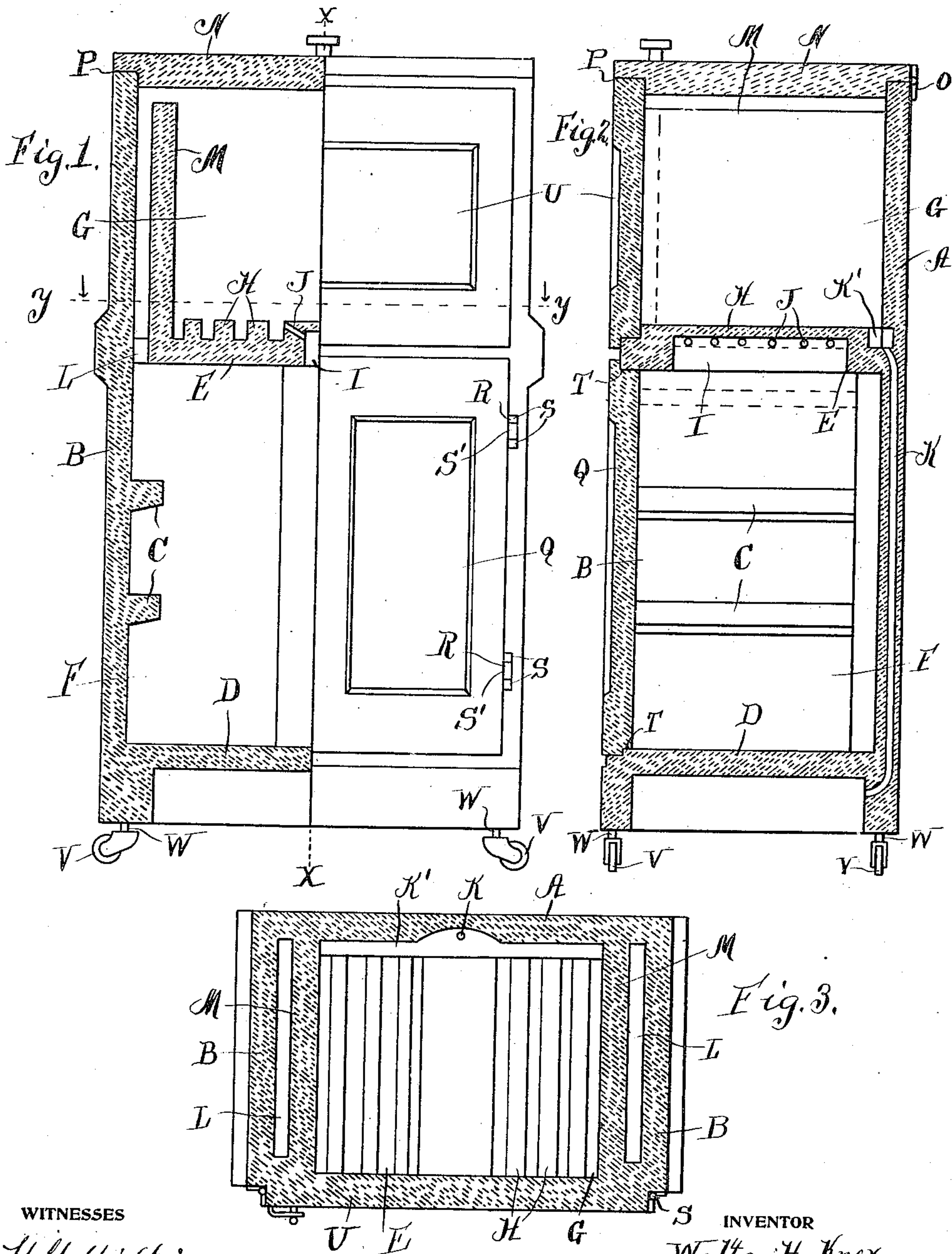


W. H. KNOX.
CEMENT OR CONCRETE REFRIGERATOR.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 23, 1909.

952,817.

Patented Mar. 22, 1910.



WITNESSES

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WALTER H. KNOX, OF HANNIBAL, MISSOURI.

CEMENT OR CONCRETE REFRIGERATOR.

952,817.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 22, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER H. KNOX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hannibal, in the county of Marion and State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cement or Concrete Refrigerators, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in cement or concrete refrigerators, and has for its object to provide an exceedingly simple and effective device of this character which will be water proof, having no wooden parts to rot from dampness nor metal parts exposed to the destructive parts of the elements.

Another object of my invention is to construct a refrigerator which will be reasonable in cost and one which will be strong in construction, so that it will last a very great length of time.

A still further object of my invention is to construct a refrigerator of very poor conductivity so that the heat from the outside atmosphere will be kept out, while the cold air within the refrigerator will remain.

With these ends in view, this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claim.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, I will describe its construction in detail, referring by letter to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view partly in section and partly in elevation of a refrigerator made in accordance with my improvement. Fig. 2, a longitudinal sectional view at the line $x-x$ of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3, a section at the line $y-y$ of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrows.

In carrying out my invention as here embodied, A represents the back wall, and B the sides thereof, which have the lugs C formed therewith, on which rest the shelves for the reception of articles to be placed in the refrigerator.

D is the bottom, and E the partition dividing the inside of the refrigerator into the food compartment F and the ice compartment G, said partition also acting as the floor of the ice compartment. This par-

tition has a number of upwardly projecting ridges H, the central ridge having a groove I formed beneath it, which has a communication with the ice chamber thereof, the openings J running diagonally through one of the ridges H, so that its upper end will enter the ice chamber a short distance above the upper surface of the partition E. This allows the cold air to pass downward into the food compartment F, but its upper end being above the level of the partition E or the floor of the ice compartment G, the water from the ice cannot pass through said opening, but must find its way to the drain K by passing through the groove K', said drain being formed in the back of the refrigerator and passing out at some convenient point in the lower end thereof. Of course it is understood that the partition E will slant slightly to the rear or toward the drain K, so that the water from the ice will not remain in the ice compartment. In the partition E is also formed the slots L, at one edge of which is formed the upwardly extending walls M, said walls reaching almost to the top of the ice compartment. This causes the warmer air from the food compartment to pass upward through the slots L and the space between the side of the refrigerator and the walls M, and over the top of said walls where it will come in contact with the ice which will cool it and cause it to pass downward through the openings J and the groove I into the food compartment F, and this circulation of air will continue as long as there is ice in the ice compartment.

To the top of the refrigerator is hinged the lid N by means of the hinges O, said lid having a rabbet P formed around its outer edge which rests upon the walls of the refrigerator, thereby forming a comparatively tight joint or closure. To the front of the refrigerator is hinged the door Q by means of the hinges R, stationary knuckles S of which are cast in the sides of the refrigerator, and the knuckle S' cast in the door. This door has a rabbet T formed around its edge which rests upon the side walls, bottom and partition, so that a closure is formed which will prevent the passage of air into the compartment. At the front of the ice compartment may be hinged a door, as indicated by U, or this may be a permanent front, as the manufacturer may desire.

V represents the casters, the pintels W of

which are cast in the refrigerator so as to prevent them becoming loose or dropping out.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful, is—

In a refrigerator of cement, a body having a drain formed in the back thereof, a partition formed integral with the side walls of the body for dividing the inside into an ice compartment and a food compartment, and ridges formed with the upper surface of said

partition the central one of which is provided with diagonal openings forming a communication between the two compartments.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WALTER H. KNOX.

Witnesses:

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W. R. WATKINS