

No. 665,885.

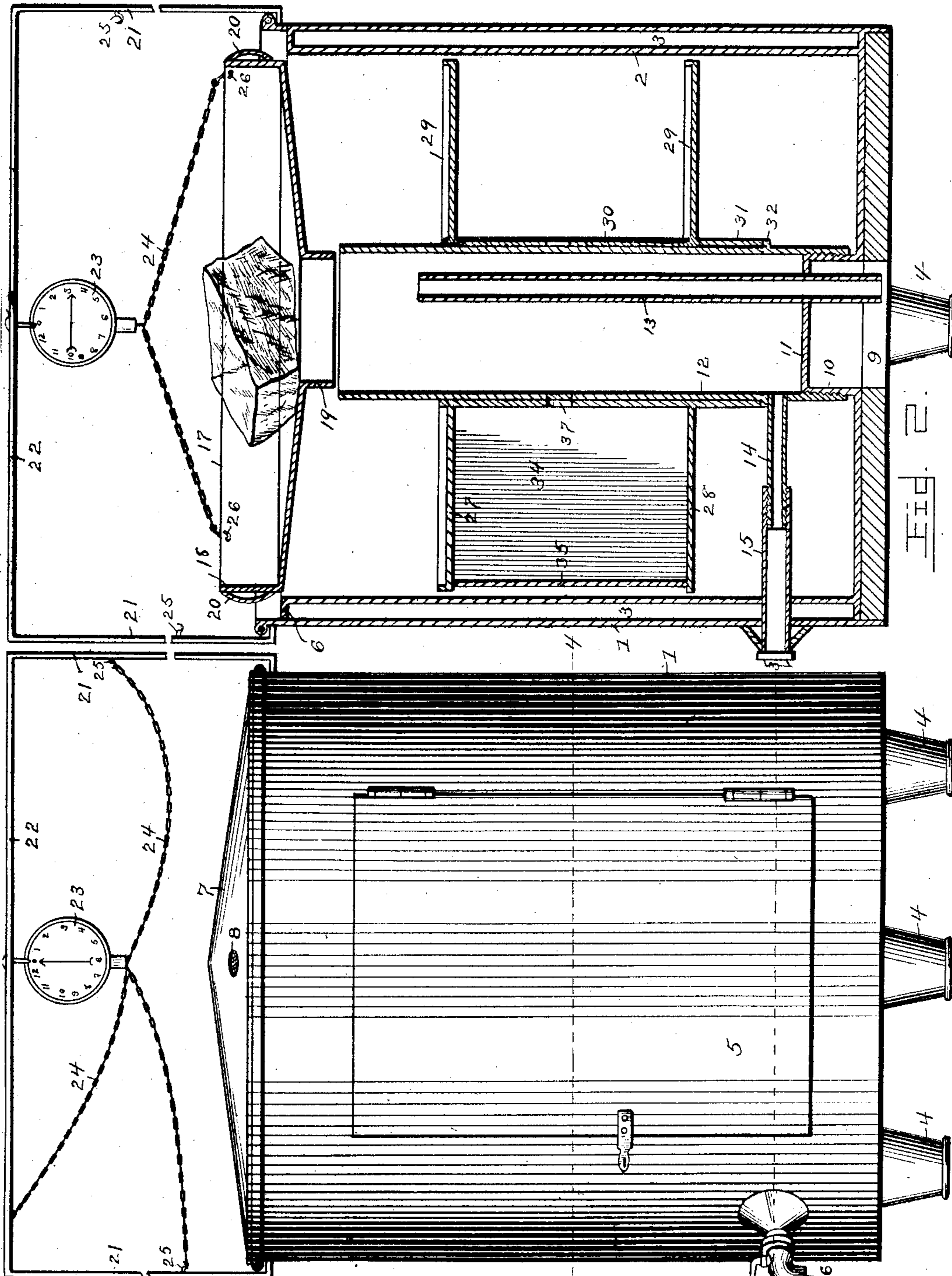
Patented Jan. 15, 1901.

L. DE VEAU.
REFRIGERATOR.

(Application filed Apr. 21, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses

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Fig. 4

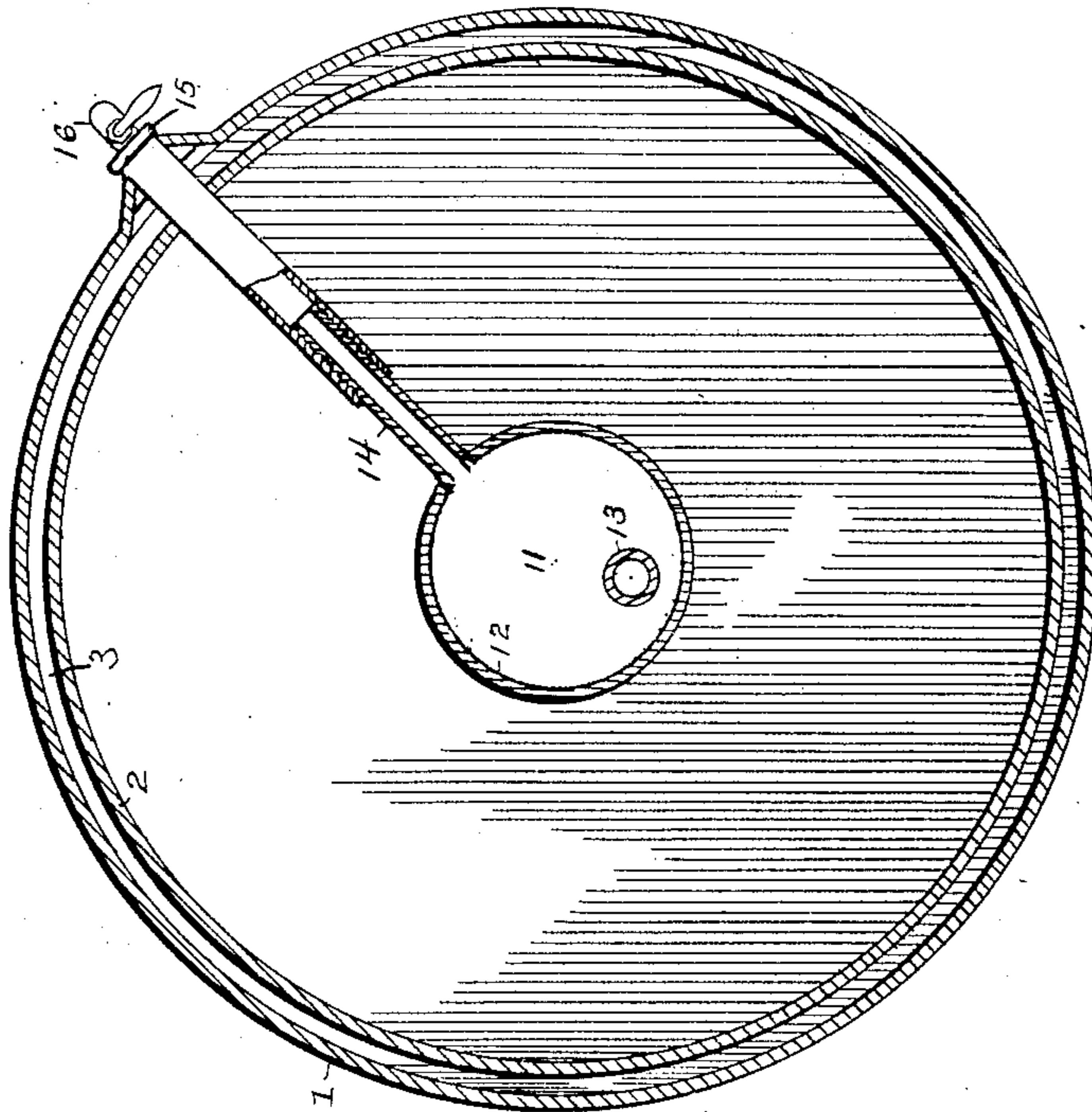
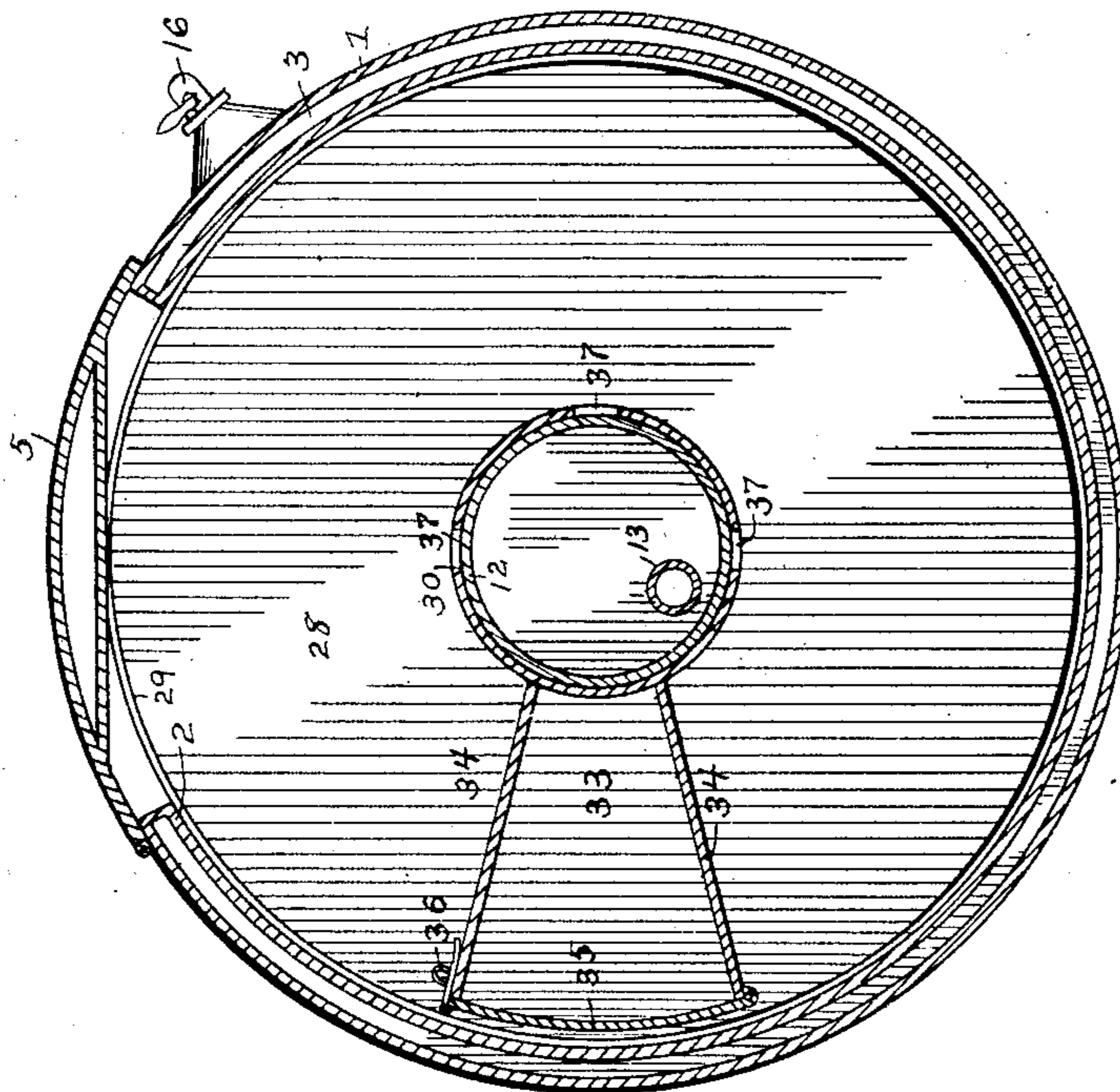


Fig. 5



Witnesses
F. G. Campbell
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Louis De Veau, Inventor.
By His Attorneys.

[Signature]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS DE VEAU, OF URBANA, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
STEPHEN MCGRAW, OF SAME PLACE.

REFRIGERATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 665,885, dated January 15, 1901.

Application filed April 21, 1900. Serial No. 13,786. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS DE VEAU, a citizen of the United States, residing at Urbana, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Refrigerator, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to refrigerators, and has for one object to provide an improved device of this class which is arranged for convenient access to the articles of food contained thereby, and the ice-water is disposed so as to have the maximum cooling effect and at the same time is maintained in a clean state and arranged to be drawn off for drinking purposes.

A further object resides in the provision of an improved waste-pipe which is designed to permit of the accumulation of a predetermined quantity of ice-water and also to prevent an overflow of the latter into the interior of the provision portion of the refrigerator.

It is also designed to provide the refrigerator with an improved weighing device, so that the ice may be conveniently weighed within the refrigerator and without removing any of the parts thereof.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the improved refrigerator. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a similar view taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1.

Corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings are designated by like characters of reference.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates the body or outer shell of the refrigerator, and 2 an inner shell or lining to form an intermediate space 3, which is filled

with a heat-non-conducting filling or packing of any preferred character. This body is supported upon suitable feet 4 in the usual manner. In one side of the body there is provided a door 5, whereby access may be had to the interior of the refrigerator. As best shown in Fig. 2, the inner shell or lining forms an annular shoulder 6, which is designed to support the cover or lid 7, which is provided with a suitable screen-covered vent-opening 8 to provide for the effective ventilation of the interior of the refrigerator.

By reference to Fig. 2 of the drawings it will be seen that the bottom of the refrigerator is provided with a central opening 9, surrounded by an externally-screw-threaded flange 10, carrying a flat plate 11, so as to form a closure-cap for the opening. Removably fitted to this flanged cap is an open-ended tube 12, which extends upwardly nearly to the top of the refrigerator and is designed to contain the ice-water. Within the tube and extending in opposite directions through the plate 11 is a drain-pipe 13, which is open at opposite ends and has its upper end terminated adjacent to the upper end of the ice-water chamber formed by the central tube 12. Connected to the ice-water chamber or tank, near the lower end thereof, is a radially-disposed pipe 14, to the outer end of which is removably connected the inner end of a second pipe 15, which passes outwardly through the adjacent side of the refrigerator and is provided at its outer end with a suitable faucet 16, whereby the ice-water may be drawn off from the water-tank for drinking purposes.

The ice-receptacle comprises a dished tray or pan 17, having an upstanding marginal flange 18 and a central opening surrounded by a pendent flange 19, so as to form a funnel-neck to enter the upper open end of the ice-water tank 12, upon which the pan rests. The outer side of the flange 18 is provided with a plurality of bowed springs 20, which are designed to bind against the inner face of the lining 2, so as to hold the ice-pan firmly and prevent lateral movement thereof.

Secured to diametrically opposite sides of the refrigerator are the standards 21, which extend a suitable distance above the top of the refrigerator and are connected at their

upper ends with a cross-bar 22. Pendent from the middle of this bar is any preferred form of weighing device 23, from which depend flexible connections, such as chains 24, which
 5 normally are engaged with suitable hooks 25, carried by the frame, so that said chains may be out of the way. When it is desired to weigh the ice, the cover 7 is removed and the hooks 26 at the free ends of the chains are en-
 10 gaged with eyes or perforations formed in the flange of the ice-pan, as shown in Fig. 2, the ice-pan being elevated from the upper end of the ice-water tank.

Located within the refrigerator is a provi-
 15 sion-rack comprising a pair or more of superposed shelves 27 and 28, each of which is provided with an upstanding marginal rim or flange 29 to retain the dishes or other articles which may be placed thereon. These shelves
 20 are fixedly connected to a central tube or hollow shaft 30, which is rotatable upon the ice-water tank or tube 12, so that the rack may be conveniently turned to bring any portion thereof in front of the door 5, whereby access
 25 may be conveniently had to the rack. The tube or shaft 30 projects below the lower shelf 28, so as to form a supporting-flange 31, which rests upon an annular shoulder 32, provided upon the ice-water tank and above the dis-
 30 charge-pipes 14 and 15.

The provision-rack may be provided with a plurality of compartments 33, as best shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, one only being illus-
 35 trated, by means of radial upright partitions 34, secured to the hollow shaft of the rack and to the adjacent upper and lower faces, respectively, of the shelves. The outer open end of this compartment may be closed by means of a hinged door 35, having a suitable lock
 40 36. It will be understood that the space between adjacent shelves may be entirely filled with such compartments, or a portion of the space may be left open for the reception of dishes containing articles of food, as may be
 45 found convenient or desirable. The hollow shaft is also provided with a plurality of perforations 37 to decrease the thickness of the material between the interior of the ice-water tank and the provision-rack.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that the present device is arranged to facilitate the introduction of the ice and also to provide for the convenient weighing thereof, while the ice-water is disposed so as
 50 to obtain the cooling effect thereof and at the same time is in proper condition for drinking. Furthermore, the drain-pipe is arranged to maintain a proper amount of ice-water within the tank therefor, and its lower end is
 55 housed within the refrigerator, so as to prevent damage thereto in moving the refrig-

erator and to be out of the way of a drip-pan which is commonly placed to catch the drip-
 60 pings from the ice. Also the ice-pan forms a closure for the open upper end of the refrig-
 65 erator, and thus the interior of the latter is not exposed when the cover 7 is removed to obtain a piece of ice or for any other pur-
 70 pose. By having the upper end of the body or shell of the refrigerator open or normally
 75 closed by a removable cover and an ice-pan, the provision-rack may be conveniently re-
 80 moved through the open end of the refrigerator to facilitate the cleansing of the interior thereof.

What is claimed is—

1. In a refrigerator, a body or shell, which is open at its upper end, and provided with a lateral door for access to the interior thereof, an upright ice-water tank located centrally
 80 within the body or shell, a removable provision-shelf embracing the tank, and an ice-pan located within the upper end of the shell or body, forming a closure therefor, and also in communication with the ice-water tank. 85

2. The combination with a refrigerator, of a central tubular ice-water tank, which is open at its upper end, a funnel-shaped ice-pan supported upon the upper end of the
 90 tubular tank, a drain-pipe extending through the bottom of the tank, a discharge-pipe connected to the lower portion of the tank and passing outwardly through one side of the refrigerator, an annular shoulder provided upon the exterior of the tank and above the
 95 discharge-pipe, and a rotatable provision-rack, comprising a hollow shaft loosely embracing the tank and having its lower end supported upon the annular shoulder, and shelves secured to the shaft. 100

3. The combination with a refrigerator, having an ice-pan at the upper end thereof, of opposite uprights projecting above the re-
 105 frigerator, a cross-bar connecting the uprights, a weighing device pendent from the middle of the cross-bar, flexible connections pendent from the weighing device, hooks at the free ends of the flexible connections and for detachable connection with eyes or per-
 110 forations in the ice-pan, and hooks or the equivalent provided upon the uprights and the cross-bar for supporting the free portions of the flexible connections, when the weigh-
 115 ing device is not in use.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
 115 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS DE VEAU.

Witnesses:

FRED. HESS,
 E. E. REA.