

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. D. COLONY.

REFRIGERATOR.

No. 348,109.

Patented Aug. 24, 1886.

FIG. 2.

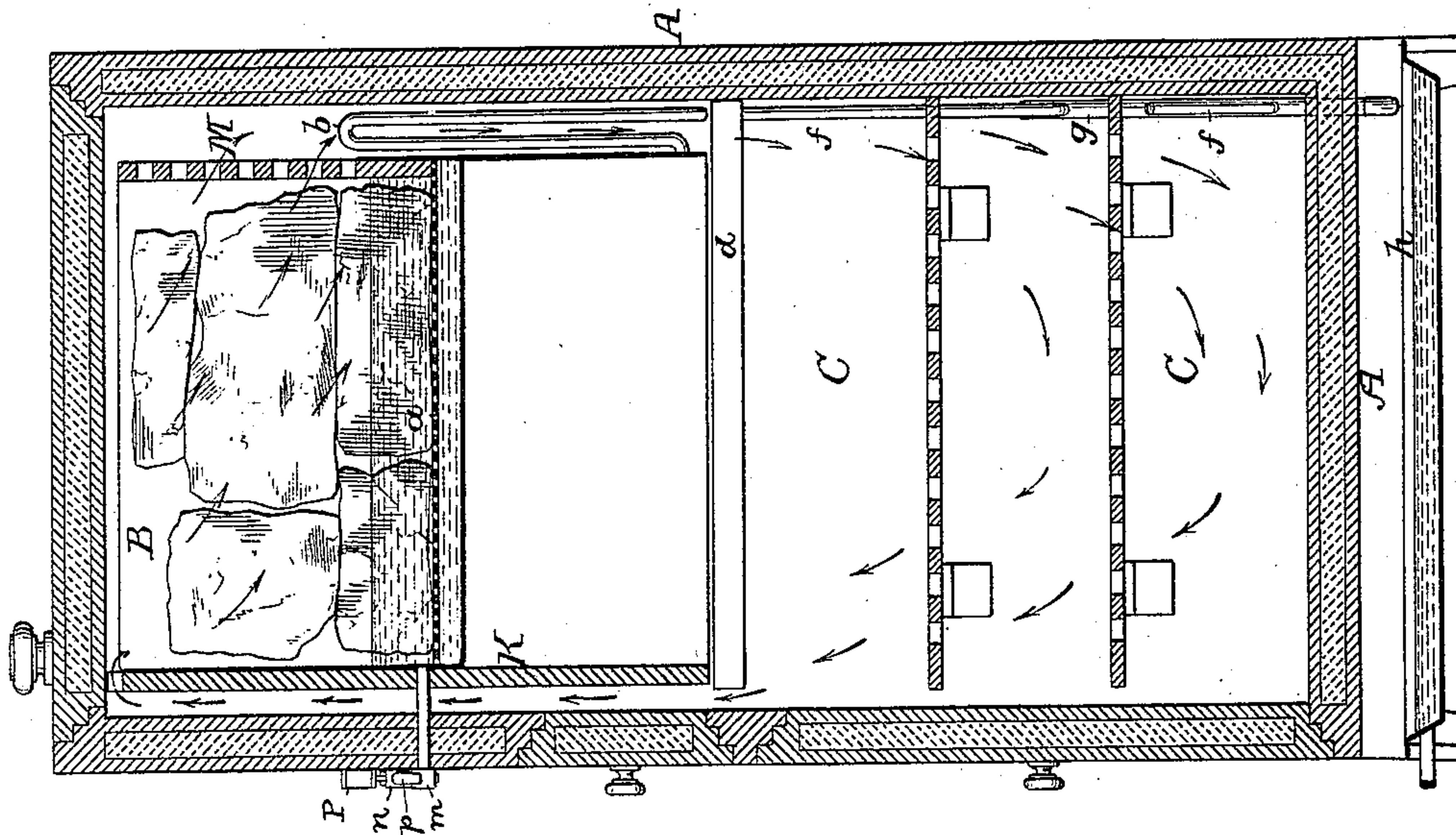
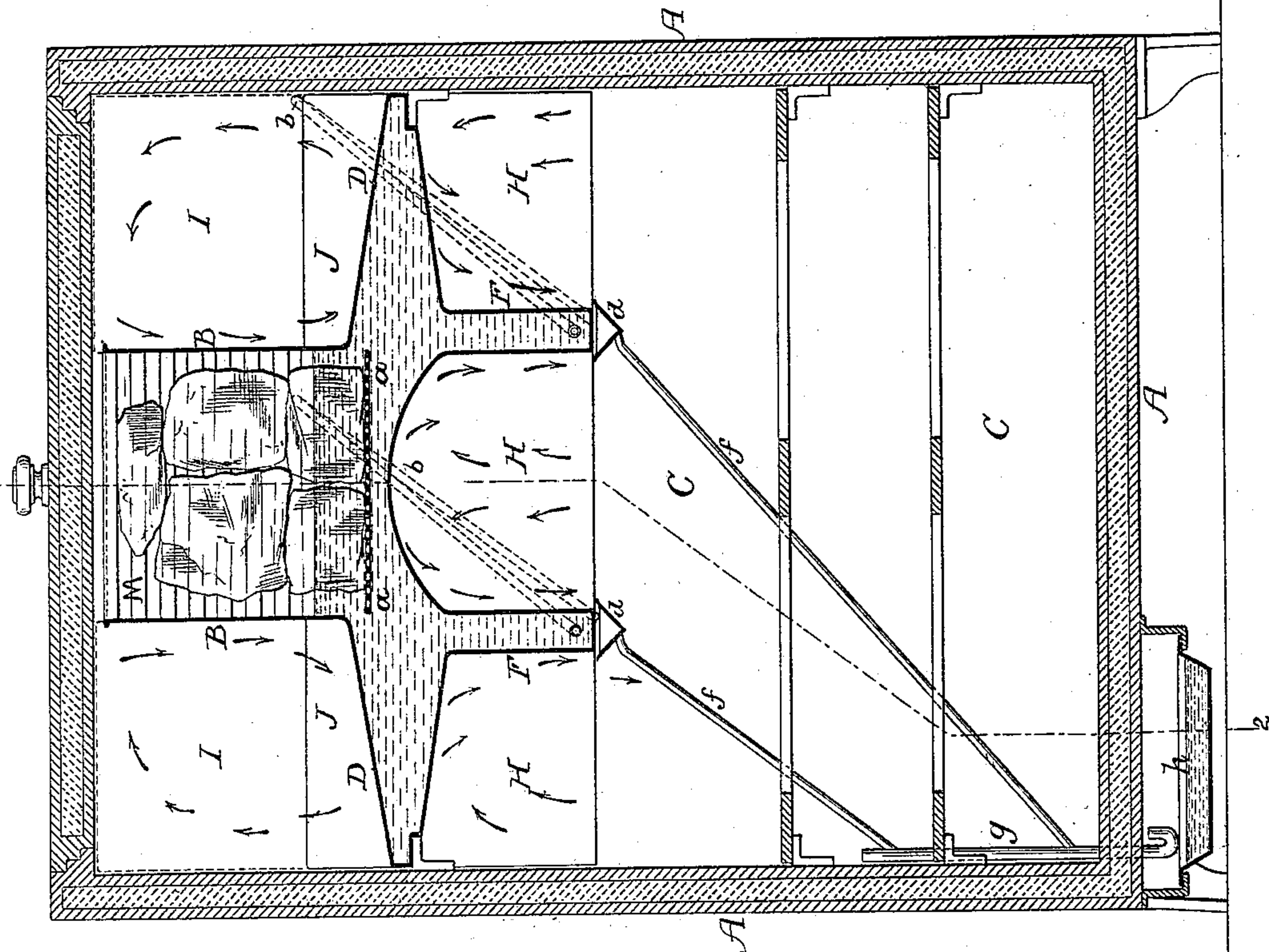


FIG. 1.



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Inventor  
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Howen and Law

(No Model.)

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FIG. 3.

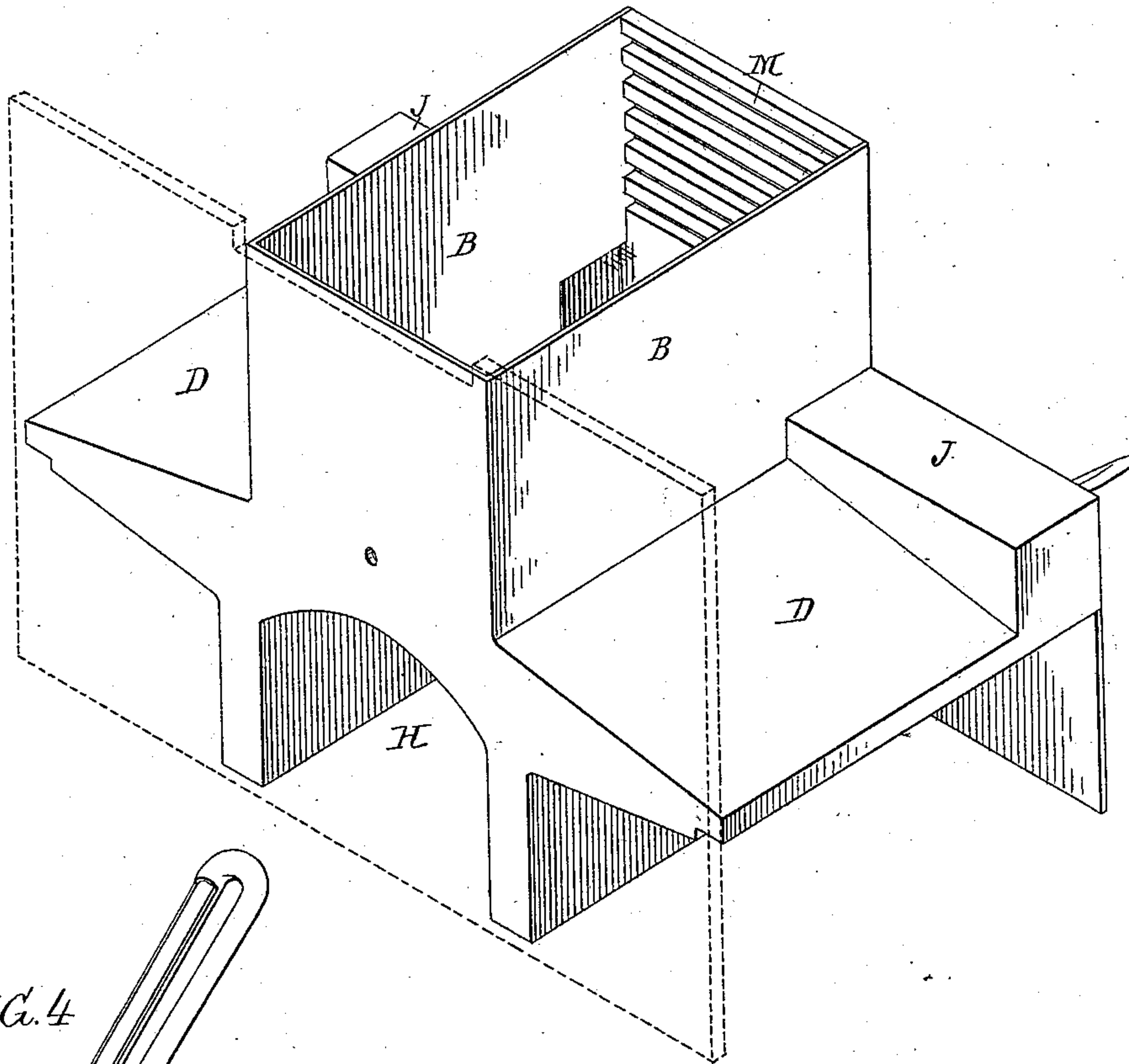


FIG. 4.

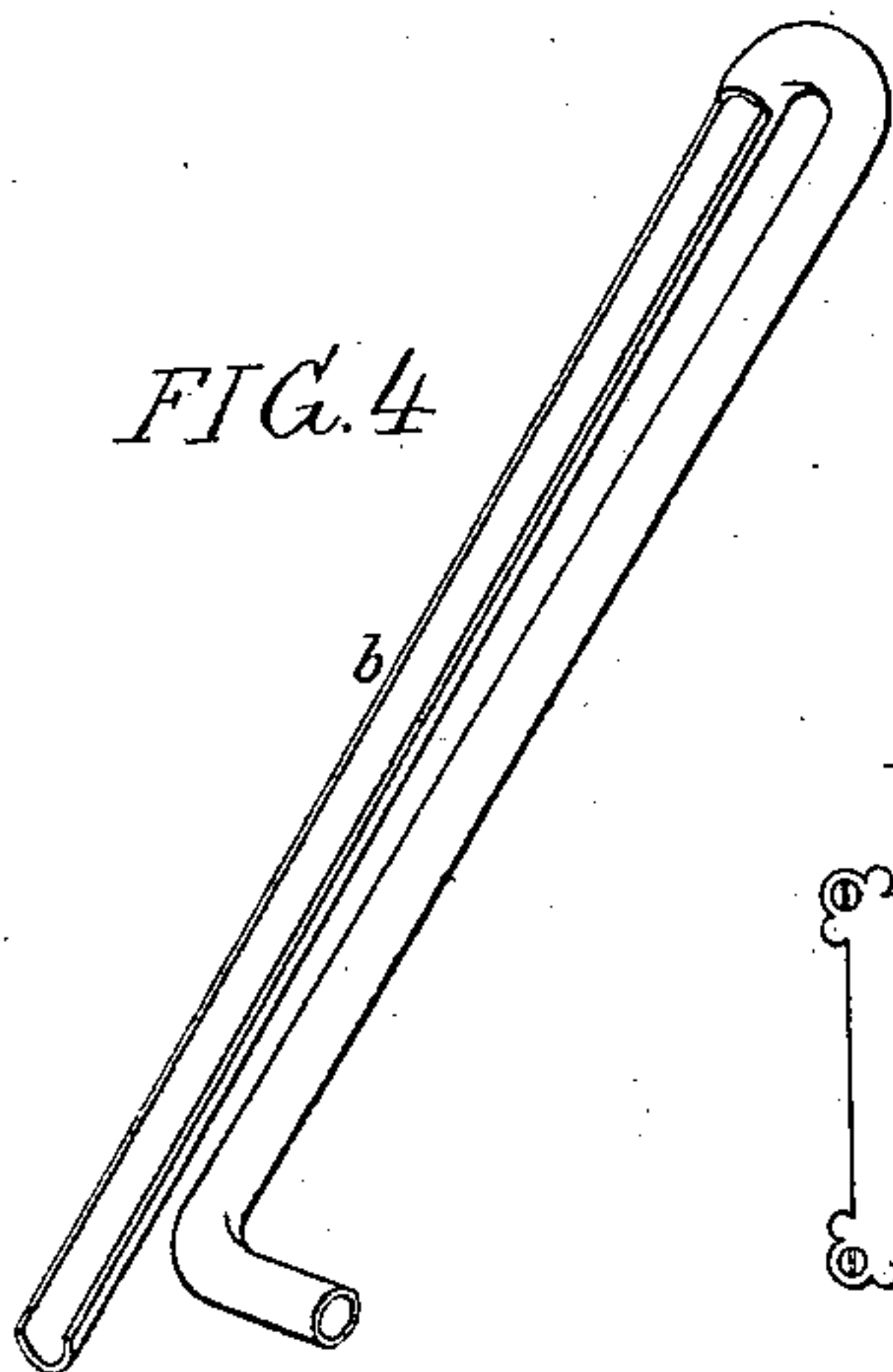


FIG. 5.

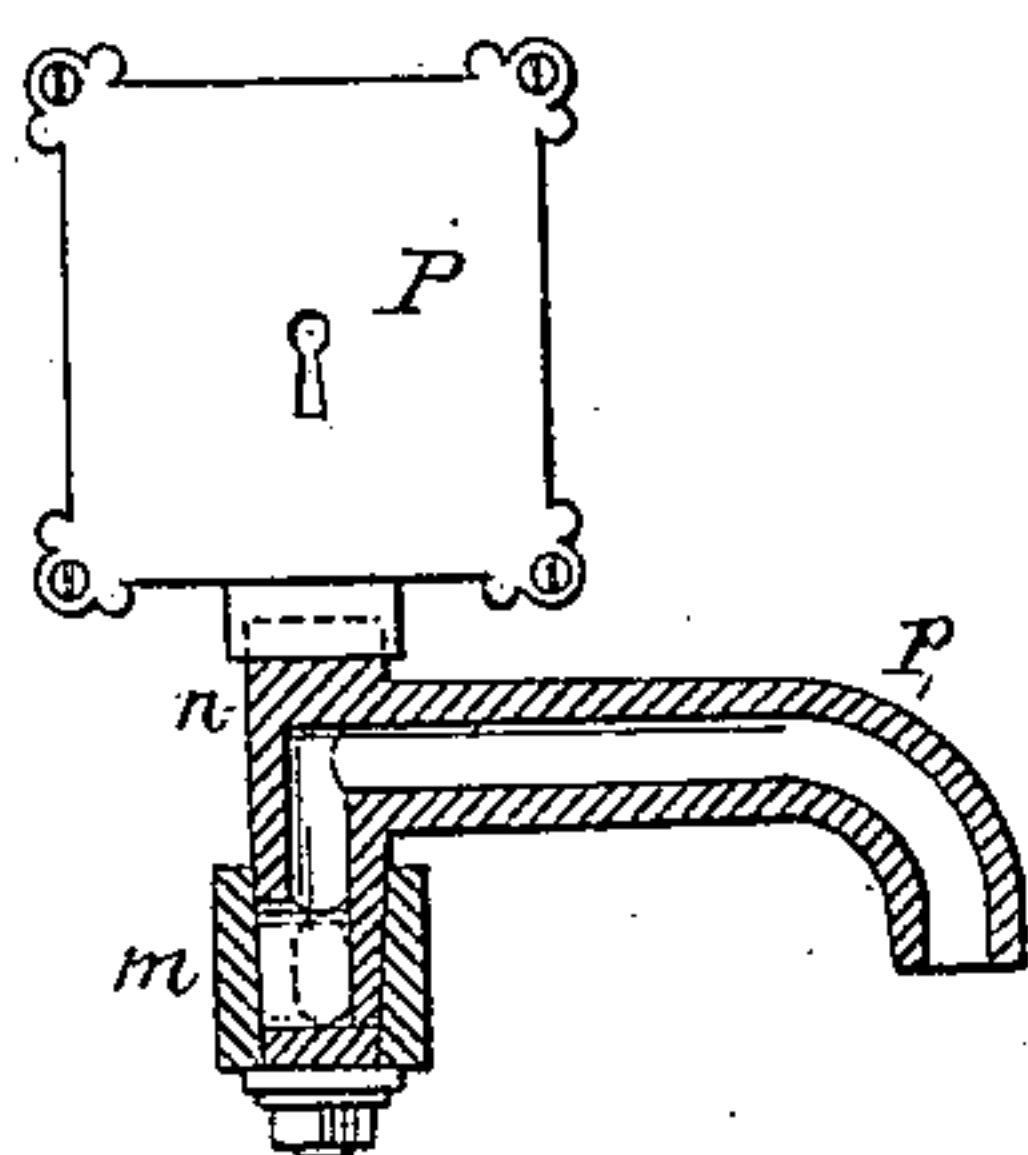


FIG. 6.

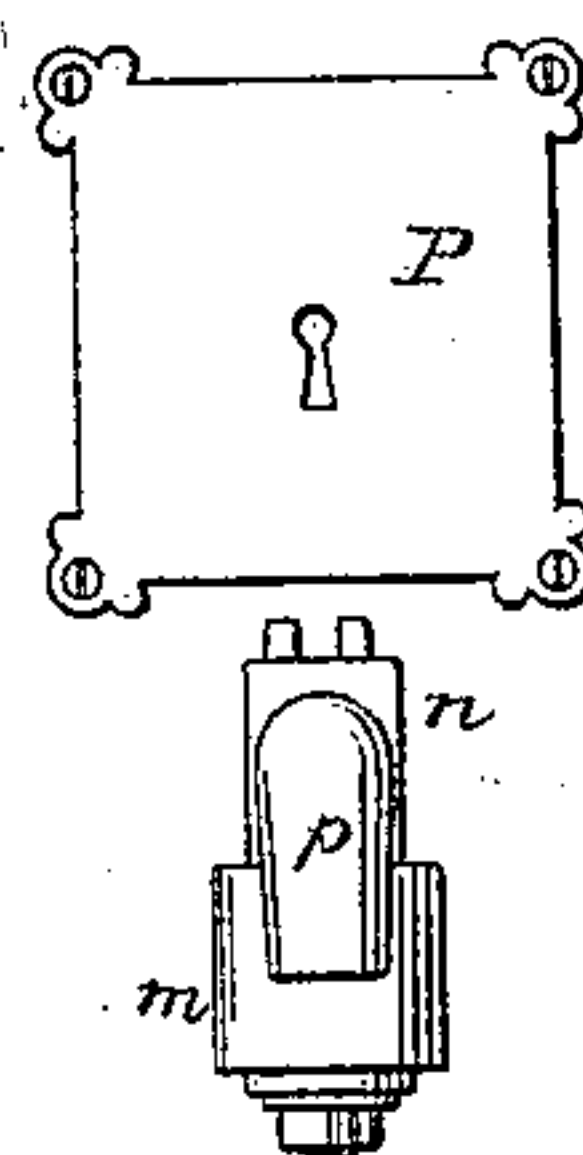
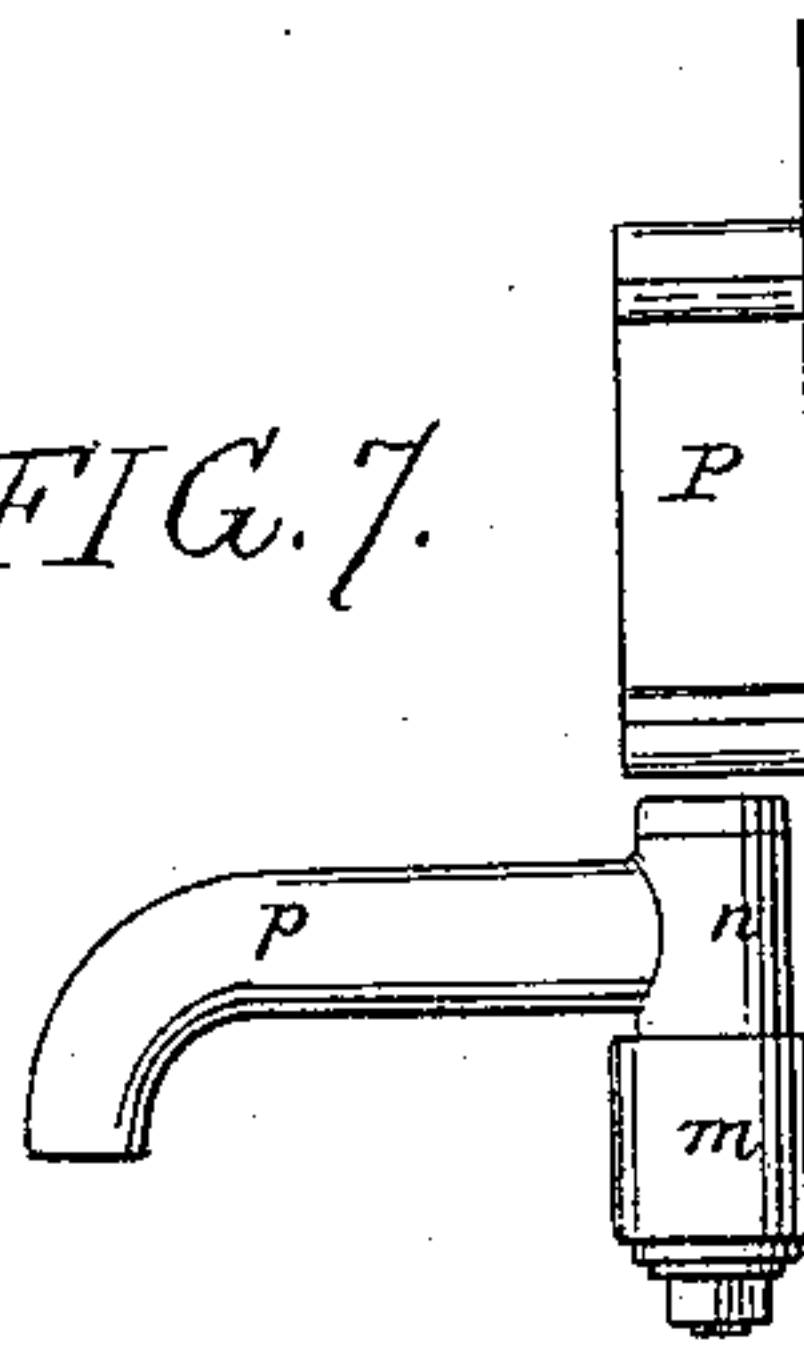


FIG. 7.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSIAH D. COLONY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## REFRIGERATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,109, dated August 24, 1886.

Application filed June 8, 1886. Serial No. 204,473. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSIAH D. COLONY, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain  
5 Improvements in Refrigerators, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of certain improvements in the construction of the receptacle for the ice and ice-water, in the construction and  
10 arrangement of the drain or drip pipes, and in the water-spigot of the refrigerator, some of the features of my invention being improvements upon the refrigerator for which I obtained Letters Patent of the United States No.  
15 330,208, November 10, 1885.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a refrigerator constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a transverse section of the same on the  
20 line 1 2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a perspective view of the refrigerating structure detached from the provision-chamber of the refrigerator; Fig. 4, a perspective view of one of the drain-pipes of the refrigerator, and Figs. 5, 6, and 7 views  
25 illustrating the construction of the faucet and the mode of locking the same in the closed position.

A is the casing of the refrigerator, which is packed with non-conducting material, and has  
30 properly-located openings, through which access may be had to the provision-chambers of the refrigerator, these openings being provided with doors, as usual.

In the upper portion of the main provision-chamber C is the refrigerating structure, which  
35 consists of an ice-box, B, having an expanded base, D, with depending legs F, this base and its legs forming a reservoir for the reception of the cold water due to the melting of the  
40 ice, and thereby materially increasing the area of surface available for cooling air. The ice is supported upon a perforated shelf, *a*, and the water-chamber of the refrigerating structure is provided with overflow-pipes *b*, the  
45 tops of which are at such a height as to maintain the level of water in the ice-box a short distance above the shelf *a*, so that the lower portion of the contents of said ice-box will be immersed. The overflow-pipes preferably com-  
50 municate with the lower portions of the legs F, so as to draw the water therefrom, instead of drawing off the water which is directly

around the ice. Each pipe *b* consists of a tube extending at an angle from the lower portion of the leg F up to the desired overflow-level, 55 the pipe being then bent abruptly and returned, so as to deliver into the tray *d*, which receives the drip-water from the leg F, these trays communicating through pipes *f* with the main discharge-pipe *g*, the trapped lower 60 end of which discharges into a tray, *h*, mounted on suitable guides or ways on the under side of the casing A, so as to be readily withdrawn for emptying or cleansing.

The rearwardly-bent portions of the pipes 65 *b*, and also the pipes *f*, are made in the form of segments open at the top, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the water flowing down the same is exposed to the air in the provision-chamber, and serves to absorb and carry off any odor 70 arising from the contents of said chamber.

Across the front of the refrigerating structure extends a plate or partition, K, Fig. 2, of wood or other non conducting material, the outline of which partition is shown by dotted 75 lines in Fig. 3, and the main circulation of air in the refrigerator is that shown by the arrows in Fig. 2, the warm air rising in front of the partition K and passing over the top of the same into the ice-box, the air, after being cooled 80 by contact with the ice, escaping through the slatted rear side, M, of said box, and falling into the lower portion of the refrigerating-chamber through the space at the rear of the box. During its descent the air is further 85 cooled by contact with the drain-pipes at the rear of the refrigerating-chamber.

Supplementary cooling-chambers H are formed by reason of the depending legs F of the refrigerating structure, and in these cham- 90 bers a secondary circulation, such as that indicated by the arrows, is caused. Provision-chambers are formed on each side of the ice-box B, or, in some cases, as in butchers' refrigerators or refrigerating-cars, the ice-box 95 may extend across the provision-chamber.

When the ice-box is of contracted width, as shown, it is preferable to provide the base D with boxes or chambers J, so as to maintain above the level of the spigot a body of water 100 sufficient for drinking purposes.

The spigot has a swinging plug, *n*, carrying the discharge-branch *p*, and adapted to a seat in the enlarged head *m* of the spigot, so that



in order to cut off the flow through the discharge-branch, the latter is turned in against the face of the refrigerator, where it is out of the way, and is not liable to be accidentally  
5 opened by contact with the garment of a person passing the refrigerator. It is desirable to lock the branch in this position, in order to prevent the opening of the spigot by children, and for this purpose I locate above the spigot  
10 a lock, P, of any desired construction, the bolt of which is adapted to a slot in the upper portion of the plug of the spigot when said spigot is turned in against the face of the refrigerator, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5; or the bolt may be  
15 otherwise arranged to engage with any moving part of the spigot, in order to lock the same in the closed position.

I claim as my invention—

20 1. The combination of the ice-receptacle and the water-chamber below the same having depending legs, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of the ice-receptacle with the expanded base having depending legs, all substantially as specified.

25 3. The combination of the ice-receptacle and its supporting-shelf, the water-chamber below the receptacle, and an overflow-pipe, the top of which extends above the ice-supporting shelf, all substantially as specified.

4. The combination of the ice-receptacle, 30 the water-chamber having depending legs, and overflow-pipes communicating with the lower portions of said depending legs, as set forth.

5. The bent overflow-pipe, one portion of 35 which is cut away, so as to form an open trough, all substantially as specified.

6. The combination of the spigot with the ice-receptacle having an expanded base, with boxes or chambers above the level of the 40 spigot, all substantially as specified.

7. The combination of the spigot with a lock, the bolt of which engages with and retains the movable portion of the spigot when the latter is closed, all substantially as speci- 45 fied.

8. The combination of the spigot having a turning plug with discharge-branch, and the lock having a bolt adapted to engage with said plug, as set forth. 50

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSIAH D. COLONY.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM D. CONNER,  
HARRY SMITH.