(No Model.)

J. WEITZ & H. KLASSERT.

REFRIGERATOR.

No. 362,690. Patented May 10, 1887.

Fig. 1.

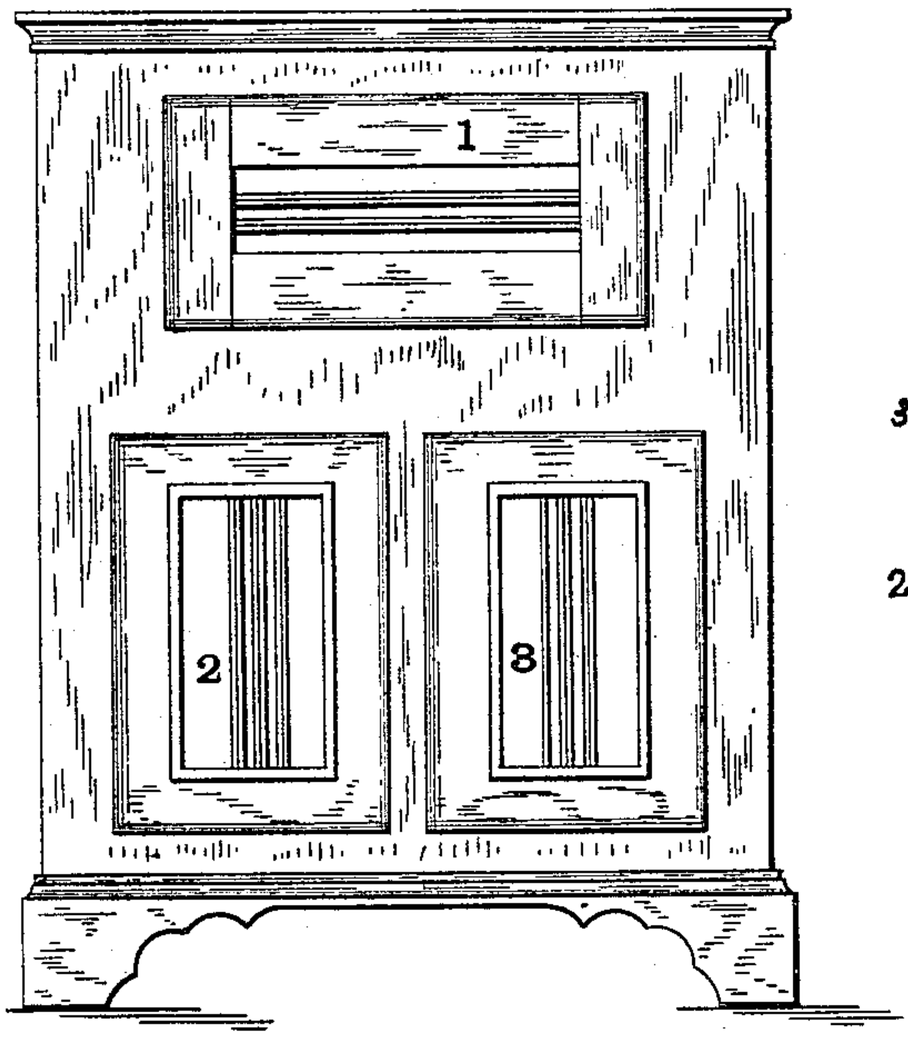


Fig. 2.

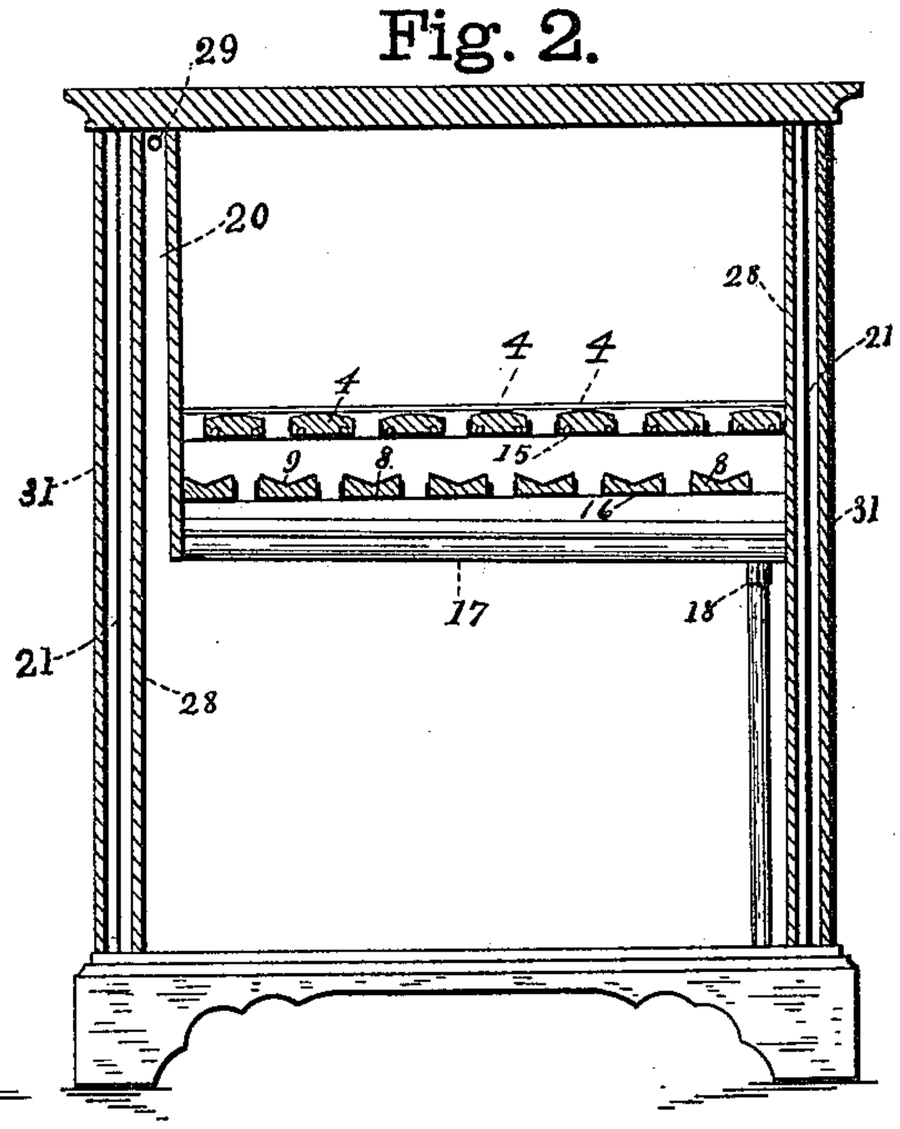


Fig. 3.

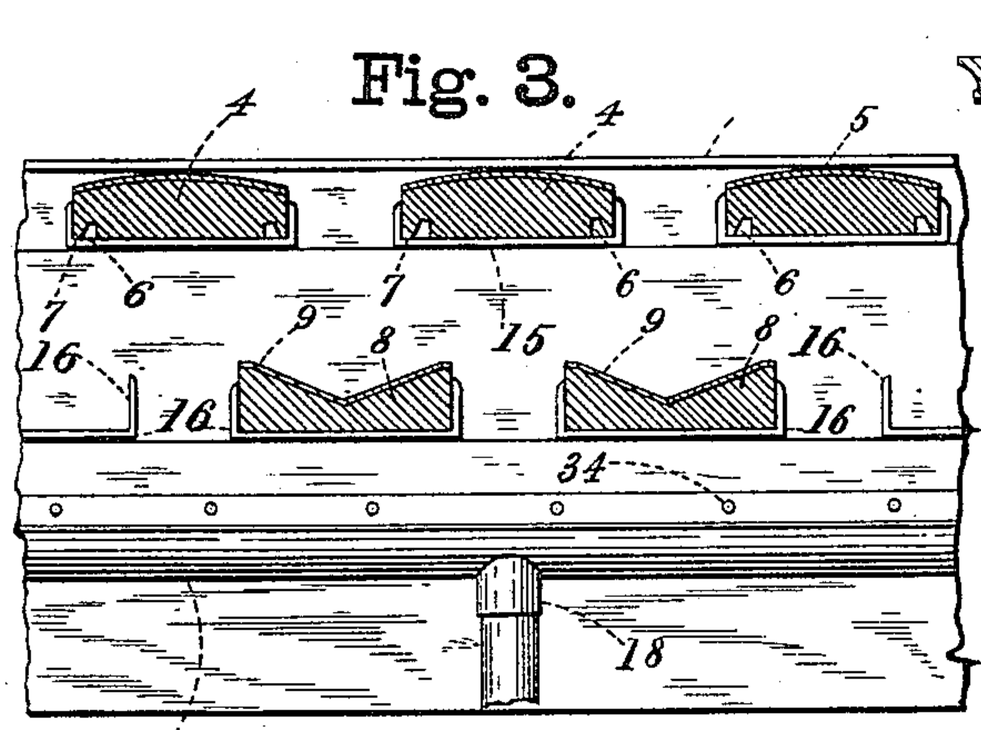


Fig. 4.

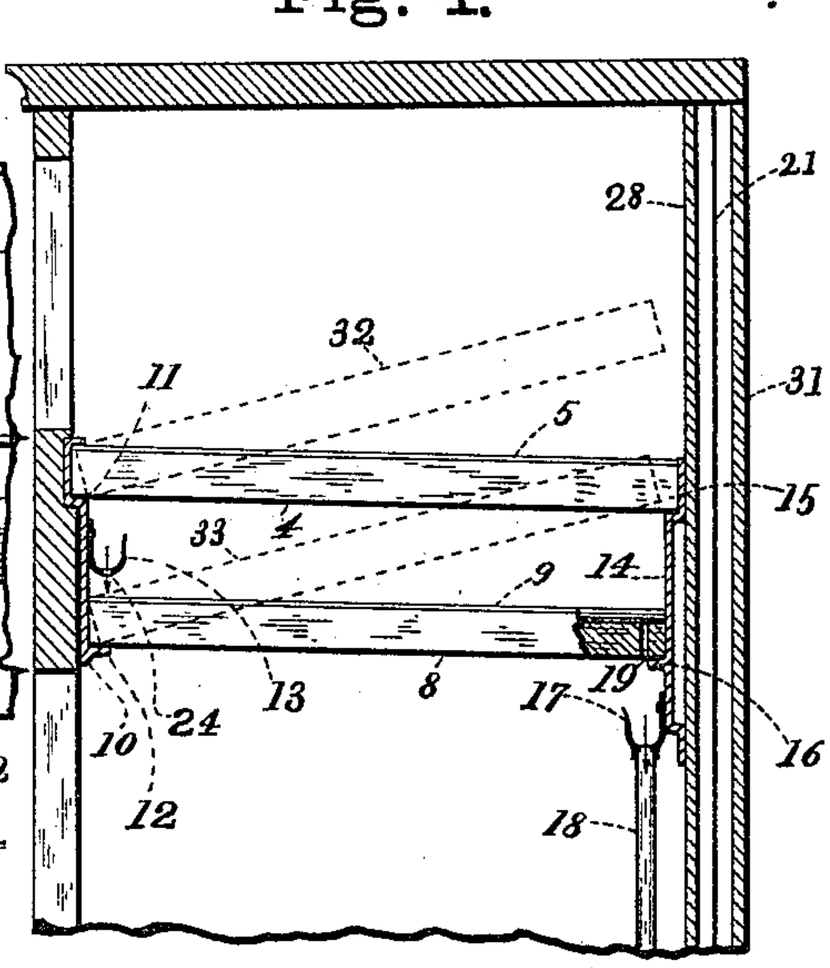
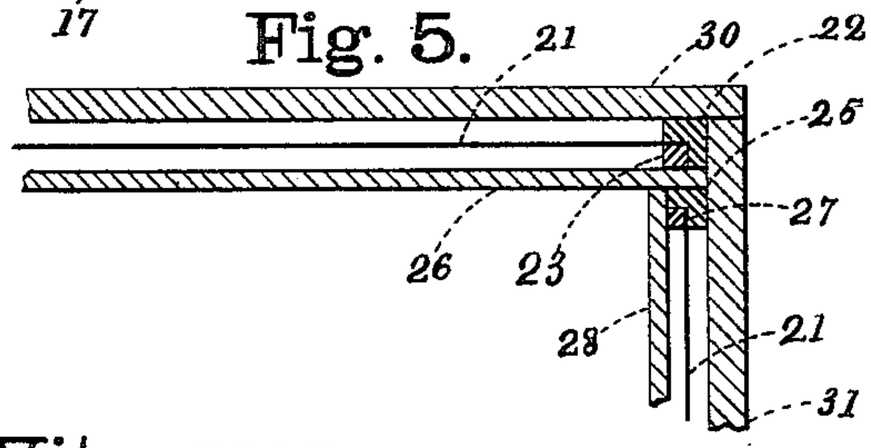


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB WEITZ AND HENRY KLASSERT, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

REFRIGERATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,690, dated May 10, 1887.

Application filed September 30, 1886. Serial No. 214,933. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JACOB WEITZ and HENRY KLASSERT, both citizens of the United States, residing in Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Refrigerators, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to certain improvements in the ice-chamber, whereby the bars composing said chamber are made easily removable, so that they can be conveniently taken out to be cleaned and as easily returned, and so that the cold air has a free passage down through the openings between the removable bars composing the ice-chamber floor.

Our invention relates, further, to the form and construction of the bars forming the ice-chamber floor, and other details of construction, all of which will be fully and clearly hereinafter described, shown, and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the refrigerator; Fig. 2, a central vertical section. Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional elevation, showing an end view of the bars and a front view of the rear cast-iron plate, to which they are secured and made readily removable. Fig. 4 represents a transverse section through a portion of the refrigerator, showing a side elevation of the removable bars composing the ice-chamber floor, and a cross-section of the cast-iron supporting-plates for the bars; and Fig. 5 is a horizontal section through a portion of a refrigerator, showing the construction of the parts for holding the water-proof paper or plate between the two air-spaces.

In Fig. 1, 1 represents the ice-chamber door, and 2 and 3 the provision-chamber doors, all made in the usual way. The upper bars, forming the ice-floor, may or may not have a covering, 5, of sheet metal. The under sides of the bars 4 are provided with two longitudinal grooves, 6, running their whole length. This construction leaves a narrow outer edge, 7, which prevents the water dripping down from the ice from spreading over the under side or bottom of the bar. The lower bars, 8, are made in the form of troughs or gutters lined with sheet metal, 9.

At the front of the refrigerator is a plate, 10, (see Fig. 4,) made of cast-iron and secured to the front wall by means of screws, or in any well-known way. On this plate 10 is a series of projections, 11, cast in one piece with it, and adapted to receive the ends of the bars 4 and hold them in position and from moving sidewise, and also another series of projections, 12, adapted to receive the ends of the lower bars, 8. Just under the bars 4, attached to this cast-iron plate by solder or rivets, is a trough, 13, adapted to receive the dripping from the bars 4, that may from any cause come down and carry it through the hole 24 to the troughs or bars 8. At the back of the refrigerator, secured to the back wall, is another plate, 14, having projections 15 and 16, adapted to receive and hold the opposite ends of the bars 4 and 8 and keep them in position.

Below the bars 8 is attached to the plate 14 by rivets (or solder) a trough, 17, adapted to receive the dripping from the troughs or bars 8, from which it is conducted away to the waste-pipe 18, the bars 8 each being provided with holes 19 at their lower ends to permit the water to drop through. (See Fig. 4, where enough of one bar 8 is broken away to show one of these holes.)

It will be seen by reference to Fig. 4 that these plates 10 and 14 are so formed that the bars 8 are shorter than the bars 4. This construction permits them to be easily put in place or removed for cleaning or for other purposes. By this means all parts of the refrigerator may be readily removed, and thereby be got at and cleaned.

20 represents the warm air flue, and 29 is the outlet.

In Fig. 5 we have shown how the water-proof paper, 21, is secured in place. In the corners of the refrigerator, against the outer walls, 30 and 31, is placed a post or bar, 22, having a rabbet or groove. By sawing out the strip 23 the paper, 21, is now put in position and the same strip, 23, put back in place—the same place it was taken from—and fastened with nails or the equivalent thereof. The paper, 21, is se-

cured on the other sides in the same way, a post, 25, being fixed in the corner against the inside wall 26 and the paper secured by a strip, 27. Afterward the inside wall 28 is securely fastened in place.

This construction saves wood, and is easily and quickly done.

We claim as our invention—

In a refrigerator, a series of removable bars, 4, forming the ice-chamber floor, and a series of removable metal-lined trough-bars, 8, adapted to receive the dripping from the ice, in combination with the front and back plates, 10 and 14, provided with the projecting pieces 11, 12, 15, and 16, the troughs 13 and 17, and conducting-pipe 18, substantially as and for the purposes described.

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