

C. R. ROGERS.  
 MOLDED RECEPTACLE.  
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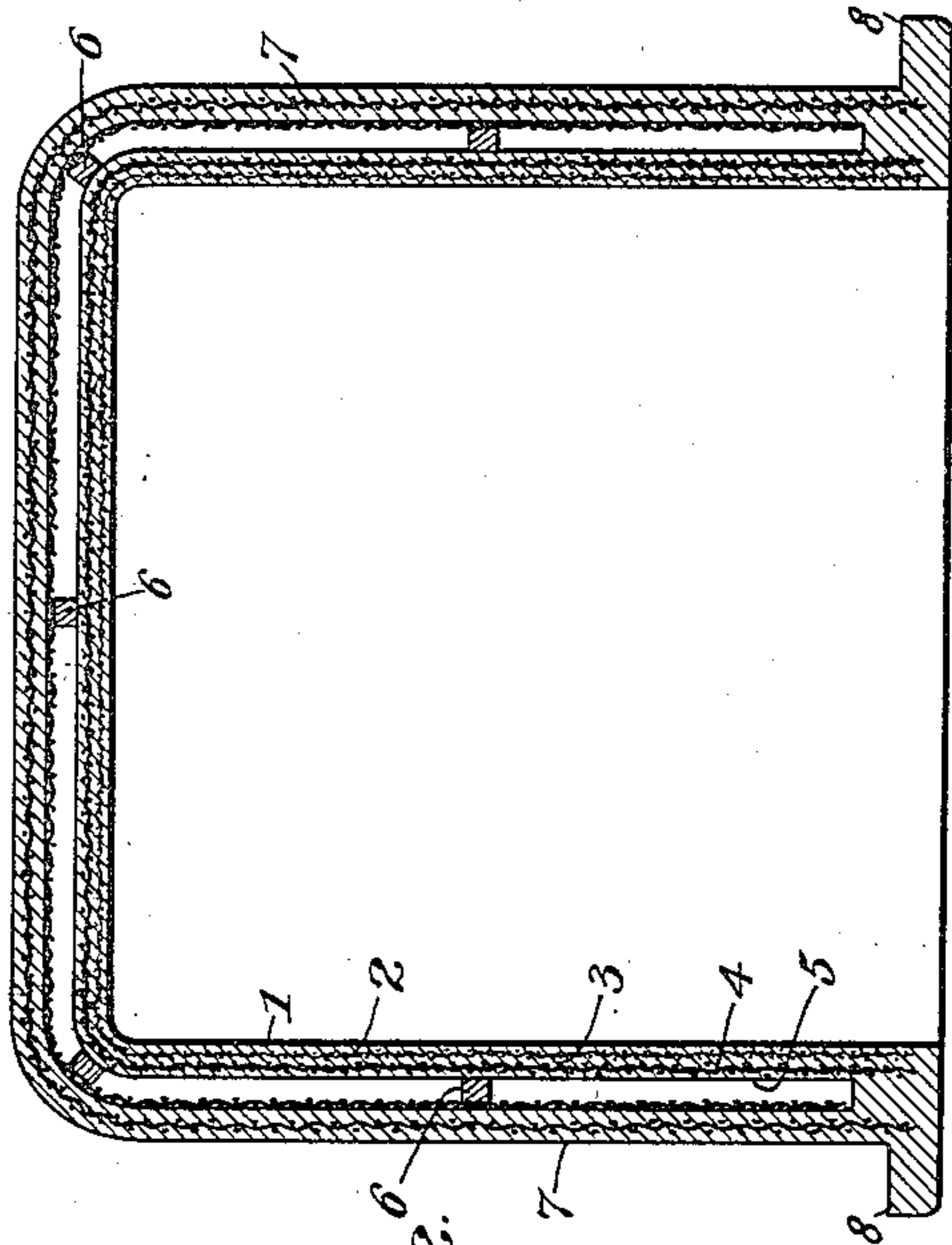


Fig. 2.

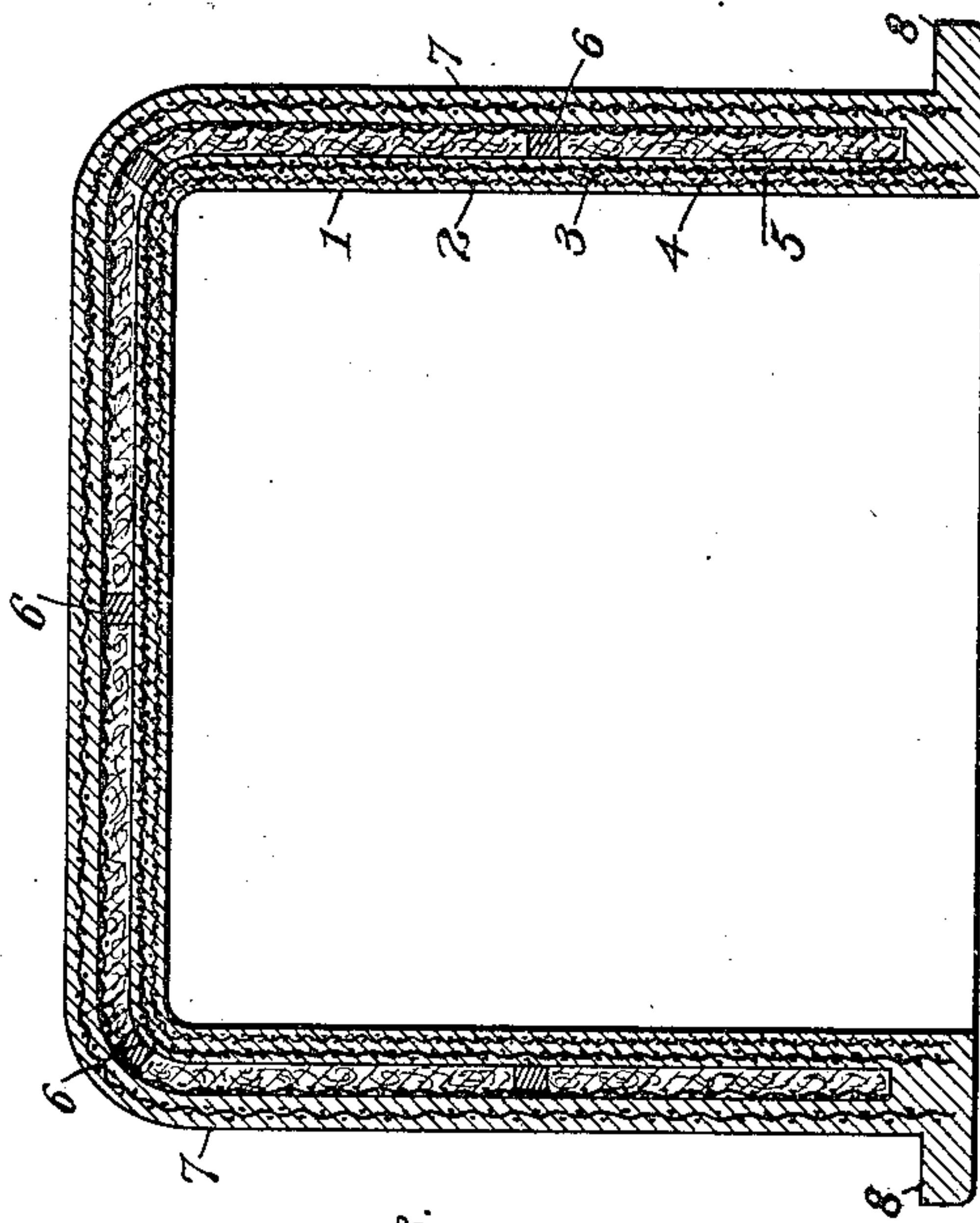
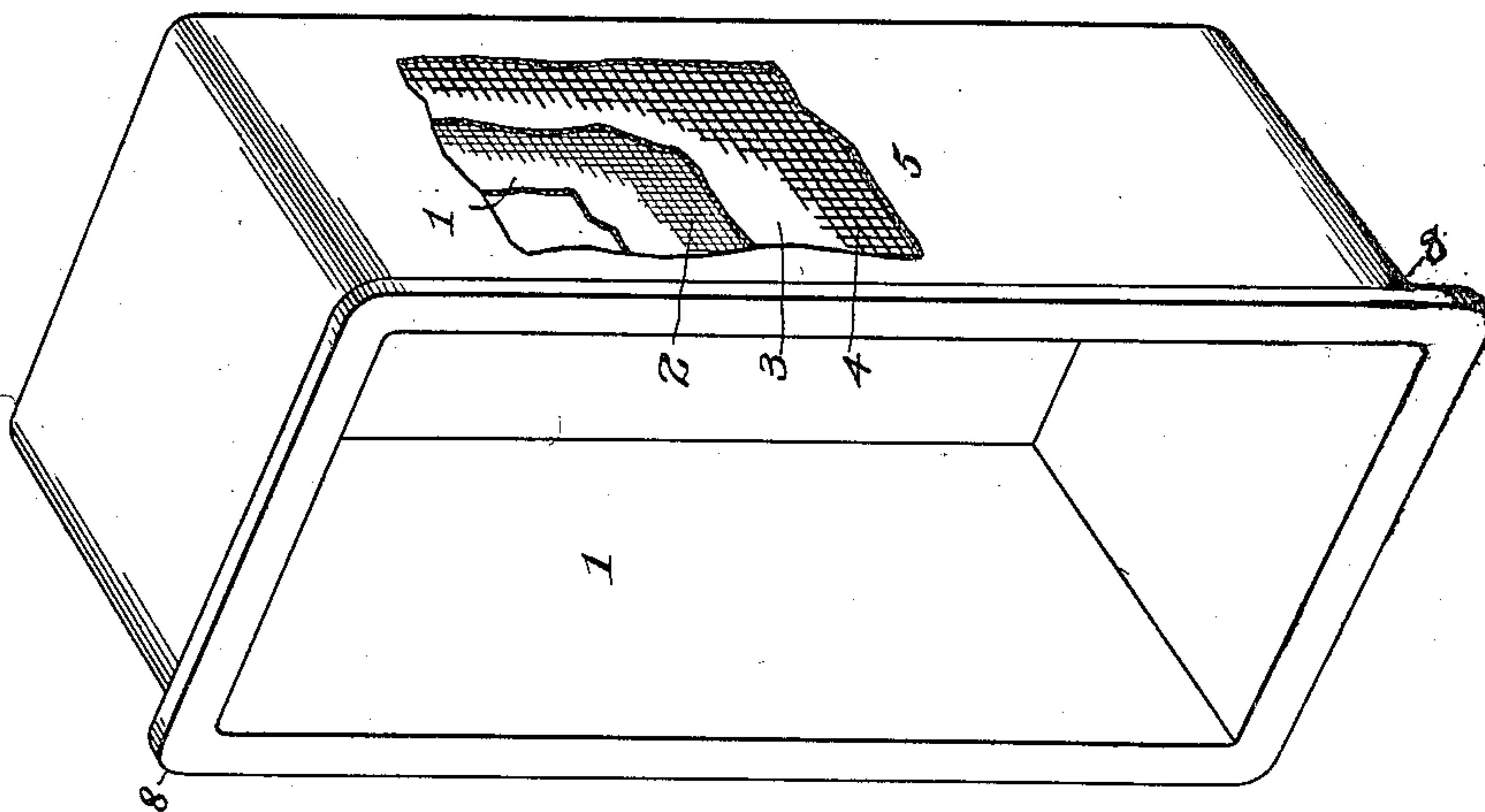


Fig. 3.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:  
*A. White*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES R. ROGERS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER COMPANY OF NEW YORK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

MOLDED RECEPTACLE.

999,523.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 1, 1911.

Application filed January 24, 1910. Serial No. 539,731.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES R. ROGERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Molded Receptacles, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

This invention relates to certain improvements in molded receptacles.

This invention has for its object to produce a molded receptacle consisting of a cementitious material which is impervious to water and which has the property of being a non-conductor of heat.

A further object of the invention is to produce a molded receptacle which shall be light, strong, easily made and which has the property of being a non-conductor of heat, the cementitious material being strengthened and its heat conducting quality lessened by fabric located in the walls of the receptacle.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 illustrates, in perspective, a molded receptacle constructed in accordance with the invention, the wall being broken out to show the construction. Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate modified forms of molded receptacles constructed in accordance with the invention.

In carrying the invention into effect, a cementitious material is employed which is molded while in a plastic state to the form desired. In the best constructions embodying the invention, the receptacle which it is desired to produce will be molded in a single piece, so that it will not contain any joints or crevices. The invention has more particularly in view the production of refrigerator interiors, and such a receptacle is particularly well adapted for this purpose, because of the facility with which it may be cleaned and its sanitary properties.

While the cementitious material employed, as to some aspects of the invention, may be varied, in the best constructions it will comprise oxid of magnesia and chlorid of magnesia. The chlorid of magnesia may be mixed with water until a density of, say, 30° Baumé is reached, and then mixing about six to seven pints of this mixture with

about five pounds of the oxid of magnesia. The cementitious mass thus formed, when it hardens, has the property of being substantially waterproof which especially adapts it for use as refrigerator interiors, as the walls will not be soaked by the drip and will not absorb any liquids which may be spilled in the refrigerator. This material is, further, a non-conductor of heat to a marked degree.

In making small receptacles, such as are used for the interior of small refrigerators, the material described may be used alone, but, in the best constructions, it will be used in connection with fabric, which not only strengthens it, but also to some degree, increases its non-conducting property.

While the fabric when employed may be variously disposed in the cementitious material, in the best constructions embodying the invention, at least two layers of fabric will be used, and, further, these layers will vary in the closeness of their weave or mesh.

Referring to the drawing, and especially to Fig. 1, 1 indicates an inner layer of the cementitious material referred to comprising the oxid and chlorid of magnesia, this layer being formed by spreading the material on a suitable form or mold. Around this material and before it sets, there is placed a layer of fine close mesh material 2. Actual practice has shown that cheesecloth can be advantageously used for this purpose. Over this layer of fabric, there is spread a second layer of cementitious material, this layer being marked 3, and over this layer is placed a layer of heavy open mesh material 4. Actual practice has shown that burlap can be advantageously used for this purpose. The layer of fine mesh material enables the open mesh material to be tightly drawn around the interior layer 3 of cementitious material, so that the open meshes are completely filled with the cementitious material, and at the same time the fine mesh material prevents the open mesh material from being forced clear through the cementitious material, as might happen were the fine mesh material not used. It is, of course, desirable that the interior of the receptacle present a smooth, finished appearance and the burlap, when this fabric is employed, should be laid on as smoothly and tightly as possible. Over the outer layer of open mesh material there may be placed another layer 5 of cementi-



tious material. If desired, where a large receptacle is to be made, the layers of burlap and cementitious material may be repeated.

Practical tests have shown that, by the employment of fabric in the manner described, a structure is formed the walls of which are comparatively thin and yet the receptacle as a whole will be light and strong, and at the same time, to a marked degree, a non-conductor of heat, thereby especially fitting it for use as a refrigerator interior. Further, the use of the layers of fabric referred to enables the construction of the receptacle to be proceeded with very rapidly and by comparatively unskilled labor. The use of the inner layer of fine mesh material makes it possible, as has been pointed out, to place the open-mesh material in position very rapidly and without exercising particular care.

If desired, a receptacle constructed in accordance with the invention may be multiple-walled with an air space between contiguous walls. Fig. 2 illustrates a construction which may be adopted where this character of receptacle is desired. In the construction shown in this figure, after the layer 5 of cementitious material is put in place, spacing strips 6 of wood or other suitable material are laid against it and a layer of open mesh material, such as the burlap referred to, is stretched around the strips. A layer of cementitious material, as 7, may then be applied to the burlap. In the best constructions of this character, the wall thus formed will be built up of alternate layers of open mesh material and cementitious material, it being unnecessary to use the fine mesh material, because it makes no difference whether the cementitious material is forced through the meshes of the fabric or not. The spaces between the walls formed in the manner described may be left open, as indicated in Fig. 2, or they may be filled with insulating

material, such as mineral wool, hair, or ground cork, if desired.

In molding the receptacles, the mold may be so constructed as to form a flange 8 on the receptacle to facilitate its adjustment to the outer casing with which it is to be used.

When the cementitious material is composed of oxid of magnesia and chlorid of magnesia, the proportions may be varied somewhat from those stated without departing from the invention, and it is also obvious that changes may be made in the manner of constructing the receptacle without departing from the invention. The invention is not, therefore, to be confined to the specific material or to the particular constructions hereinbefore described and illustrated.

What is claimed is:—

1. A molded receptacle consisting of inside and outside layers of cementitious material, a layer of fine mesh fabric next the inside layer and a layer of coarse open mesh fabric, said fabric layers inclosing between them a layer of the cementitious material.

2. A multiple-wall molded receptacle, each wall being formed of layers of cementitious material and fabric in alternate layers, the walls being spaced from each other, and the surface of the inner wall being unbroken.

3. A multiple-wall molded receptacle, each wall being formed of layers of cementitious material and fabric in alternate layers, the walls being spaced from each other, the surface of the inner wall being unbroken, and the spaces being filled with insulating material.

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

CHARLES R. ROGERS.

Witnesses:

A. WHITE,

J. A. GRAVES.