

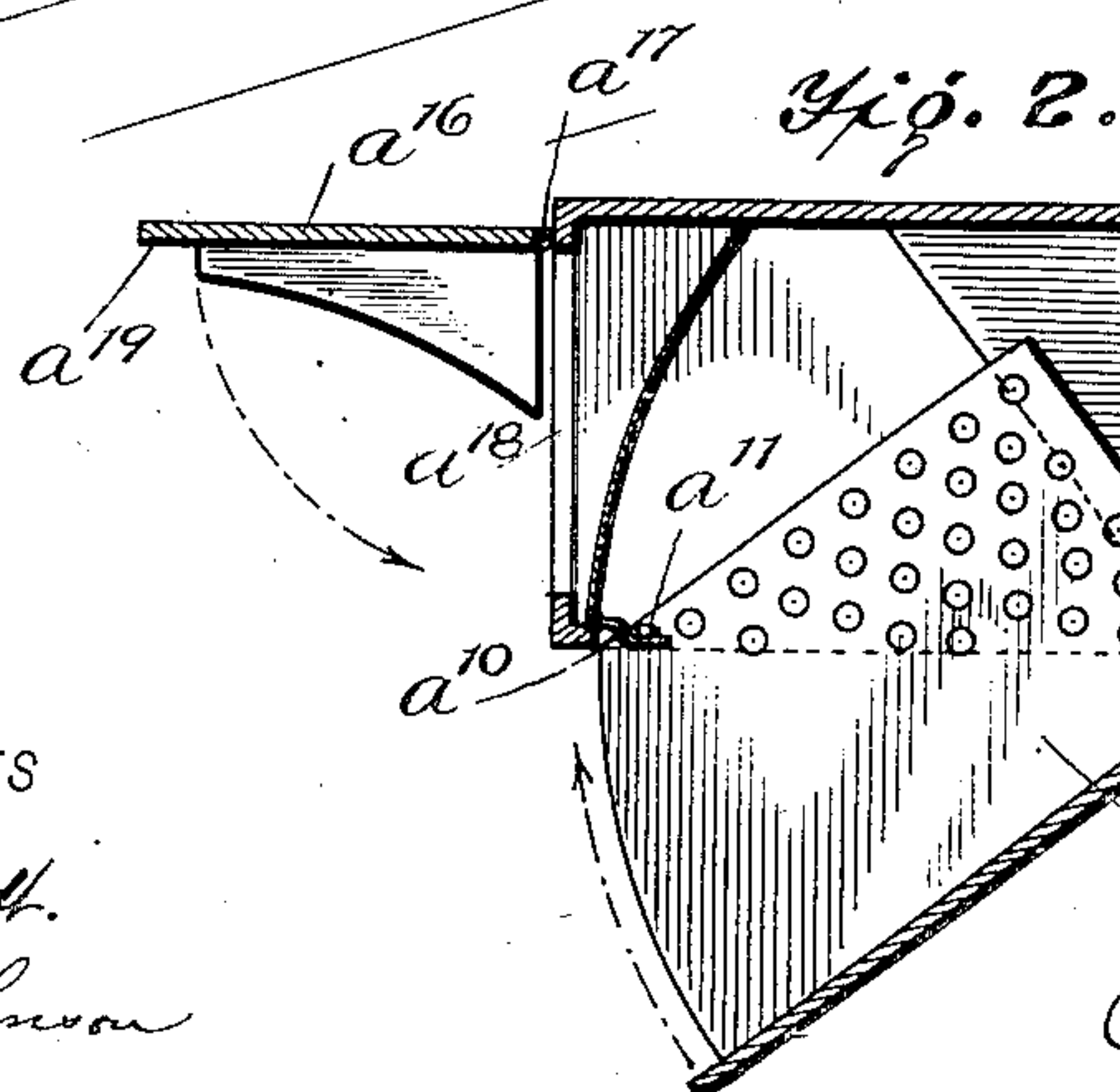
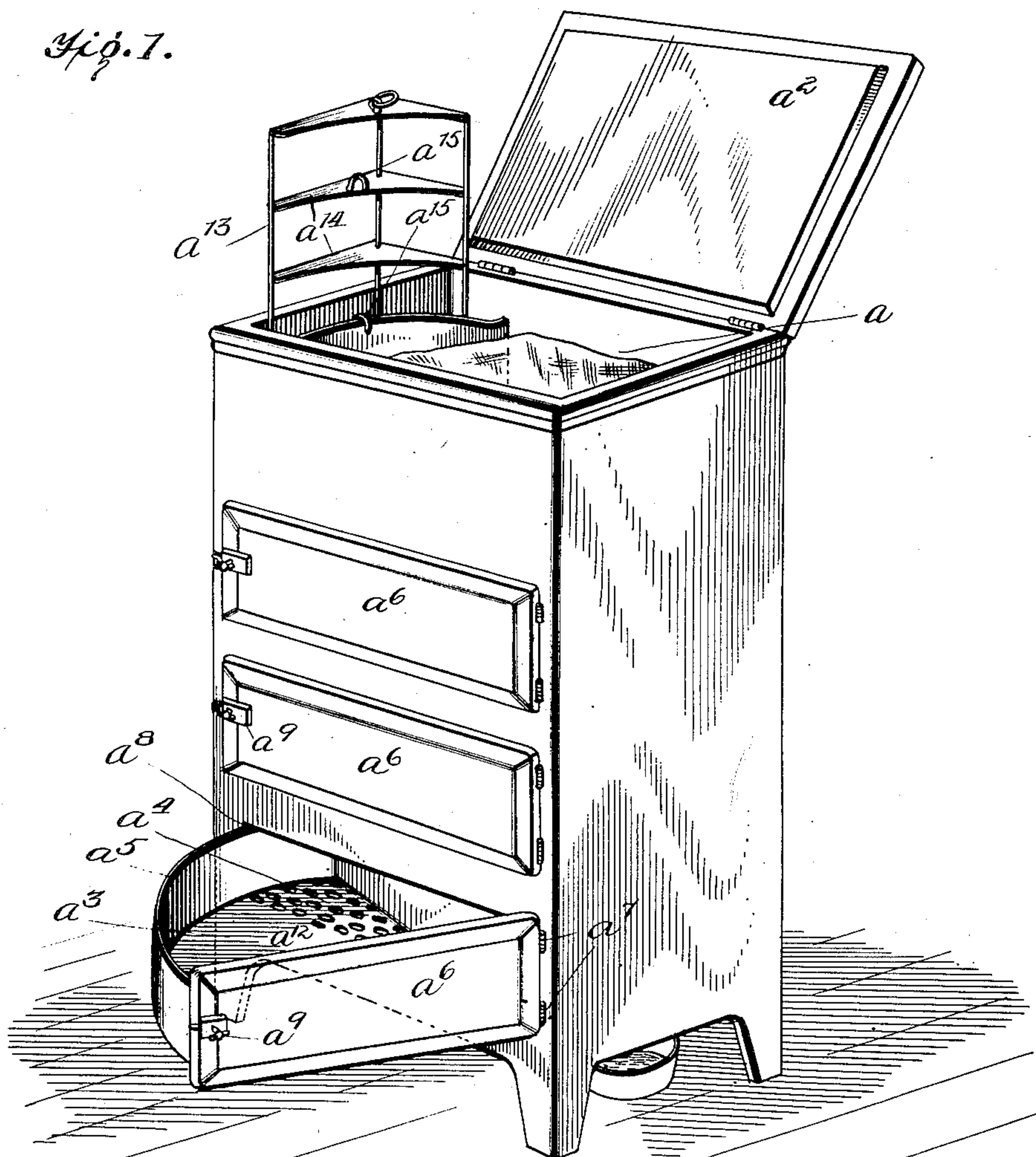
940,416.

W. H. YOUNG.
REFRIGERATOR.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 18, 1908.

Patented Nov. 16, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES

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Fig. 3.

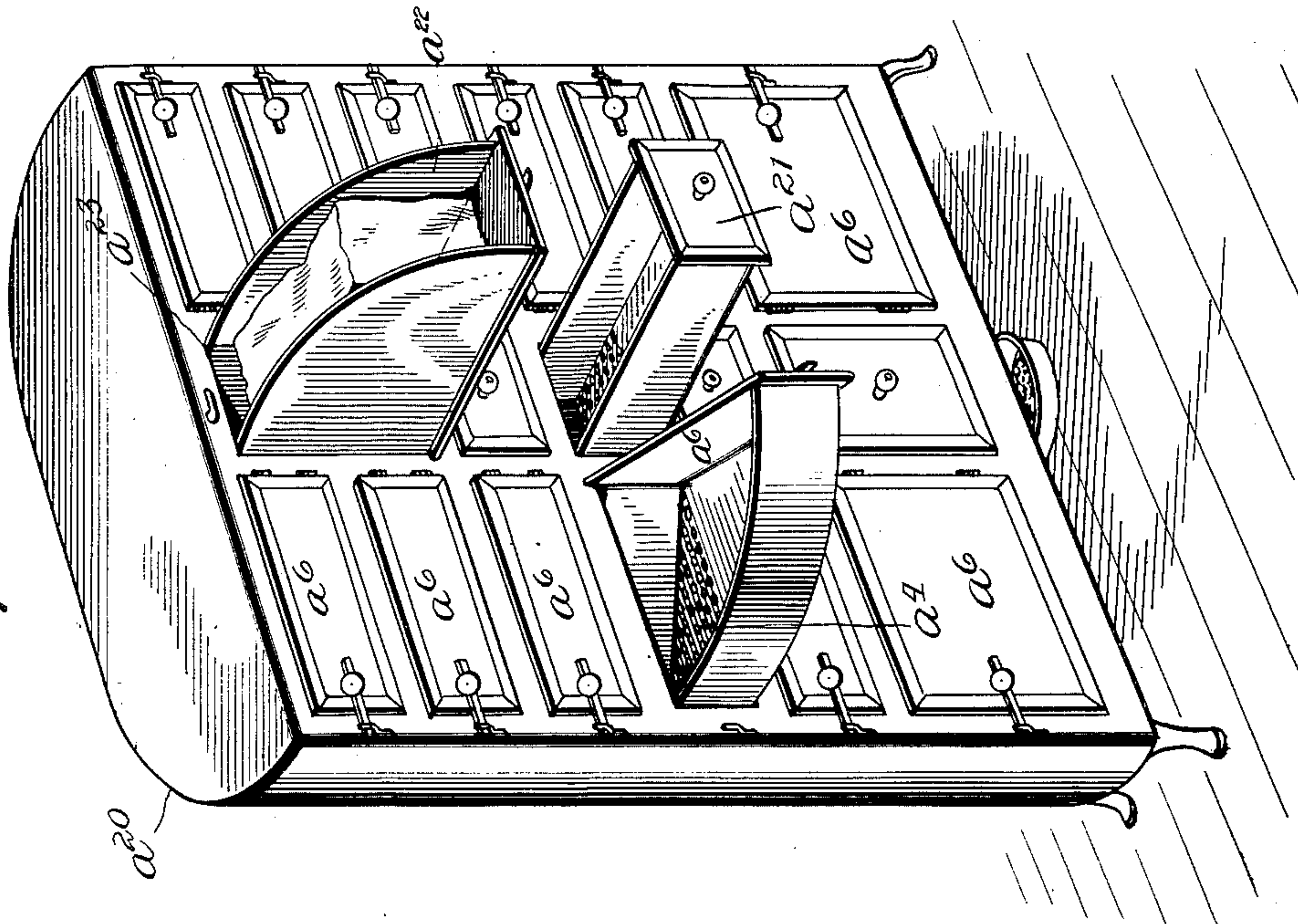
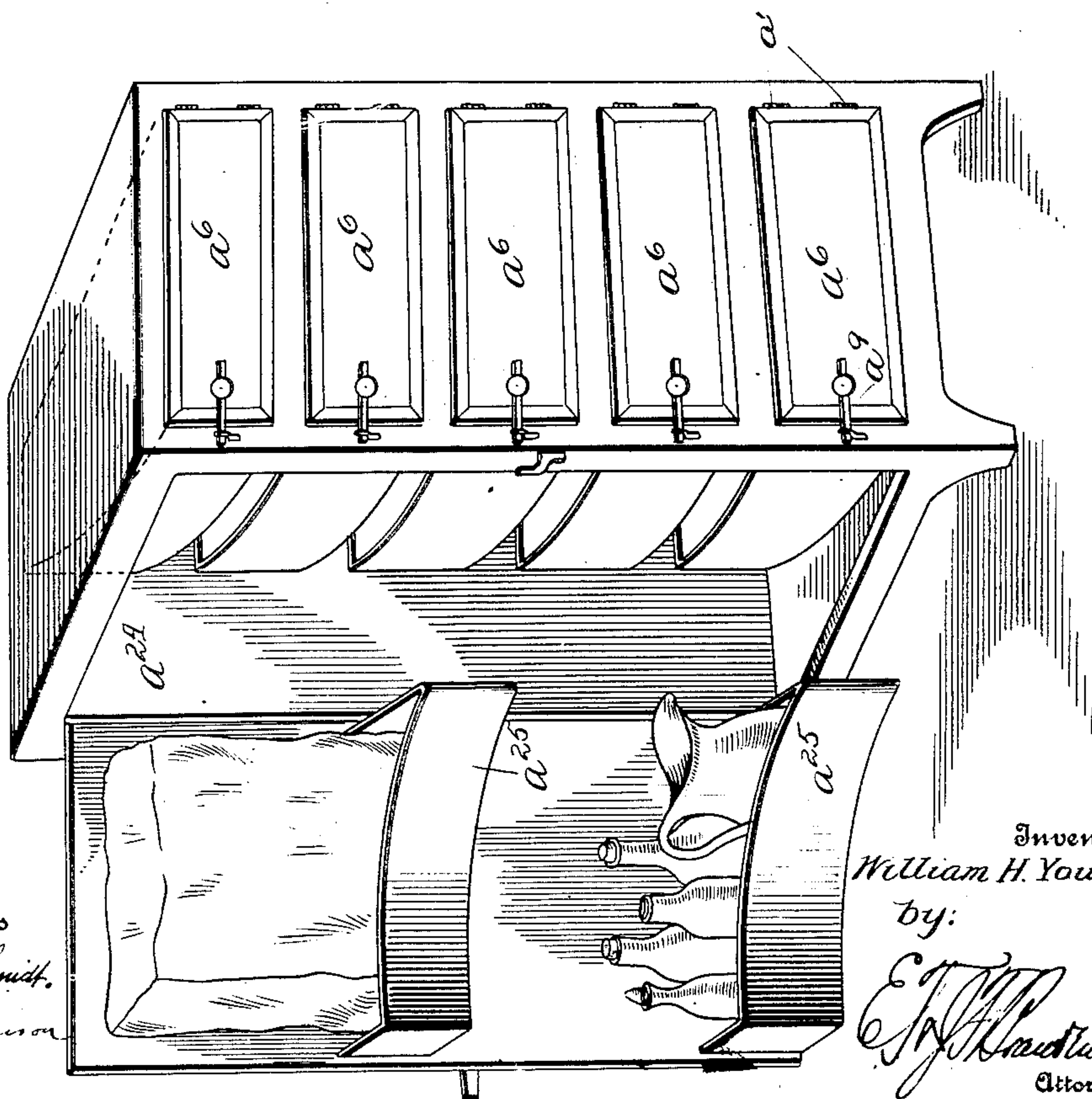


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG, OF DECATUR, GEORGIA.

REFRIGERATOR.

940,416.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 16, 1909.

Application filed July 18, 1908. Serial No. 444,191.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. YOUNG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Decatur, in the county of Dekalb and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Refrigerators; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The general object of my invention is to combine the convenience of a refrigerator with the cold-storage of an ice-box, and to overcome the serious defect inherent in other refrigerators of great and frequent loss of cold air by opening the refrigerator-door.

Another object is to provide a structure obviating the inconvenience of the usual ice-box, into which a person must stoop to place articles therein and remove the same therefrom, and where articles to be conserved get crowded and in each other's way.

With these objects in view, the underlying principle of the invention resides in constructing each shelf as a drawer, so that it may be either pulled straight out and pushed in like ordinary bureau-drawers, or, preferably, in making it so as to swing on hinges, or pivots, in the manner of the ordinary house-door, the drawer, in this case, being provided with a curved side; the drawer bottom, in either case, being perforated in a manner hereafter appearing. Each drawer, in any case, is constructed so as to be normally pulled part way out, the portion of the drawer remaining inside the refrigerator, when the drawer is pulled out to the limit of its normal range of movement, being perforated, whereby to allow, at all times, a circulation of cold air down through the refrigerator, from the refrigerator medium.

That portion of the drawer which is outside the refrigerator, when the drawer is pulled outward, has an imperforate bottom, thereby effectually preventing cold air in the drawer descending anywhere but through the perforations, which are always inside the refrigerator, thus effecting a conservation of the cold air. Similarly, by the construction outlined, when the drawer is opened, no warm air can rise into the drawer, as the bottom thereof which is outside the refrigerator is imperforate.

It is also my desire to make the drawers quite shallow, thus overcoming the danger of spilling, knocking over, and breaking of dishes, etc., as is common with other refrigerators and ice-boxes.

It is also my object so to construct the drawers that, when desired, they may be drawn out, entirely, permitting of the refrigerator being cleaned with ease and facility.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of my refrigerator; Fig. 2 is a sectional detail view of a slightly modified form; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a modified construction; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of another modification.

Referring to the drawings in detail: A represents, in general, my refrigerator, which is provided with an ice-containing section a and a cover a^2 . Beneath the ice-section is arranged a series of drawers: In the preferred form of the drawers, they are constructed with a bottom a^3 , having a perforated region a^4 and a curved side a^5 ; and with an upright section a^6 hinged or pivoted to the refrigerator-casing A, as at a^7 . The front wall of the refrigerator-casing A is formed with appropriately-shaped openings a^8 , which, when the drawers are pushed to the limit of their rearward range of movement, will be closed by the sections a^6 of the drawers. The door or section a^6 may be provided with the usual lock or fastening means a^9 . The drawers are openable only part way, the forward movement being limited by stops a^{10} secured to the inside of the refrigerator-casing, and against which abut pins a^{11} , or the like, carried by the drawers. The stops may be moved, when desired, to allow entire withdrawal of the drawers from the refrigerator, for the purpose of cleaning the interior of the refrigerator, or the drawers themselves.

As will be seen, the perforated region of each drawer is arranged so that, when the drawer is at the limit of its normal forward range of movement, it will be entirely within the refrigerator, whereby the cold air may circulate freely through the openings of each drawer; the imperforate section a^{12} of each drawer (as graphically shown in Fig. 1) being entirely outside the refrigerator when the drawer is at the limit of its outward range of movement, whereby warm air beneath the drawer is prevented from

entering the refrigerator. With this form of construction of the drawers, there is a space between the curved side a^5 and the adjacent side of the refrigerator-casing A, and this I may very advantageously utilize for the reception of a rack a^{13} , carrying spaced shelves a^{14} , this rack, with its shelves, being adapted to fill said space. Means, such as hooks, or the like, a^{15} , may be provided to hold the rack at any desired height of vertical adjustment, when the cover a^2 is open and it is desired to place pitchers, bottles, or the like, on said shelves, or to remove them therefrom.

As shown in Fig. 2, I may utilize the space mentioned for swinging drawers, or shelves, a^{16} , movable on hinges a^{17} , appropriate openings, such as a^{18} , being made through the side of the casing A for these shelves, which openings are closed, when the shelf is at the limit of its range of inward movement, by the upright section a^{19} of the drawer.

Fig. 3 illustrates a refrigerator in which the rear side thereof is curved, as shown at a^{20} , to conform to the arc-shaped side of the drawers; this form of device dispensing with the use of the racks a^{13} of the other figures of the drawings. This figure also shows a drawer a^{21} arranged to be drawn out in the manner of an ordinary bureau-drawer; and another drawer a^{22} pivoted at its lowered end, so that it may be swung upward to close the opening a^{23} . This latter

drawer may be used as an ice-containing chamber.

Fig. 4 illustrates a refrigerator in which one side thereof, which is in proximity to the segmental space a^{24} , is hinged, so as to open and constitute a door, the door carrying shelves a^{25} for the reception of ice, bottles, or the like.

From the above description, taken in connection with the drawings, the many advantages accruing to my peculiar construction, combination, and arrangement of parts will be apparent.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters-Patent is:

In a refrigerator, a series of movable drawers, the bottom of each drawer having a perforated portion which is, at all times, irrespective of the position of the drawer, interior of the refrigerator, and having an imperforate portion which is normally interior of the refrigerator, but exterior thereof when the drawer is moved to the limit of its outward range of movement, and means for limiting the range of outward movement of said drawers.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Witnesses:

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