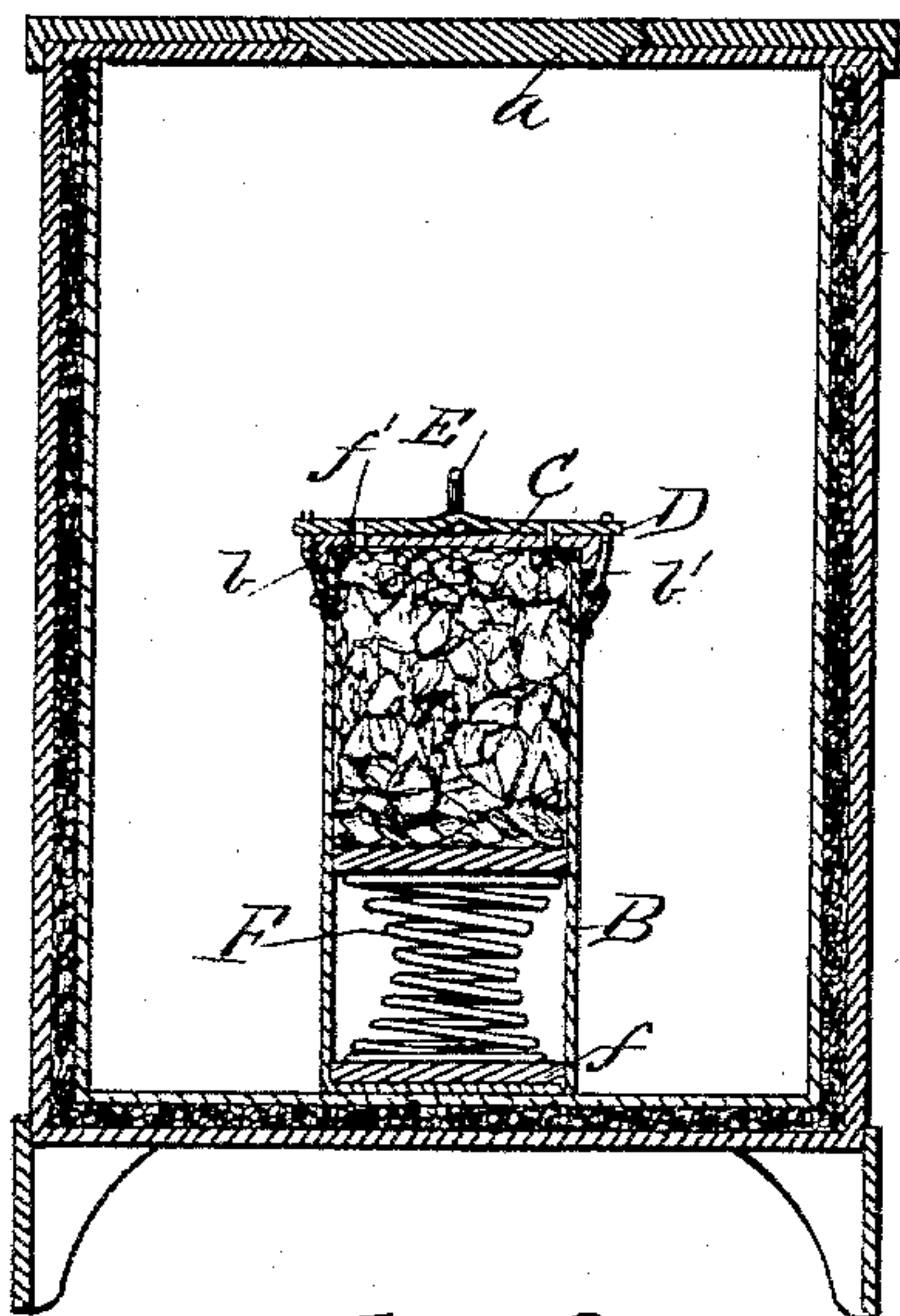


Fig. 2.

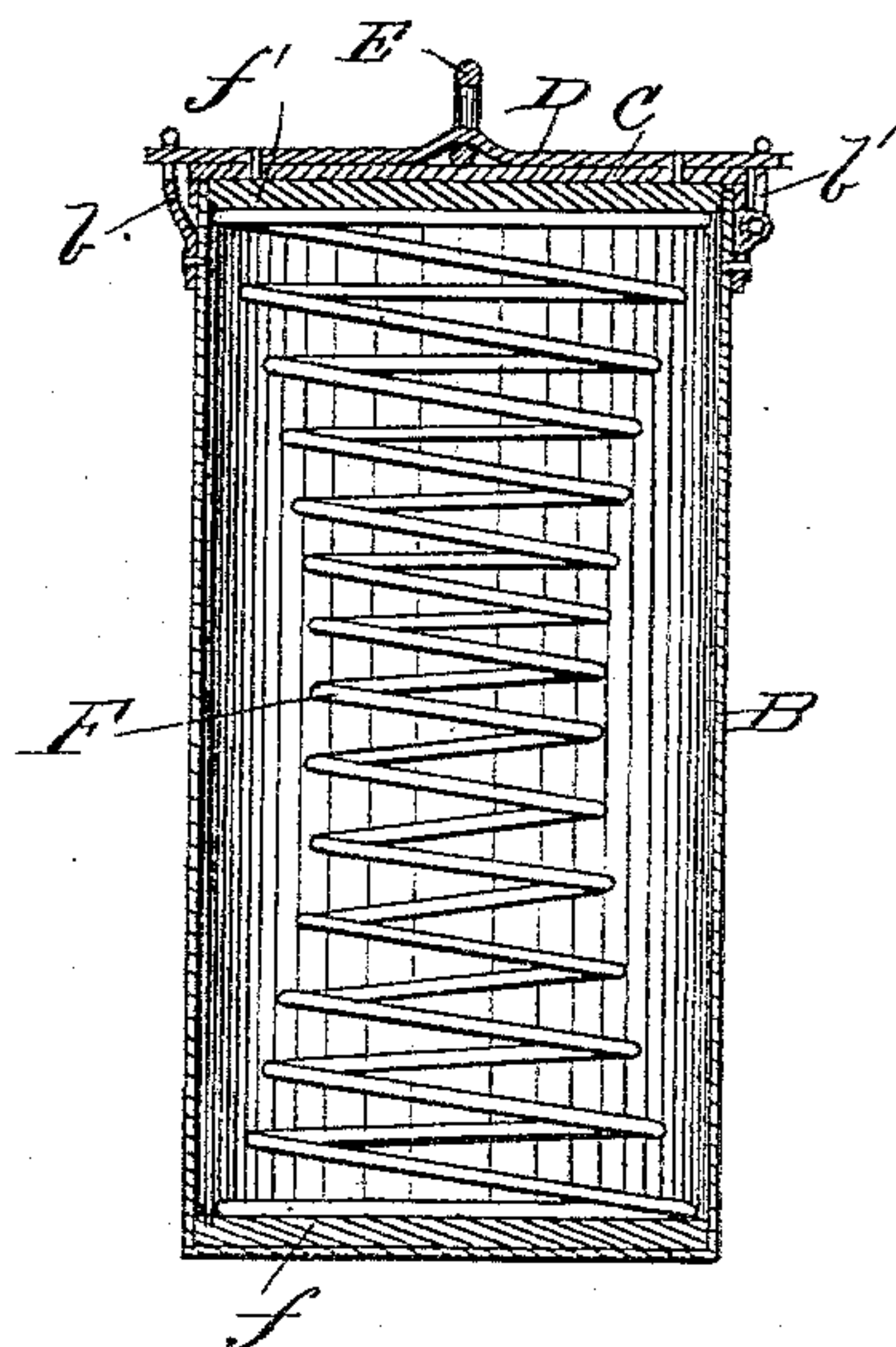


Fig. 6.

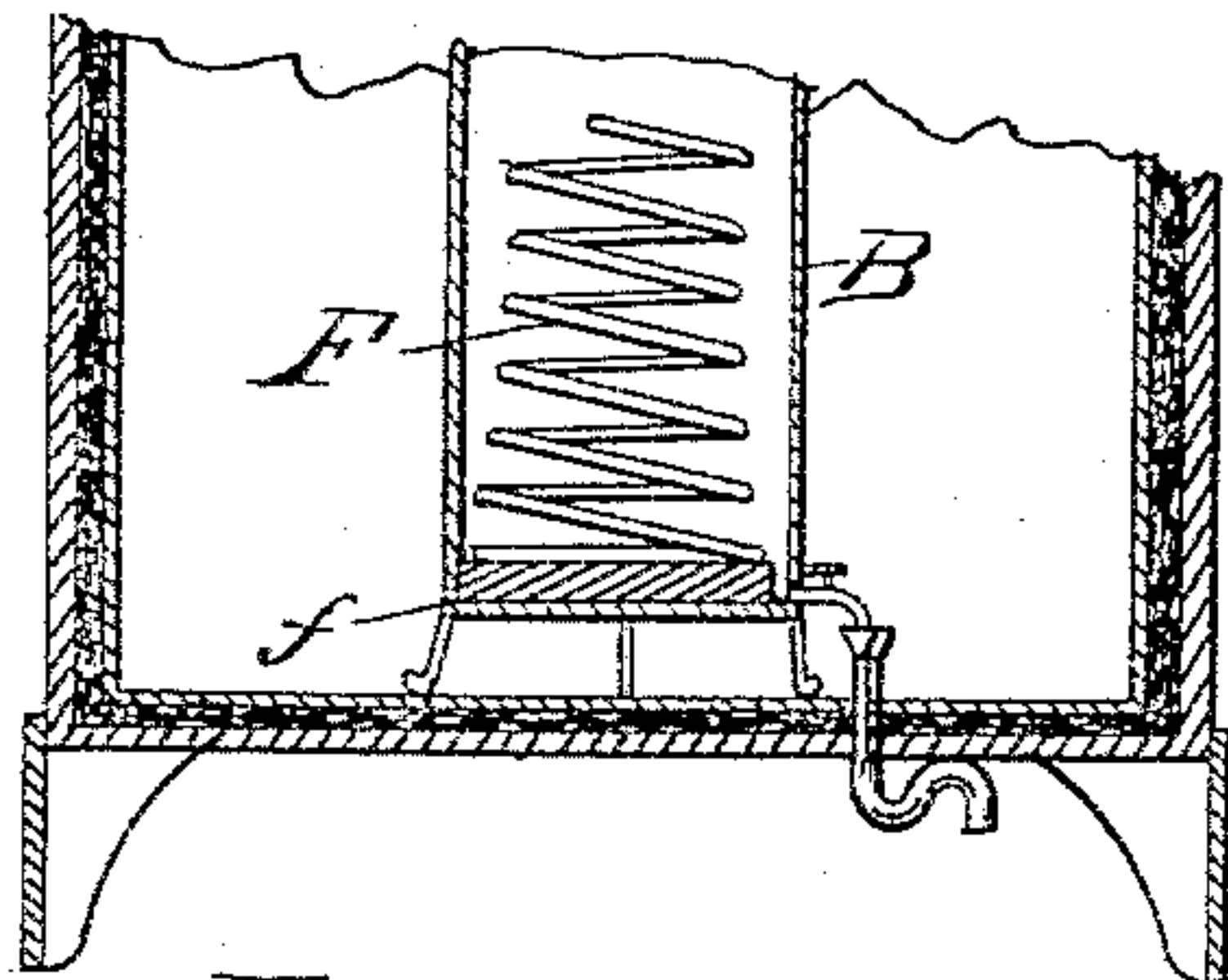


Fig. 5.

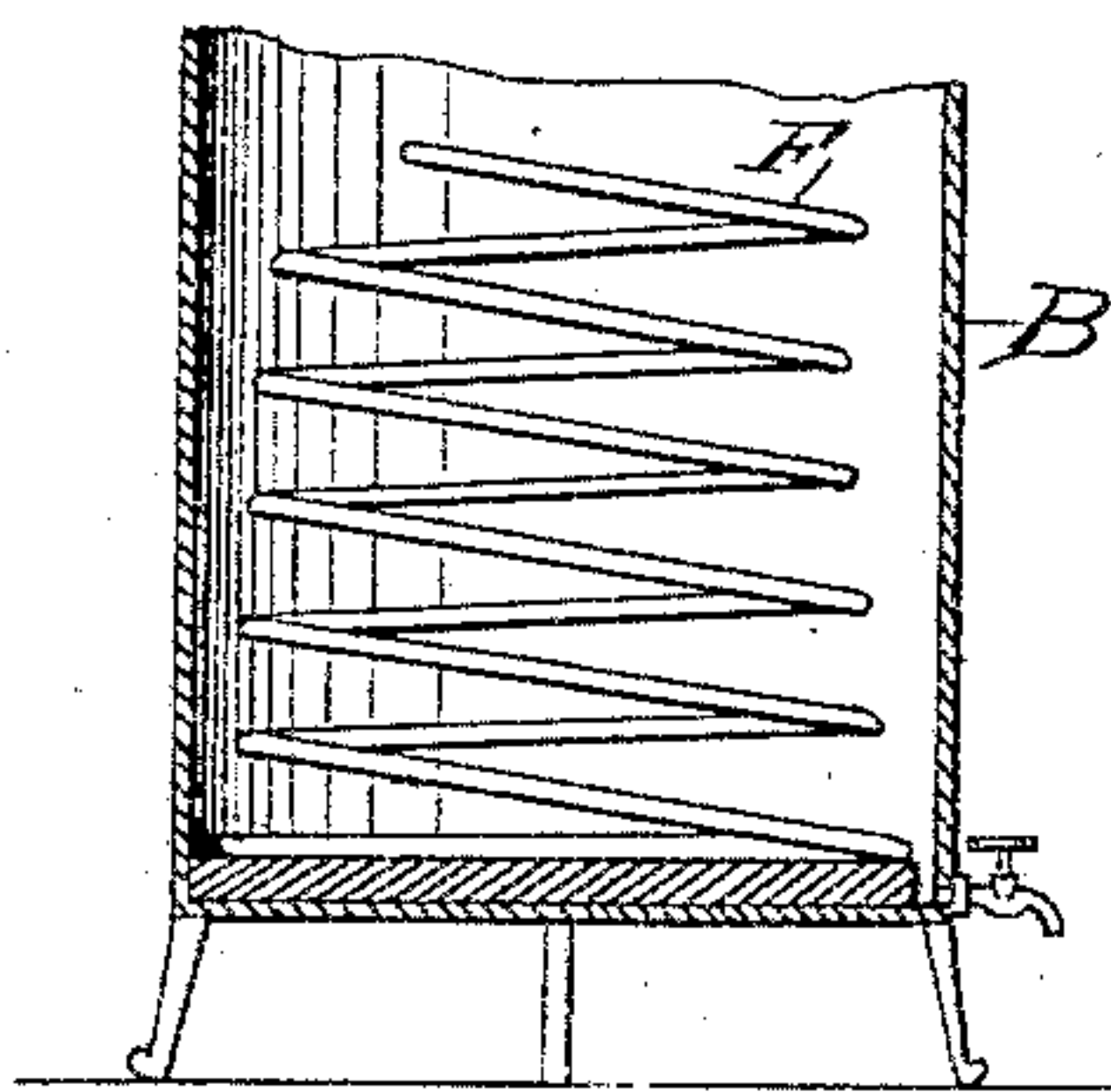


Fig. 4.

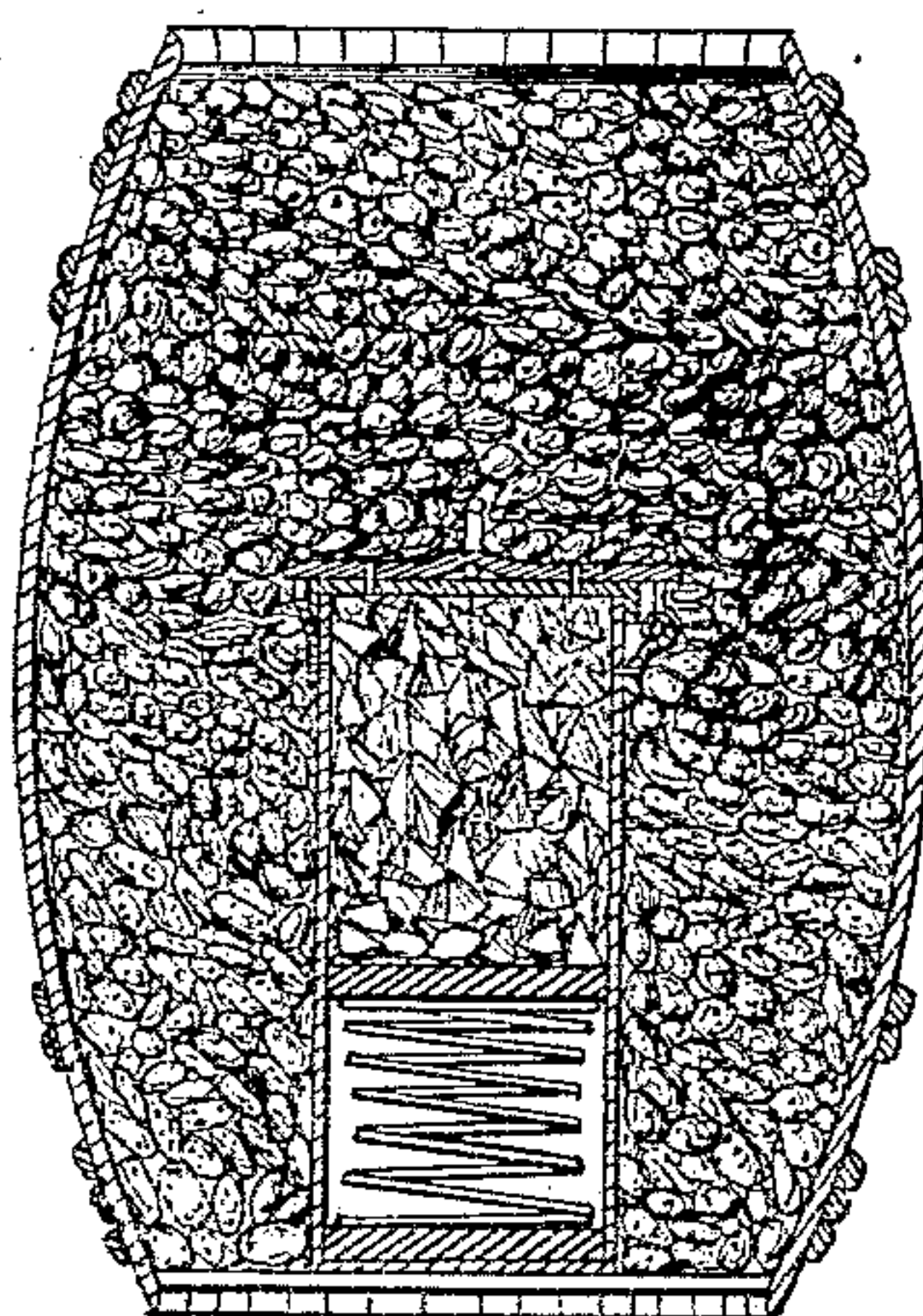
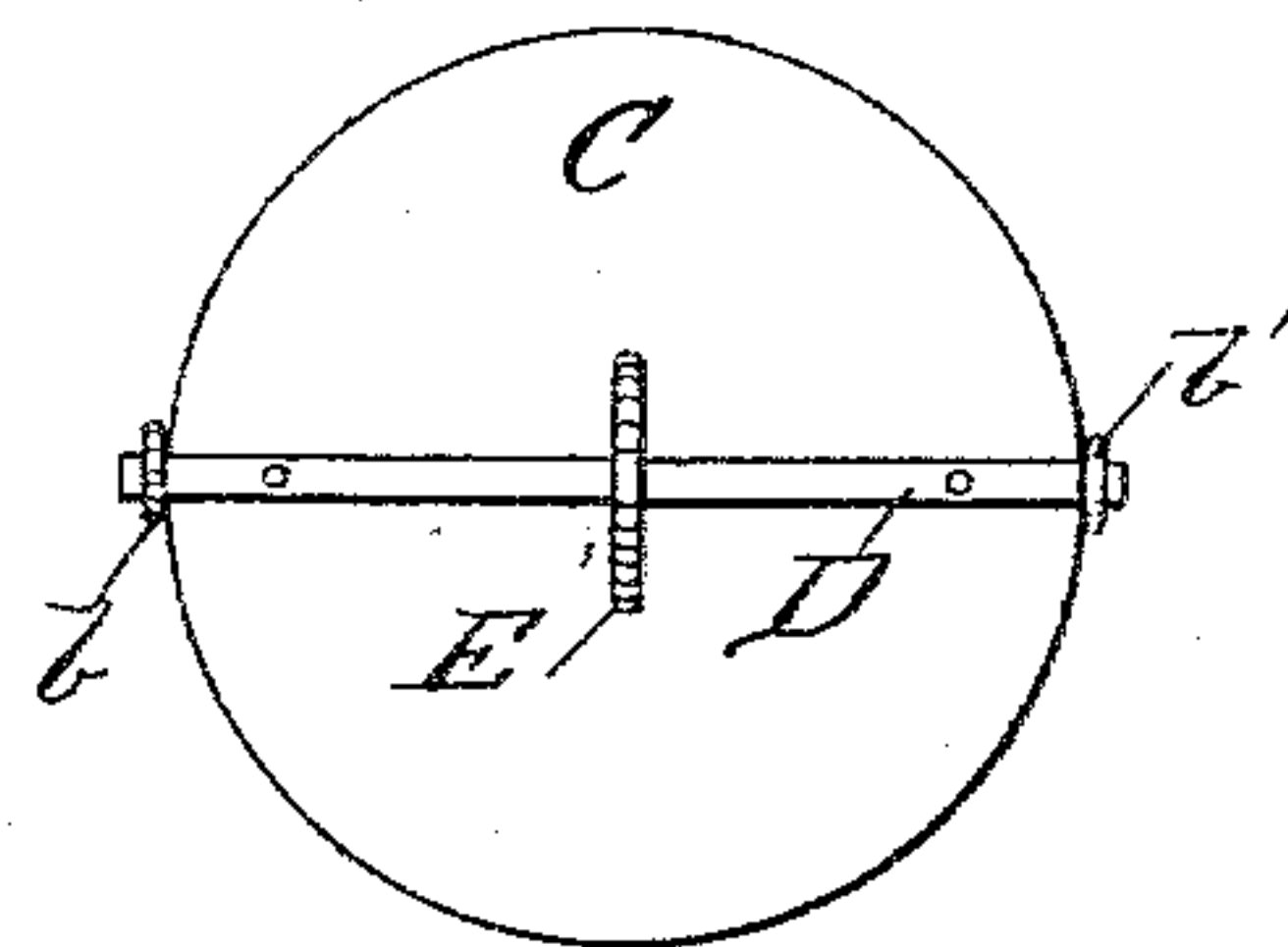


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES HUSS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## REFRIGERATOR ICE-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 321,364, dated June 30, 1885.

Application filed April 4, 1885. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES HUSS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Refrigerator Ice-Holders, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to a holder for ice, of such character that it can be readily inserted into a vessel, or situated in an apartment wherever required; and the object of the invention is to provide a vessel for this purpose which is much simpler in construction, and having means which shall positively insure that the water of melting shall be kept at a distance from the ice, so that the two can be completely separate at all times, to prevent the water from furthering the melting of the ice. The vessel is so constructed that it can be placed wherever required, either inside of another vessel adapted to be carried from point to point or in a larger stationary apartment.

Figure 1 is a section of an ice-holder embodying my improvement and a refrigerator containing it. Fig. 2 is a top view. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the ice-holder on a larger scale. Fig. 4 shows the holder as applied to a barrel containing oysters or fruit. Figs. 5 and 6 show a modification of the ice-holder.

In Fig. 1 I have shown the ice-holder proper as being situated within a chest or receptacle of the character common in the construction of refrigerators, though it, as abovesaid, may be used under other circumstances. The holder is preferably made of galvanized iron, and is cylindrical in form, as shown, it being represented at B. It may be of any suitable size, and the dimensions may be any that are preferred or necessary under the given circumstances.

C is the cap or cover, which, as shown, is removable entirely from the holder, although it may be secured thereto by a hinge. By having it entirely removable the holder can be cleansed and emptied to greater advantage.

The means of securing the cover in place consists of a rigid eye, *b*, on one side of the holder, a hinged or swinging eye, *b'*, on the

other side, and a rigid bar, D, secured to the upper side, the latter being adapted to have its ends engage with the aforesaid eyes. One end of the bar is first inserted into the rigid eye *b*, and the hinged eye *b'* is then turned up over the other end of the bar. Both eyes may be hinged, if desired; and, in fact, so far as this part of the construction of the device is concerned, use may be made of any of the well-known or any other suitable fastenings for the cover.

At E there is a hinged handle, whereby the holder may be easily carried from place to place.

Heretofore ice-holders of this general class have been provided with floats for supporting the ice, or means resting on the top and rising with the water which is produced by the melting of the ice. I have found the ice-holders of this character to be very objectionable for many reasons, and have devised that which I have herein shown, and in which the ice is held positively at a distance from the water of melting.

F represents a coiled spring, which may be of the required length and tension. At the bottom it is provided with a disk or re-enforcing piece, *f*, upon the bottom of the can, and against which the spring rests, and at the upper end it carries a second disk or plate, *f'*, these being preferably made of wood.

The ice (in one or more pieces) is placed in the vessel upon the top of the upper disk, *f'*, the weight thereof tending to move the disk downward and increase the tension of the spring. As the ice melts the spring acts positively to lift it and hold it at a distance from the water produced by the melting, which passes toward and is retained in the bottom of the holder. After the holder has been packed or charged with ice it is introduced into the refrigerator or other apartment where the cooling is to be effected. The refrigerating action is effected from the surface of the holder, the latter being immediately brought to the temperature of the ice after the latter has been introduced into it. If the ice has melted, or if for any other reason it is desired to withdraw the ice-holder, this can be readily accomplished by means of the attachments above described.

The melting of the ice will be delayed much



more than in vessels of similar character heretofore used, owing to the thoroughness of the separation of the ice from the water, brought about by the positively-acting devices which

5 I have described.

When the ice-holder is used in conjunction with a refrigerator, A, having features similar to that shown, it (said holder) is entirely independent of the refrigerator and of its door *a*, the latter not serving as a cover for the holder, this function being performed exclusively by the part C.

The holder can be very readily inserted into barrels containing vegetables, into oyster-packages, &c., it being very convenient for such purposes, as it is readily portable, and by means of it the ice can be located to the best advantage, and be brought closely contiguous to the articles which are to be refrigerated.

20 The disks *ff'* may be made of sheet metal or other material, if preferred, instead of wood, and under some circumstances the bottom one may be dispensed with.

I have shown in Fig. 5 a short tube or pipe and stop-cock connected with the bottom of the ice-holder; or the pipe may be made longer; or a second pipe may be connected, as in Fig. 6, and by means of it the water may be withdrawn through the wall of the refrigerator or outer vessel, in which case the ice-holder need not be removed to empty it.

30 The spring forces the ice toward the top,

as has been said above, and therefore there is an assurance that the air which has been cooled can descend, this being, as is well known, the most advantageous way of arranging the parts in refrigerating devices. 35

What I claim is—

1. The herein-described holder for ice, having the sheet-metal body B, tight cover C, secured to and movable with the body, and the coiled spring F, adapted to force the ice upward, substantially as set forth. 40

2. A holder for ice having the sheet-metal body B, the coiled spring F, the re-enforcing-disk *f*, and the supporting-disk *f'*, substantially as set forth. 45

3. The combination, with a refrigerator or receptacle, A, having a door, *a*, of the removable ice-holder having the body B, the coiled spring F, the disk or plate *f'*, the cap or cover, and attachments whereby the holder may be closed independently of the refrigerator or receptacle, substantially as set forth. 50

4. The combination, with the ice-holder, of the coiled spring which forces the ice upward, the tube or escape-duct for the water, and the stop-cock, substantially as set forth. 55

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES HUSS.

Witnesses:

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LUTHER SHAFER.