

No. 710,173.

Patented Sept. 30, 1902.

H. AYLMEY.
REFRIGERATOR.

(Application filed June 22, 1901.)

(No Model.)

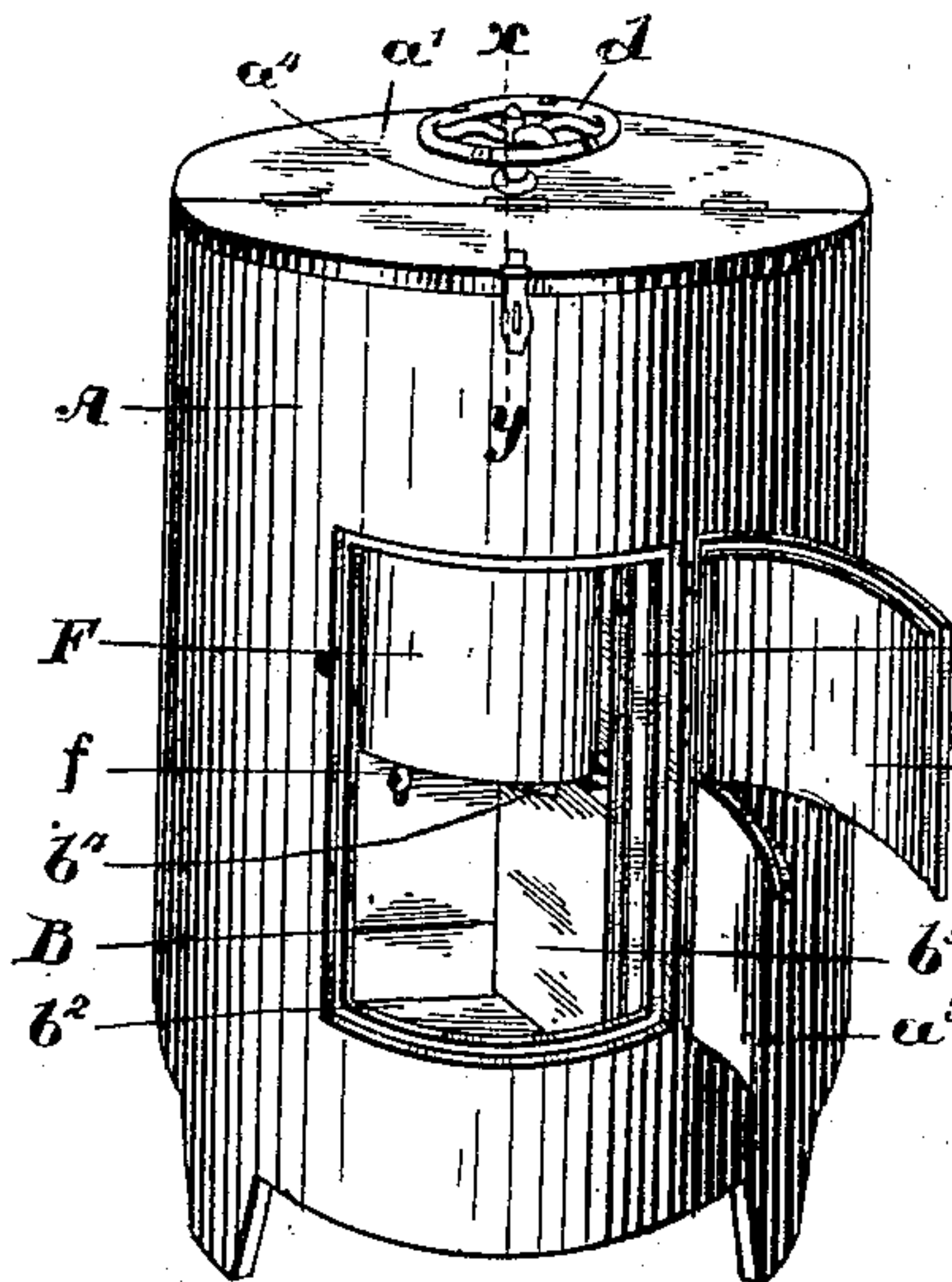


Fig. 1.

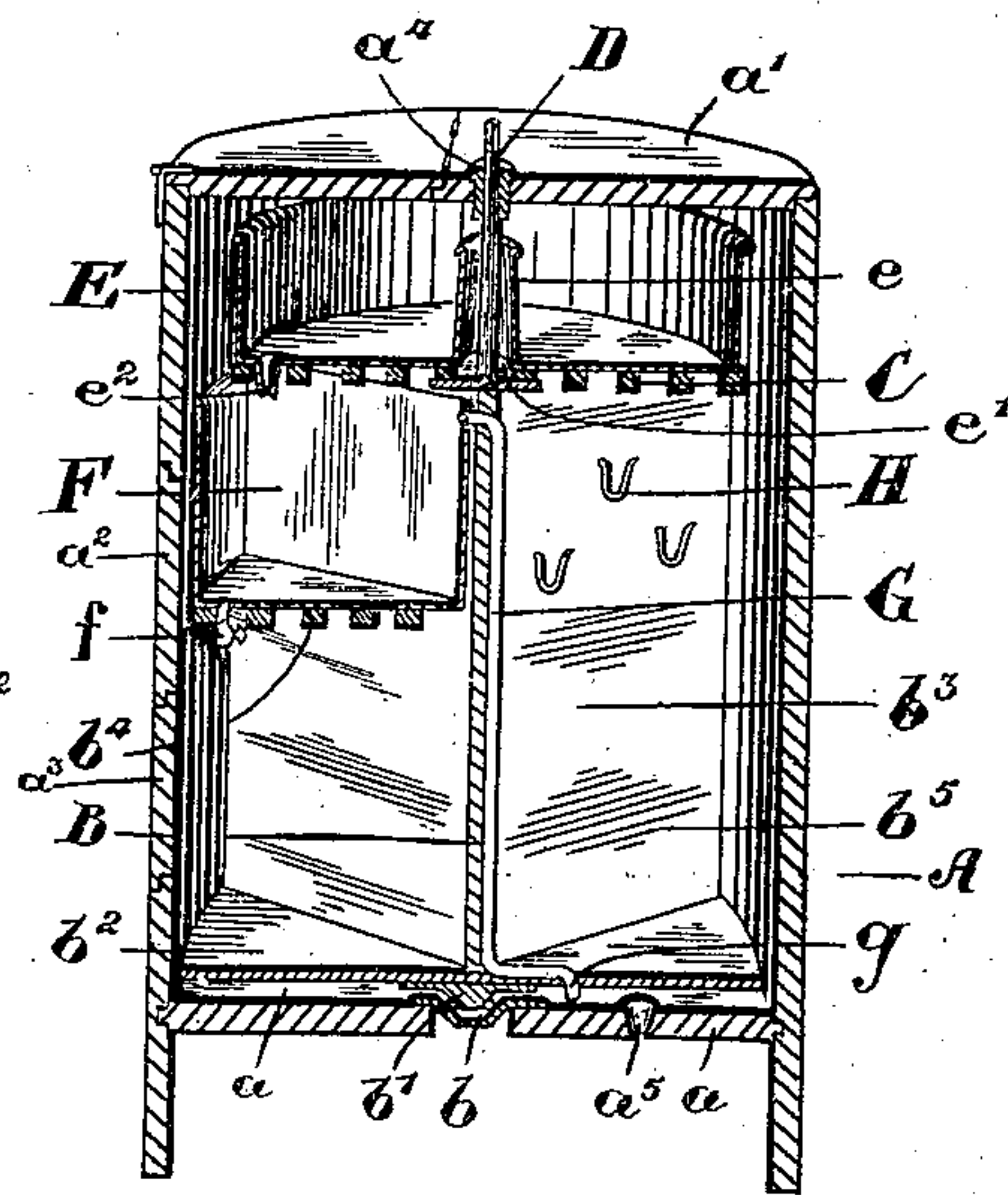


Fig. 2.

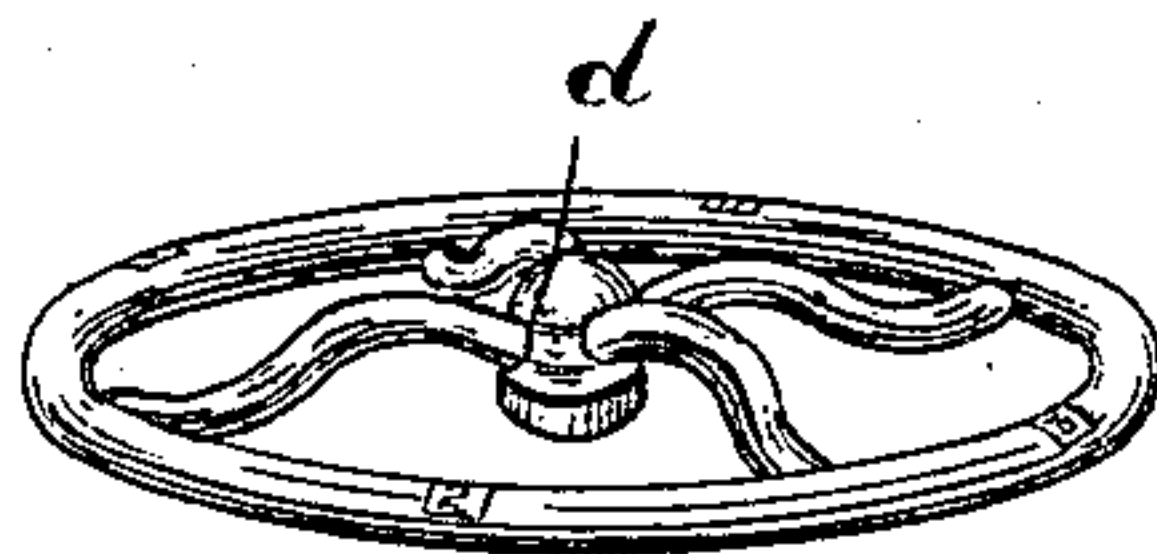


Fig. 6.

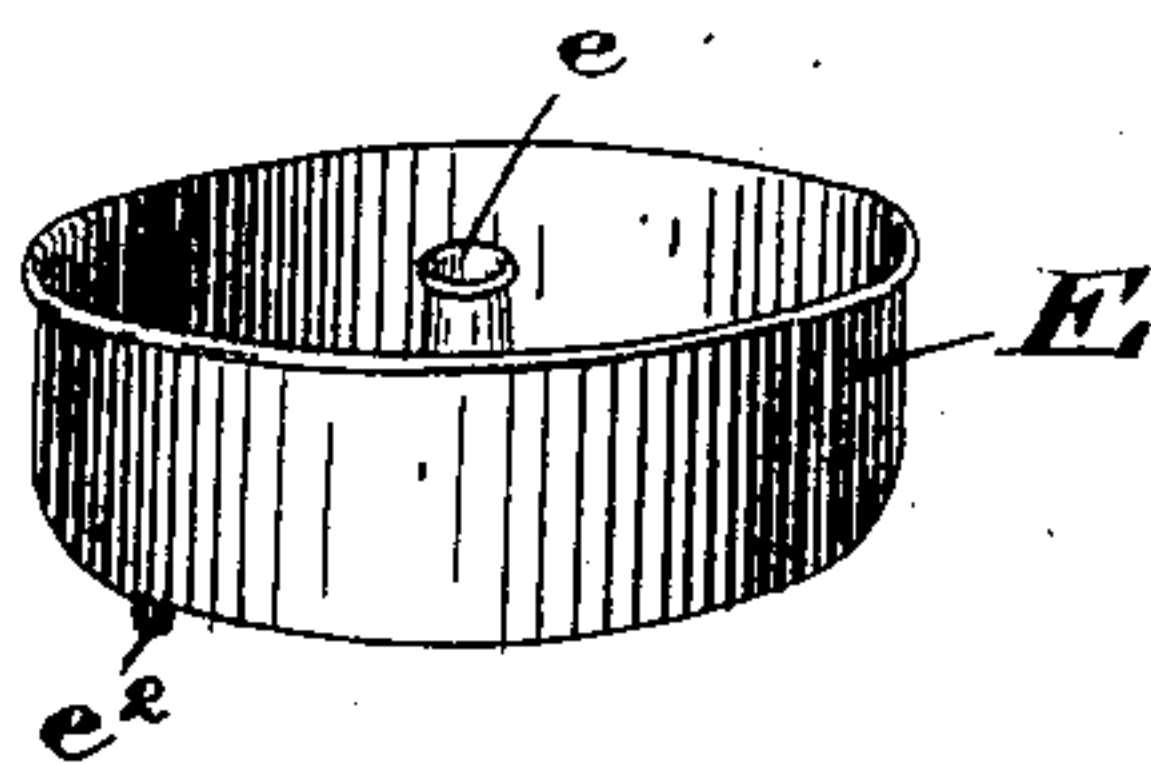


Fig. 4.

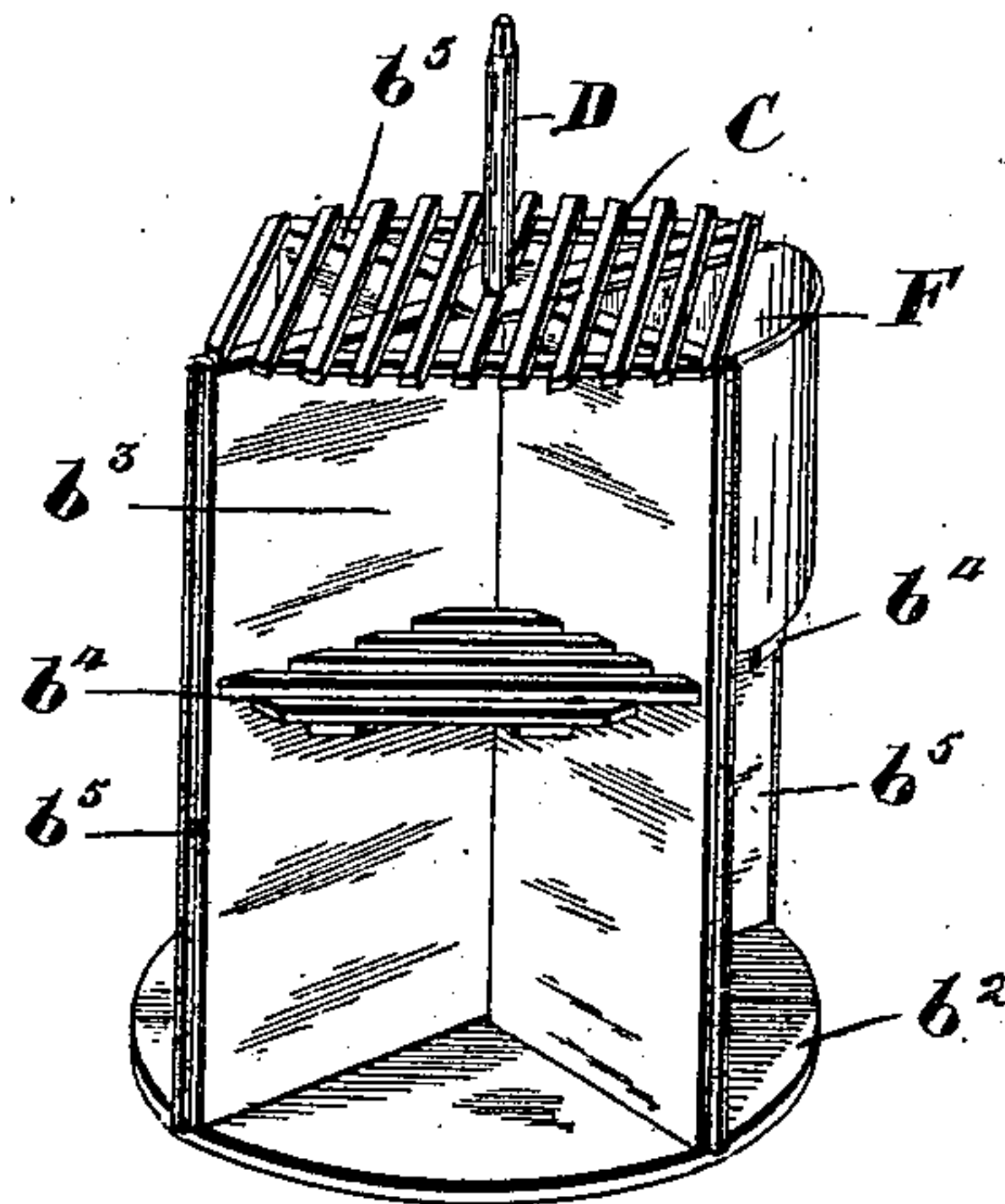


Fig. 3.

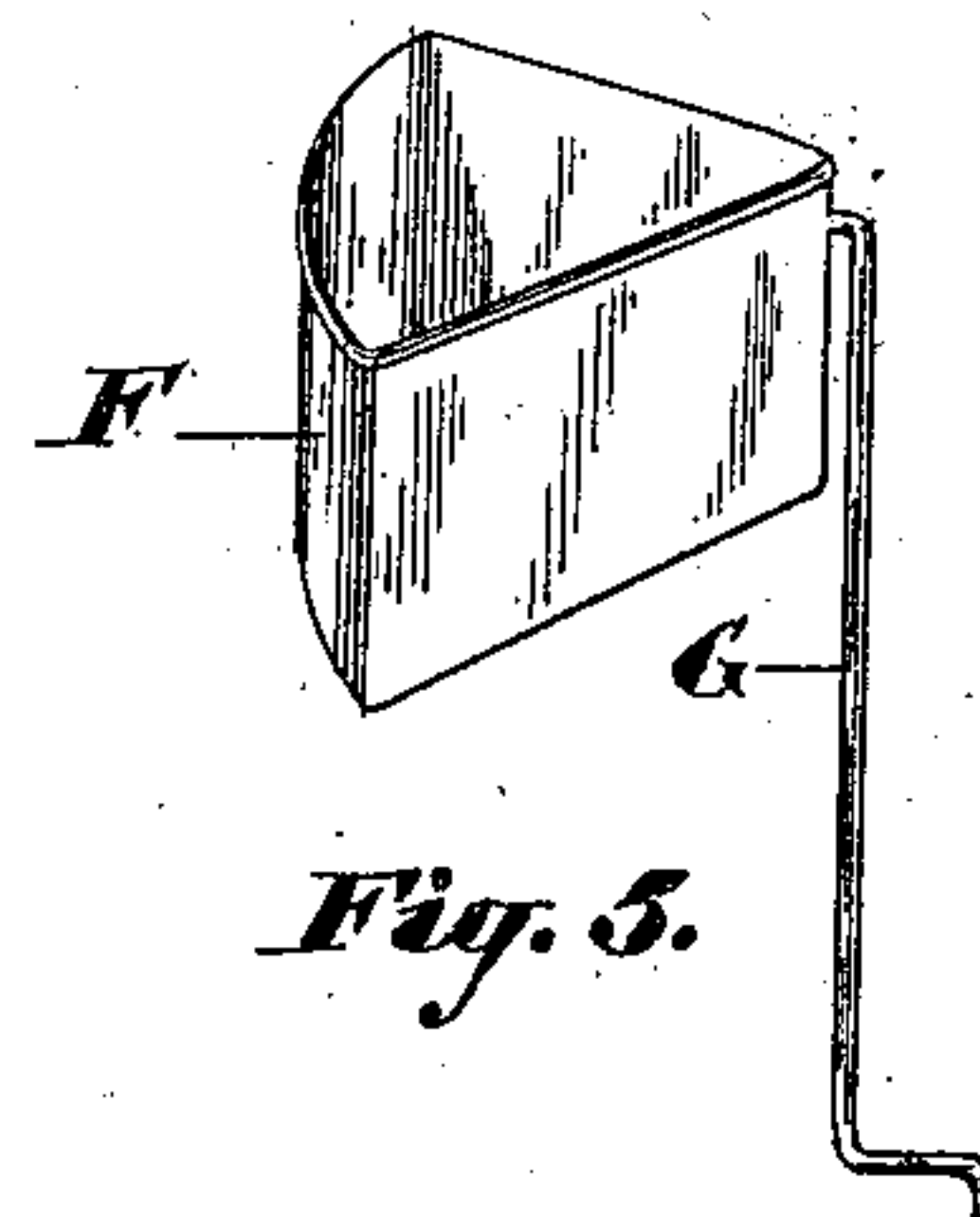


Fig. 5.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY AYLMER, OF SHERBROOKE, CANADA.

REFRIGERATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 710,173, dated September 30, 1902.

Application filed June 22, 1901. Serial No. 65,637. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY AYLMER, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Sherbrooke, in the county of Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Refrigerators, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in refrigerators; and the object of the invention is to devise a refrigerator which shall expose only one compartment to the outer air when opened and completely separate the different varieties of articles therein to be cooled; and it consists, essentially, of a cylindrical-shaped casing closed at the top and bottom, having suitable openings for ingress to the interior, and an inner frame designed to fully occupy the interior of the casing, divided into compartments and revolving on a pivotal point set in the flooring of the casing, an indicating key or wheel being provided surmounting a rod fixed to the inner frame and protruding through the top of the casing, a reservoir being carried in the frame immediately beneath the ice-box, the various parts being constructed in detail as hereinafter more particularly described.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device with the double doors opened. Fig. 2 is a perspective sectional view through $x y$ in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail of the frame. Fig. 4 is a detail of the ice-box. Fig. 5 is a detail of the receptacle. Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail of the indicator.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A is the outside casing, which is preferably cylindrical-shaped. The casing A stands on one end, with the inside floor a slightly above the ground and the cover a' closing the top end. The cover a' is preferably made in two pieces and hinged in the middle, so that one side may lift up in order to put the ice in place. The half-doors a^2 and a^3 allow ingress to the interior of the casing. The frame B is pivotally set in the ball-bearings b in the floor a of the casing, the pivotal point b' being fixedly attached on the under side to the center of the floor b^2 of the frame B. The frame is divided from its flooring up into a plurality of compartments b^3 , these compartments be-

ing subdivided where desirable by the slat shelves b^4 . On the top of the partitions b^5 rests the slatwork C, and fixedly attached to the center of the frame at the top is the rod D. The ice-box E rests on the slatwork C and is provided with a central upwardly-extending ring projection e from the orifice e' , which surrounds the rod D. The ice-box E has an escape-pipe e^2 for the water from the ice. This pipe leads into a reservoir F immediately below that portion of the ice-box and also below the slatwork C. The reservoir F is supported by one of the shelves b^4 . The frame B is placed inside the casing A and is of a suitable size to occupy the full space therein—that is, circumferentially and vertically—only allowing the top of the rod D to protrude through the orifice a^4 in the cover. The rod D is surmounted by a wheel d or any suitable key. The frame turns on the pivotal point b' in its bearings in the floor of the casing. The reservoir F is provided with an overflow-pipe G, which is here shown as leading down the center of the frame and through the floor b^2 at g , and from thence the water may escape through the orifice a^5 in the floor of the casing. The reservoir F is also provided with a tap f in the bottom at the front side, so that the water may be drawn from the reservoir at the will of the user. The casing and the frame are preferably lined with zinc or white agate.

The utility of my device may now be briefly explained. The casing A being constructed of suitable material and of cylindrical shape, the frame B is placed therein and the cover a' is set on so that the rod D protrudes through the orifice a^4 . The ice is put into the box C and the wheel d keyed on the top of the rod D, that it may be used to turn the frame B in the ball-bearings b' . It will thus be seen that the frame B may be turned by the wheel d so that any compartment can readily be brought immediately in front of the doors a^2 and a^3 , rendering it possible to keep the remaining part of the refrigerator quite cool and also economizing space in the storage of the foods. The wheel d is provided with numbers or names circumferentially corresponding to the compartments in the interior, so that any one not familiar with the arrangement of the articles stored may turn the frame to the posi-

tion desired before opening either of the doors a^2 or a^3 . The double doors in this arrangement are also a great convenience, as it is generally considered advisable to expose the interior as little as possible to the outside air.

The arrangement of the ice-box and the cold-water box has been fully described in the foregoing; but I desire to point out the salient features of such an arrangement. For instance, the ice-box, revolving, as it does, with the frame, tends to circulate the cold air throughout the refrigerator, and the retaining of the ice-cold water in the receptacle is also an additional means of retaining the chilled air inside the outer casing. The interior of the ice-box is so arranged with the central projection e that the rod D is protected from rust. The subdivision of the compartments b^3 is purely a matter of design, as also is the number of such compartments. In

many cases it will be advisable to merely have meat-hooks, as shown in Fig. 2 at H.

What I claim as my invention is—

In combination, in a refrigerator, an outer casing, an axle therein, an inner frame supported upon said axle, means for revolving the axle, an uncovered ice-receptacle supported upon the top of the inner frame, an uncovered water-receptacle supported upon the inner frame below the ice-receptacle, said ice-receptacle having an upwardly-projecting tube surrounding the said axle, substantially as described.

Signed at Sherbrooke this 17th day of June, 1901.

HENRY AYLMER.

Witnesses:

R. A. BISON,

JOS. ED. GENEST.