

(No Model.)

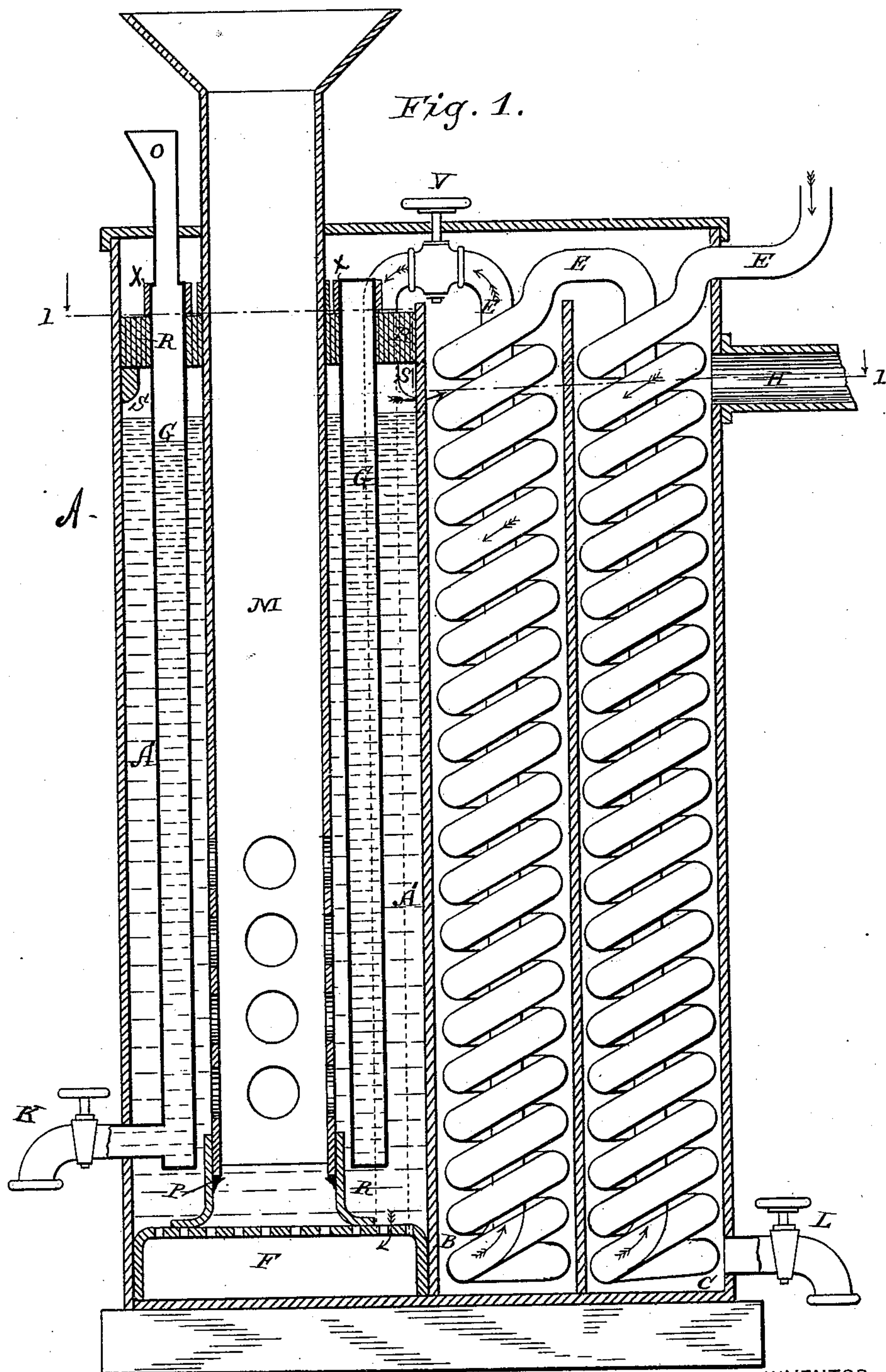
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. C. ROSSI.

MACHINE FOR MANUFACTURING ICE AND FOR COOLING PURPOSES.

No. 397,820.

Patented Feb. 12, 1889.



WITNESSES,

E. A. Newman,
C. M. Newman,

INVENTOR,

James C. Rossi.

By *his* Attorneys

Baldwin Hopkins & Beighton.

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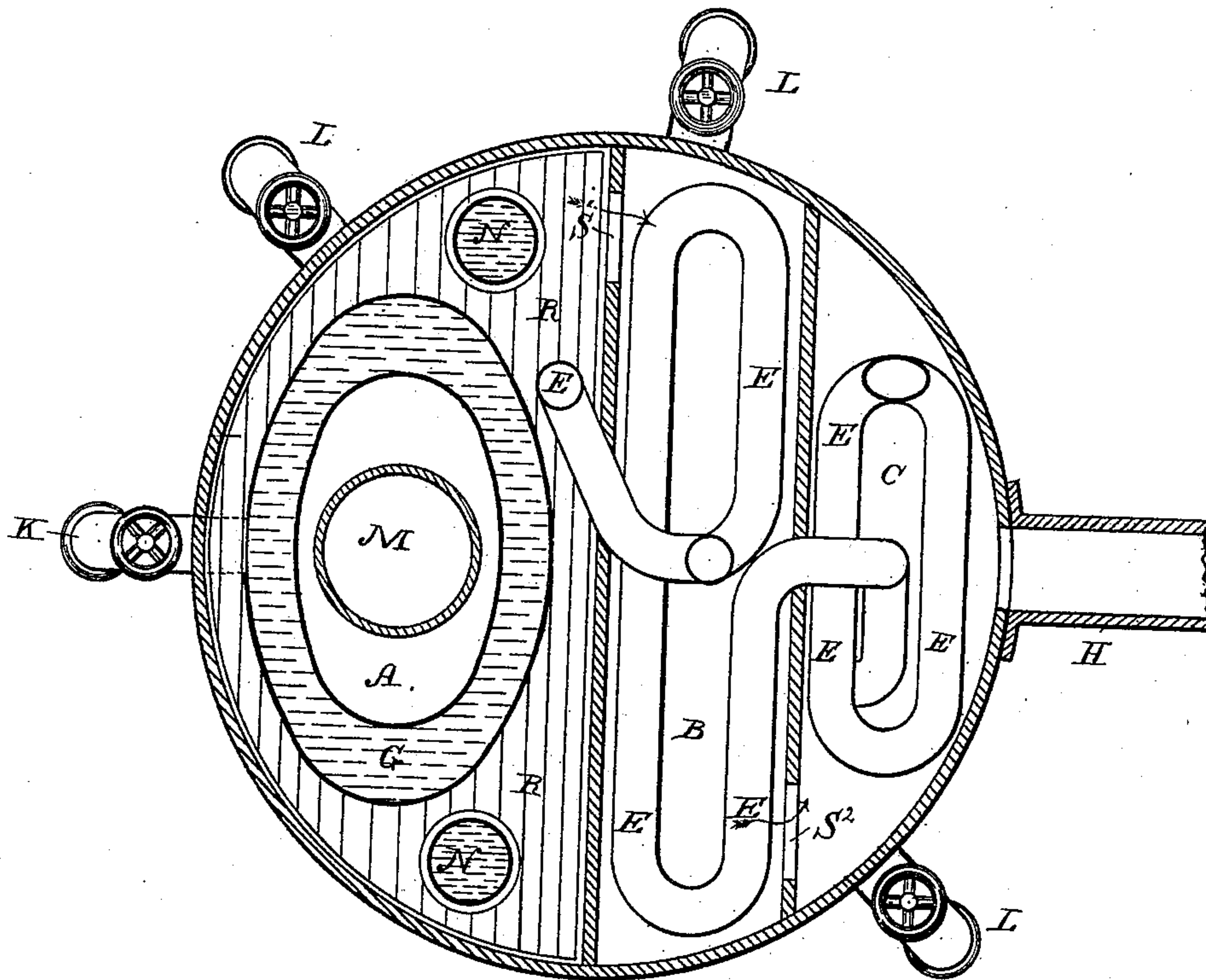
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Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES CAMILLE ROSSI, OF PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO JOHN T. FARGASON, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

MACHINE FOR MANUFACTURING ICE AND FOR COOLING PURPOSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 397,820, dated February 12, 1889.

Application filed June 9, 1886. Serial No. 204,575. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES CAMILLE ROSSI, of Perth Amboy, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Manufacturing Ice and for Cooling Purposes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My improved machine works upon the general principle set forth in my United States patent, No. 300,133, dated June 10, 1884, so far as the idea of utilizing the cold solution after it has left the refrigerator is concerned.

My object is to produce a simple, economical, convenient apparatus, which may be of varying sizes and capacity, to be used mainly for cooling water, but capable of operating continuously and producing ice, if desired.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical central section; and Fig. 2 is a transverse section along the line 1 1, shown partly in plan, of Fig. 1.

A indicates a vessel divided into three compartments, A', B, and C, A' being the cooler or freezer, and B and C the economizers or feed-water-cooling compartments.

M indicates a salt-feeder within the vessel A', provided with a hopper at the top and resting below on any suitable support, P, upon a false bottom, F. This salt-feeder is provided with openings near its bottom.

R indicates the can-holder, supported upon a ledge, S, or the like.

G indicates a pure-water vessel, supported upon the can-holder by shoulders or projections X, and similar projections are shown surrounding the salt-feeder and resting on the can-holder.

In the form illustrated the cold-water vessel is circular or elliptical in cross-section; but it might be angular or in any other suitable form, surrounding the salt-feeder, or it might be in two or more parts connected by pipe, according to preference. The form shown, however, is deemed most convenient for a water-cooler.

E indicates an inlet-pipe coiled or convoluted for the supply of water to the vessel A', as indicated by the arrows and the dotted lines within the vessel A'.

F indicates a space underneath the false bottom which holds up the salt-feeder.

The arrow at S' indicates the overflow-opening from vessel A' to compartment B, and the arrow at S² indicates the overflow-opening from the compartment B to compartment C.

H indicates the overflow-pipe leading from compartment C to an evaporator or any suitable vessel. (Not shown.)

K indicates a cock for drawing water from the vessel G, and O a funnel for supplying drinking-water to be cooled.

L indicates cocks for emptying the three compartments A B C. Of course the pipe E is to be supplied from the hydrant or reservoir with water under pressure; but this is not illustrated.

V indicates a cock for cutting off the water-supply in pipe E.

The operation is as follows: A suitable salt being supplied in the hopper and salt-feeder, and the water-vessel G being in place and filled with water, the cock V is opened to permit the flow of water through the pipe E into the bottom of the vessel A', where it comes in contact with the salt, which it dissolves, producing a low temperature. The solution rises in the vessel A', overflows into vessel B, and, after filling that vessel, again overflows into vessel C, and finally, if the supply is kept up, overflows through pipe H. Compartment C might be omitted and the final overflow be made from compartment B. The overflow in compartments B and C serves to cool the water-supply in pipe E. As soon as the overflow in pipe H commences, ordinarily the cock V will be closed, so as to stop the waste.

By this machine or cooler the water in vessel G will be properly cooled, the supply of salt and salt solution being regulated according to the temperature desired to be produced. This machine might be used for making ice as well as for cooling water by providing a suitable ice can or cans, N N, supported by the can-holder R within the freezer A', as shown in Fig. 2.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

An ice-making device consisting of a vessel having an outlet-pipe near the top, a central vertical partition therein apertured near its top, a plate or can-holder upon one side of
5 said partition, carrying a salt-feeder, a water-receptacle surrounding the same and the freezing-cans, the connected pipe-coils for the incoming water upon the other side of said partition, extending from top to bottom of
10 the vessel, and delivering through a perforated plate at the bottom of the salt-feeder,

and a vertical partition having an overflow-aperture near its top and separating said coils from each other, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

15

JAMES CAMILLE ROSSI.

Witnesses:

ALFRED EUCLID POIRIER,
JAMES LEWIS COMPTON.