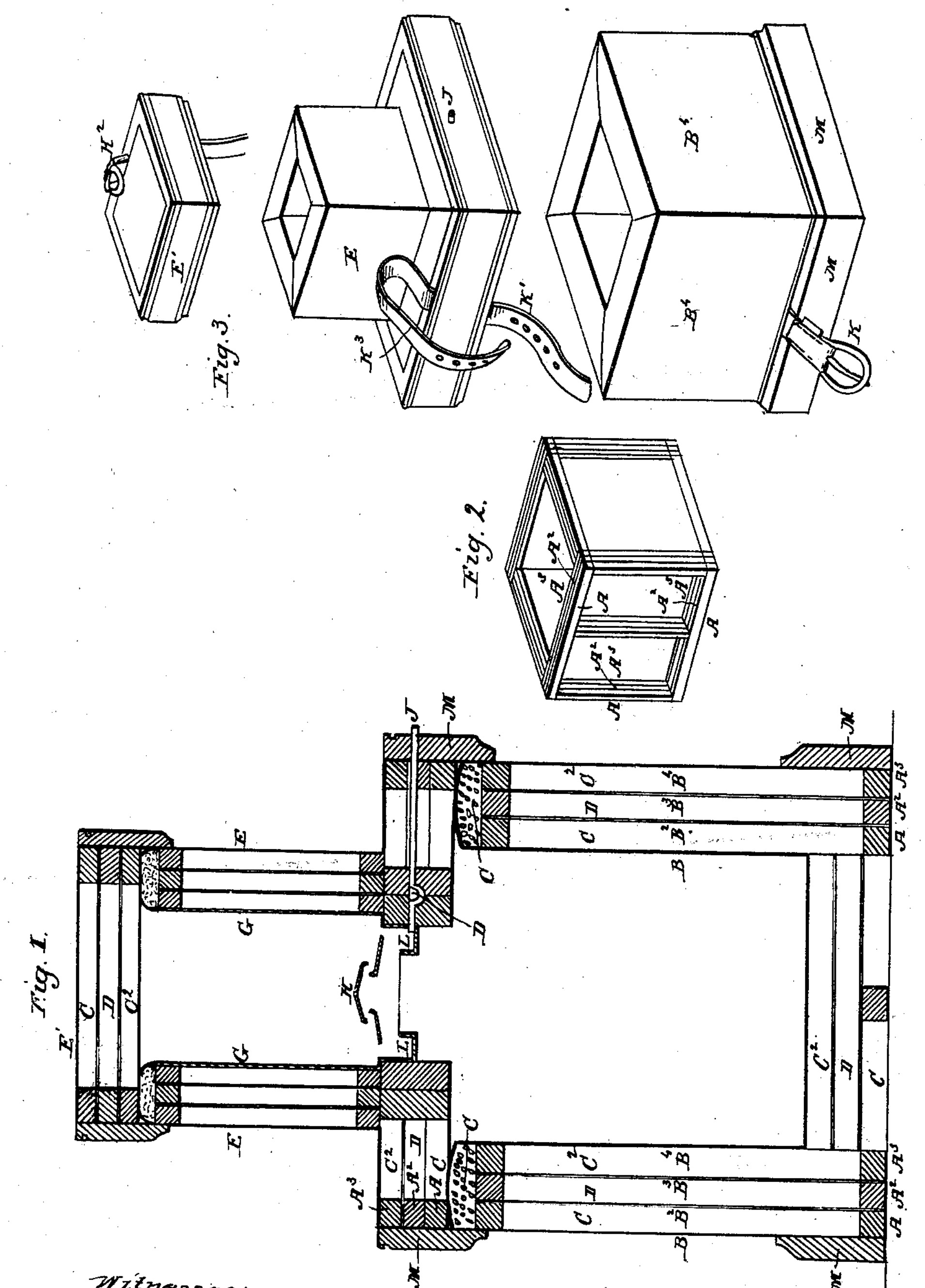
J. G. STAUNTON.

Refrigerator.

No. 45,764. Patented Jan. 3, 1865.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. GALUSHA STAUNTON, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

IMPROVED CASE FOR PRESERVING ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES DURING TRANSPORTATION.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **45,764**, dated January 3, 1865; antedated May 5, 1863.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. GALUSHA STAUNTON, of the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Transportation Preserving-Case; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure I is a vertical section of the case and ice-chest. Fig. II is a perspective view of a skeleton frame of wood, which is to be covered with cloth, leather, rubber, or other equivalent materials, forming a plurality of walls. Fig. III is a perspective view of the case, ice chest, and cover.

The nature of my invention relates to the construction of a preserving transportation-case having a plurality of walls, with an independent ice-chest in connection therewith; second, a skeleton frame-work of wood, which is covered with cloth, leather, rubber, or equivalent materials, in a manner to form a plurality of walls with spaces between, which spaces may be filled with cotton or other poor conductor of heat or dead air; third, in the adaptation of this principle of construction to all forms of cases for the transportation of fruits, meats, vegetables, and the like, and to coffins or cases for the transportation of dead bodies.

Letters of like name and kind refer to like parts in each of the figures.

The skeleton frame is composed of three distinct frames, which are made of strips of walnut, ash, or other tough wood, suitably framed and put together, so as to form when together one strong frame, as shown at A, A^2, and A^3, Figs. I and II. This principle of construction is applicable to different forms and varieties of packing-cases for transportation. A covering of leather, sized cloth, rubber, rubber cloth, or other equivalent material, is stretched upon these frames and fastened thereto, so as to form a plurality of walls, as shown at B B^2 B^3 B^4. Two of these spaces between these walls are filled with cotton, wool, or other poor conductor of heat, as shown at C C^2, Fig. I. The middle space, D, is a dead-air space. This principle of construction is applied to the sides, bottom, and top of the case, (and to the ice-chest which is connected with the case,) and form a combination of walls to exclude heat by alternations between conduction and radiation.

The ice-chest (represented at E) is made distinct or separate from the case, and in the drawings is extended or made large enough to form a top or cover to the case; but when the case is made in the form of a coffin or other oblong form, the ice-chest would occupy but a small portion of the top of the case.

In addition to the plurality of wal's already described, the ice-chest has a zinc lining, as shown at G, and a ventilated roof-bottom, as shown at H. The ventilated roof-bottom forms an air-communication from the ice-chamber to the interior of the case. The water which forms from the melting ice will drip from the roof into the trough L and be carried off through the siphon-tube J.

E′ represents the cover to the ice-chest.

K is a buckle, and K′ a strap, which are duplicated on the opposite side, for fastening the ice-chest to the case, and K^2 and K^3, buckles and straps for fastening on the cover of the ice-chest; M, wood moldings for protecting the case in handling.

A transportation-case constructed upon the principle herein set forth is light, strong, and cheap. The ice-chest is separate and distinct from the case, and may be supplied with fresh ice at any time without exposing the inside of the case to the ingress of fresh air. The walls of the case will exclude heat, while the ice will produce a temperature within sufficiently low to preserve fruits, vegetables, meats, &c., any required length of time for transportation to any part of the world.

This principle applied to cases in the form of coffins will be found of equal utility in carrying home the bodies of dead soldiers slain on the field of battle.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A transportation-case having a plurality of walls, substantially as described, in combination with a distinct ice-chest in connection therewith, for the purposes set forth.

2. A skeleton frame-work of wood, covered with leather, cloth, rubber, or other equivalent materials, in a manner to form a plurality of walls with spaces between, which spaces

may be filled with cotton, wool, or other poor conductor of heat or dead air, for the purposes and substantially as described.

3. An ice-chest made separately from a transportation-case and so combined and connected to the outside of the case that a free communication of air from the ice to the interior of the case is secured, substantially as set forth.

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