

(No Model.)

T. H. WEIRICH.
REFRIGERATOR.

No. 424,744.

Patented Apr. 1, 1890.

Fig. 1.

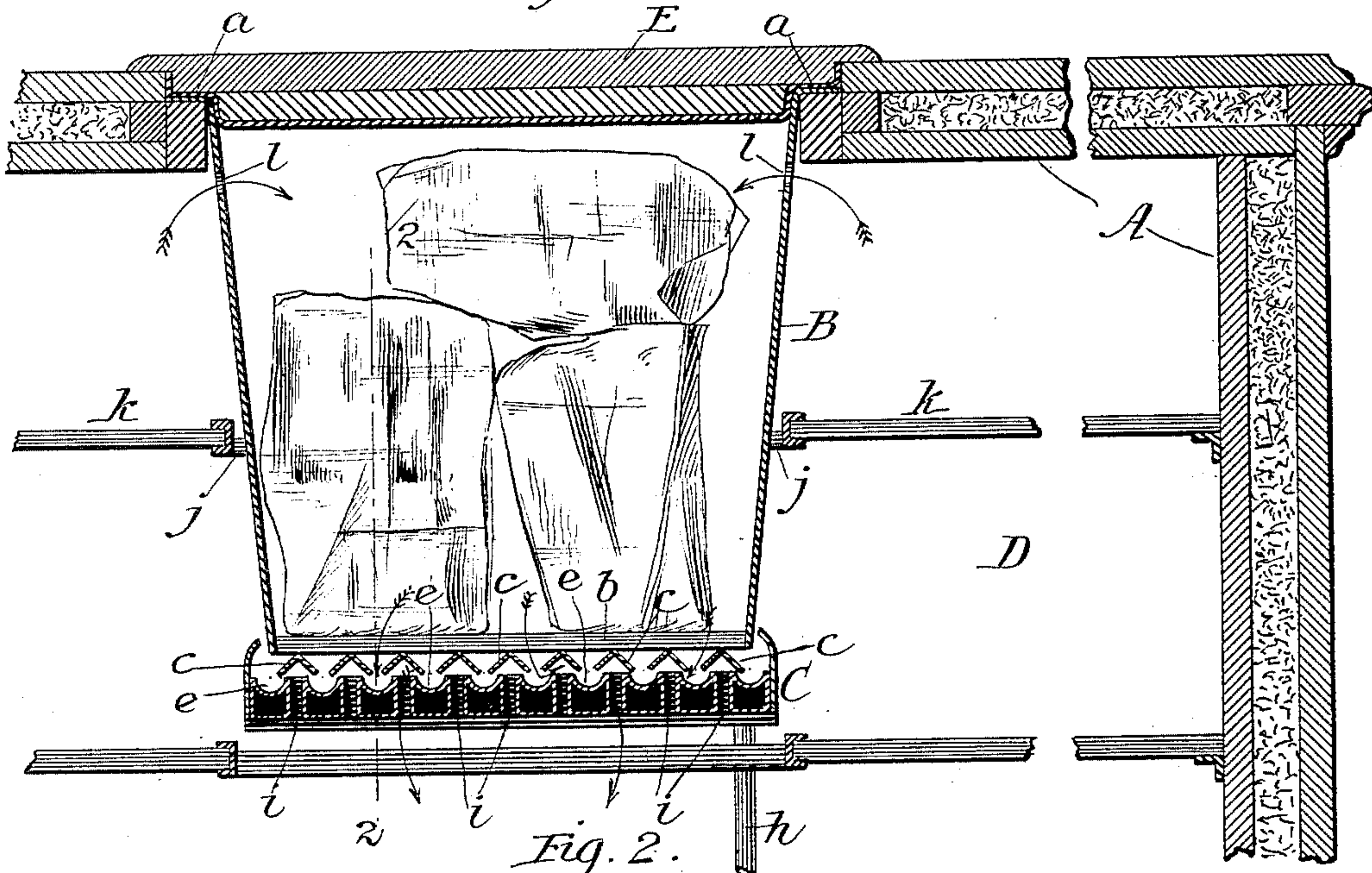


Fig. 2.

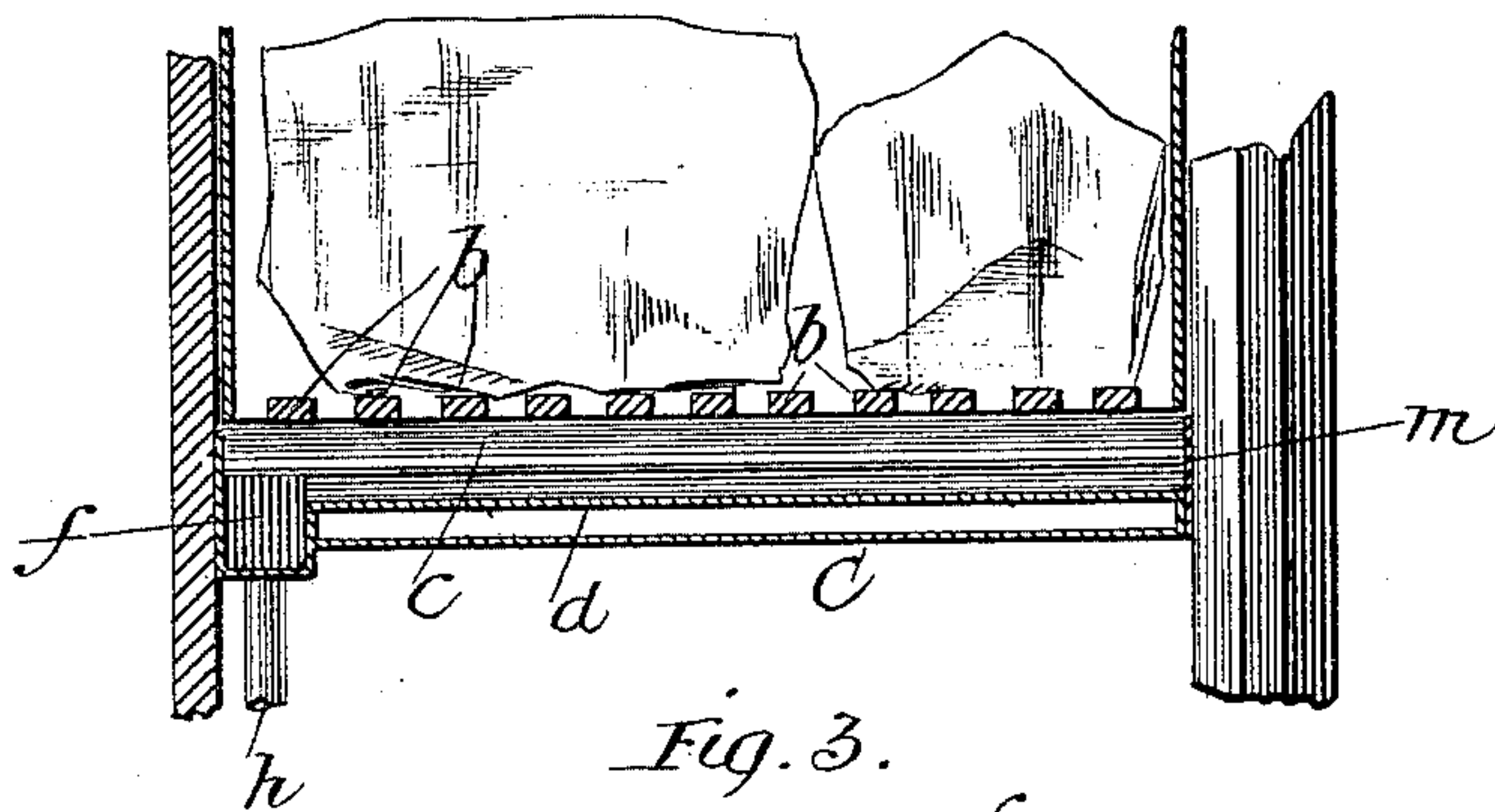
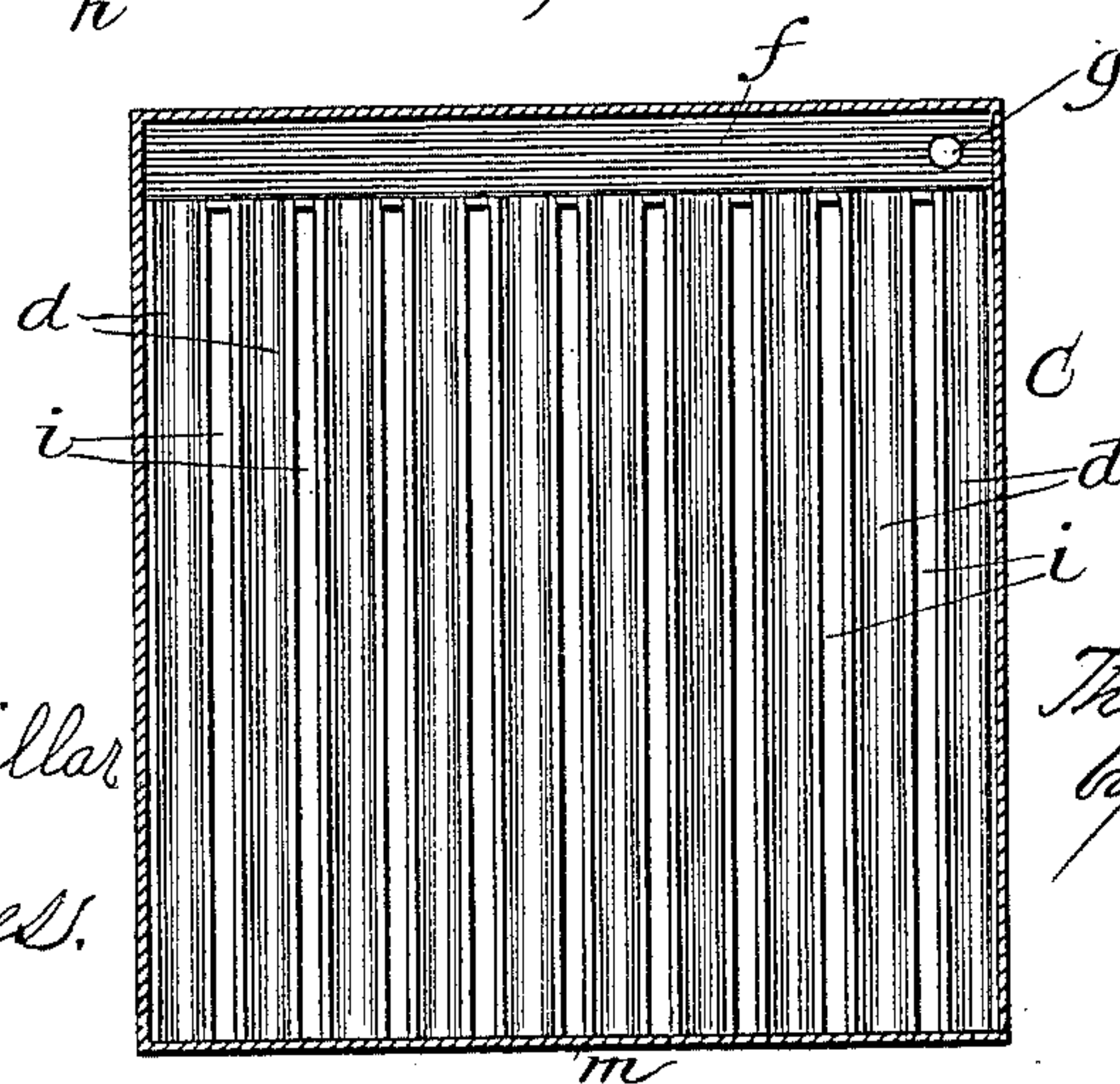


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
Robert A. Millar
Harry T. Jones.

Inventor:
Thomas H. Weirich
by West & Bond
Atty's.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS H. WEIRICH, OF MONROE, WISCONSIN.

REFRIGERATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,744, dated April 1, 1890.

Application filed August 15, 1889. Serial No. 320,911. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS H. WEIRICH, residing at Monroe, in the county of Green and State of Wisconsin, and a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Refrigerators, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through a portion of a refrigerator provided with my improvements. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken at line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of my improved water-pan with the angular pieces over the air-spaces removed.

This invention has for its object to provide a refrigerator with a removable ice-receptacle and a drip-pan for catching the water from the ice-receptacle, which pan consists of a number of long narrow pans which receive the water, and a channel into which the water from the narrow pans flows, spaces being left between the long narrow pans, through which cold air from the ice-receptacle can pass into the provision-chamber, suitable strips being provided over the air-spaces to prevent the entrance of water therein, which I accomplish as illustrated in the drawings, and hereinafter described. That which I claim as new will be set forth in the claim.

In the drawings, A represents a refrigerator-casing.

B represents the ice-receptacle, made of galvanized iron or other suitable material. It is supported at its upper end by having a small portion of each of its sides at the top turned over to form a flange *a*, which rests upon a shoulder on the upper part of the case A, as shown. The bottom of the receptacle B consists of a number of cross-strips *b*, placed a short distance apart.

C is a drip-pan, of galvanized iron or other suitable material, which can be supported in any suitable manner beneath the ice-receptacle B. It consists of a number of long narrow pans *d*, extending from the front wall *m* to within a short distance of the rear wall, and a channel *f*, extending in a direction at right angles to the direction of the narrow pans *d*. The rear end of each of these narrow pans *d* does not extend up quite as high as its opposite end, as shown at *e*, to allow water that

accumulates in the narrow pans *d* to flow into the channel *f*, from which it can flow through a hole *g* into a suitable discharge-pipe *h* to an ordinary drip-pan beneath the refrigerator, as usual.

i are spaces between the narrow pans *d*, through which spaces cold air can pass from the ice-receptacle B to the provision-chamber.

Secured to the front and rear of the pan C at its upper edge are a number of angular pieces *c*, of metal or other suitable material, which lie against or immediately beneath the bottom strips *b* of the ice-receptacle. The strips *b* and pieces *c* are at right angles to each other. The pieces *c* are directly above the air-spaces *i* and prevent the water from the ice-receptacle from entering such spaces.

j is a light metallic frame secured to the front and rear of the inside of the case A, on which frame the inner ends of shelves *k* can rest. This frame *j* surrounds the ice-receptacle.

D is the upper portion of the provision-chamber.

E is a door over the ice-receptacle.

l are air-holes in the sides of the ice-receptacle.

In use ice is to be placed in the receptacle B, as usual, and as the ice melts the water will drip through the openings between the strips *b* onto the inclined faces of the pieces *c*, which will direct it into the long narrow pans *d*. When the water in these narrow pans *d* has risen to the edges of their rear or inner end walls, (which, as shown at *c*, are lower than the opposite end walls,) it will flow into the channel *f* and escape through the pipe *h* into a drip-pan beneath the refrigerator, as usual, or elsewhere, as the pipe may lead. Air in the provision-chamber will pass into the ice-receptacle B through the holes *l* and will pass down and out between the bottom strips *b* and through the spaces *i* into the provision-chamber, coming in contact in its passage with the cold water which accumulates in the long narrow pans *d*. The cold water in these narrow pans thus aids very materially in keeping the air in the provision-chamber at a very low temperature and renders the use of a large quantity of ice in the receptacle B unnecessary.

The ice-receptacle can be easily removed from the case A for cleaning and other purposes, and when removed access can be readily had to the pan C for any purpose through
5 the door or doors of the provision-chamber.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

In a refrigerator, the combination of a casing A, the ice-receptacle B, the drip-pan C,
10 composed of a number of long narrow pans *d* with air-spaces *i* between them, a channel *f*,

connected with the pan C and located at one end of and at right angles to the pans *d*, and angular pieces *c*, secured to the front and rear upper edges of the pan C and over the spaces *i*, substantially as and for the purposes specified. 15

THOMAS H. WEIRICH.

Witnesses:

E. LUDLOW,
STEPHEN MILLER.