

No. 706,125.

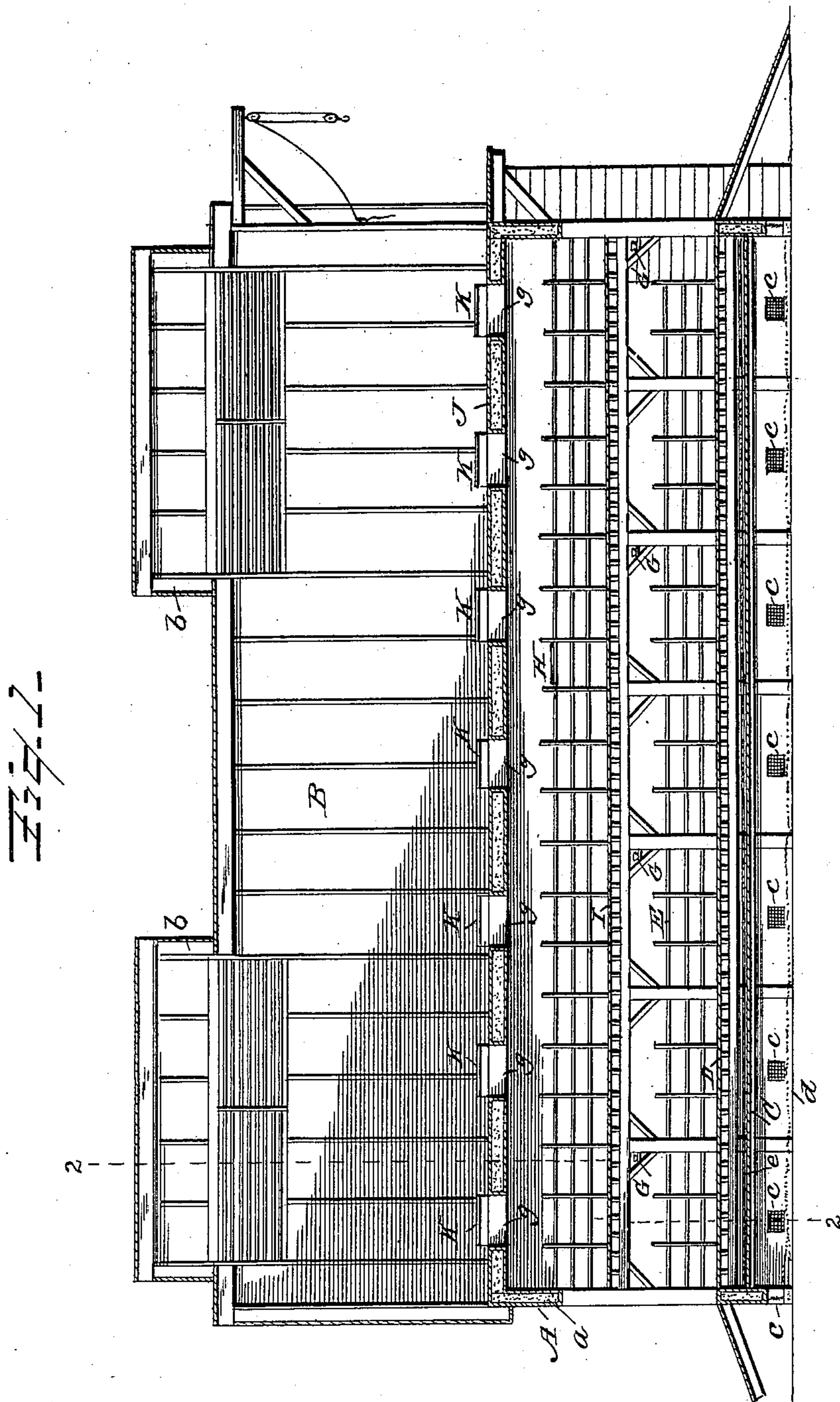
Patented Aug. 5, 1902.

J. M. STUKES.
PRESERVING AND STORING BUILDING.

(Application filed May 16, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses
C. Williamson
M. E. Morre

Inventor
John Marion Stukes
per Cha. H. Fowler
Attorney

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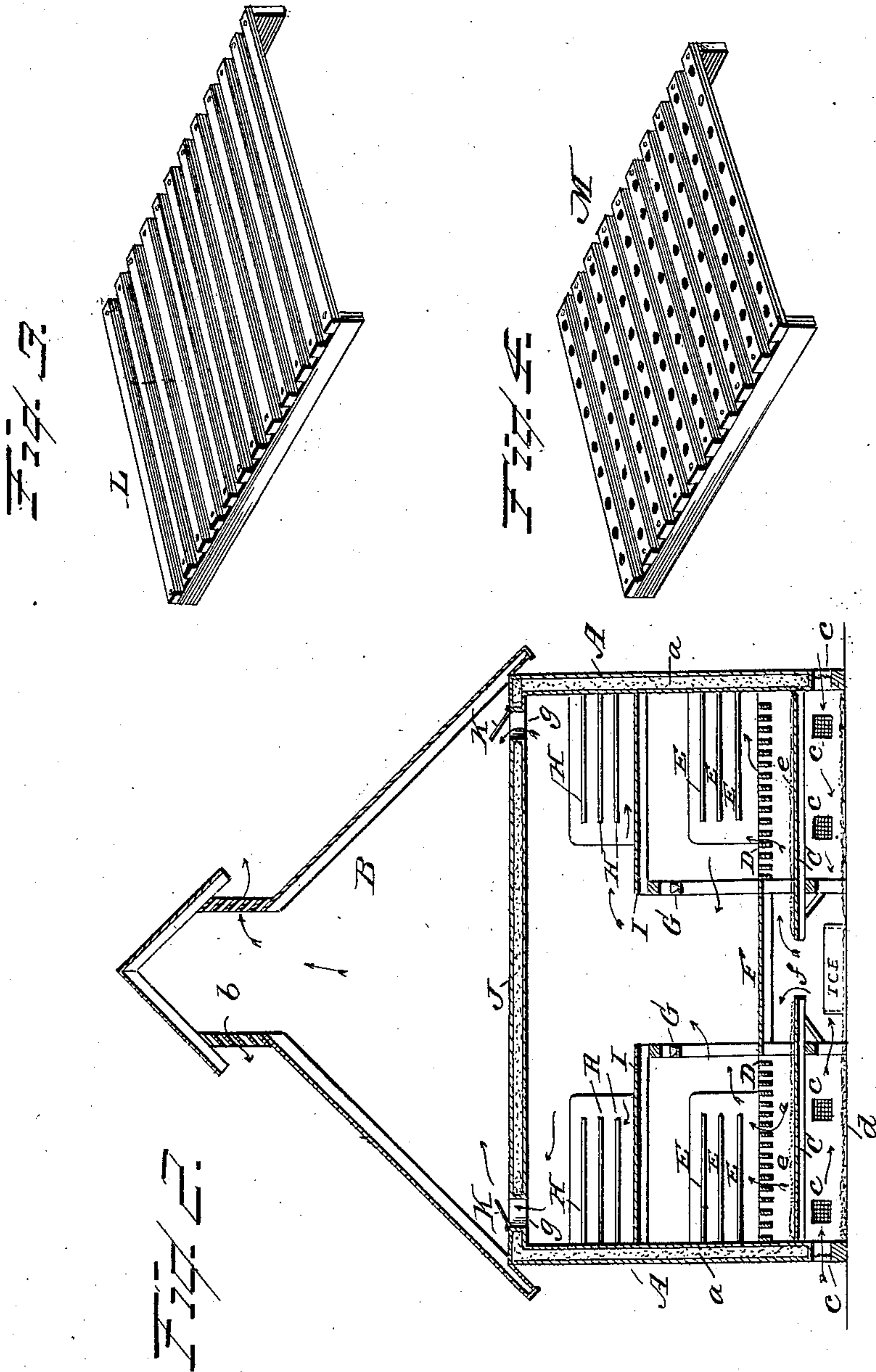
Patented Aug. 5, 1902,

J. M. STUKES.
PRESERVING AND STORING BUILDING.

(Application filed May 18, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses
G. Williamson.
M. E. Moore.

Inventor
John Marion Stukes.
per Cha. V. Fowler
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MARION STUKES, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

PRESERVING AND STORING BUILDING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 706,125, dated August 5, 1902.

Application filed May 16, 1902. Serial No. 107,586. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MARION STUKES, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Antonio, in the county of Bexar and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Preserving and Storing Buildings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The present invention has relation to that class of refrigerator-buildings or preserving and storing houses in which suitable ventilation is provided and the air purified previous to its coming in contact with the perishable articles.

The invention consists in a preserving and storing building constructed substantially as shown in the drawings and hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a longitudinal section of a preserving and storing building constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, an end sectional view thereof; Fig. 3, a perspective view, on an enlarged scale, of the tray for supporting the vegetables or fruit; Fig. 4, a similar view of the egg-tray.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the usual double walls of the building, filled in with suitable non-conducting material, as indicated at *a*, and B is the roof, provided with the ventilator *b*, through which the air escapes.

This building may be of any suitable size and dimensions and of any desirable shape or form, as found best adapted to the purpose, and is provided with suitable inlets *c* for the air to pass into the building, and, if desired, ice may be used, over which the air passes previous to its coming in contact with the perishable articles stored in the building. The air-inlets *c* are at the bottom of the building, so as to take the air nearest the ground, and are provided and covered with wire-gauze of suitable fineness to exclude the dirt and dust. The floor or ground upon which the building stands is covered and supplied with a suitable quantity of lime, as indicated at *d*, so that when the air passes over it the air will be-

come disinfected and the fungi in the air destroyed by the lime.

Above the floor of the building a suitable distance are two shelves C, extending the entire length of the building, and upon these shelves is placed a suitable quantity of charcoal, as indicated at *e*. These shelves do not meet; but a space *f* is left between them for the upward passage of the incoming air, as indicated by the arrows, the air passing in its course over the charcoal, which will destroy the fetid gases and render the air pure, as charcoal absorbs the decomposing ingredients in the oxygen of the air previous to its coming in contact with the perishable articles stored in the building. After the air passes over and comes in contact with the charcoal it passes up through suitable grates D and in its course comes in contact with the perishable articles upon the removable trays E, directly above and over the grates. These grates may be of any suitable construction so long as provision is made for the free passage of air through them, and between these grates and on line therewith is a driveway F, said grates and driveway extending horizontally the entire length of the building.

The air in the building is further purified by coming in contact with bisulphid of carbon to destroy any remaining germs that may have been in the air. This bisulphid of carbon is contained in suitable vessels or receptacles G, placed in various parts of the building where the air will come in contact therewith and the same allowed to evaporate.

A second series of removable trays H are provided, which are located on a line above the series of trays E and above the walkways I, which walkways extend the entire length of the building for convenience of the person removing and replacing the trays.

The top J of the building is provided with a plurality of valves K for regulating the escape of the air through the openings *g*, said valves being of any suitable and well-known construction.

I have shown in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings two forms of trays, the tray L being designed for holding fruit, vegetables, and like perishable articles, while the tray M is specially intended to hold eggs, each egg being

held separately, so as to allow the air to freely
circulate around them. These trays may be
arranged in the preserving and storing build-
ing in any suitable manner; but it is pre-
ferred that the spaces in the building be ar-
ranged in the form of stalls or bins, in which
a row of these trays may be removably sup-
ported; but this is not material to the suc-
cessful operation of my invention, and any
suitable arrangement of trays may be used,
as found preferable, and also any suitable
construction of tray.

Having now fully described my invention,
what I claim as new, and desire to secure by
Letters Patent, is—

A preserving and storing building, air-in-
lets at or near the bottom thereof, shelves lo-
cated on a plane above said inlets for supply-

ing with charcoal or other like ingredients,
suitable grates located over and above the
shelves, removable trays for receiving fruit
or other product located over and above the
grates, a central driveway located between
the grates, walkways extending upon each
side of the building, removable trays located
above the walkways, and a plurality of valves
at the top of the building for regulating the
escape of the air therefrom, substantially as
and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have
hereunto subscribed my name in the presence
of two witnesses.

JOHN MARION STUKES.

Witnesses:

BURGESS R. WORNACK,
RICHARD M. FELTON.