(No Model.)

J. HAMMERL.

REFRIGERATOR.

No. 261,705. Patented July 25, 1882.

Fig. 2.

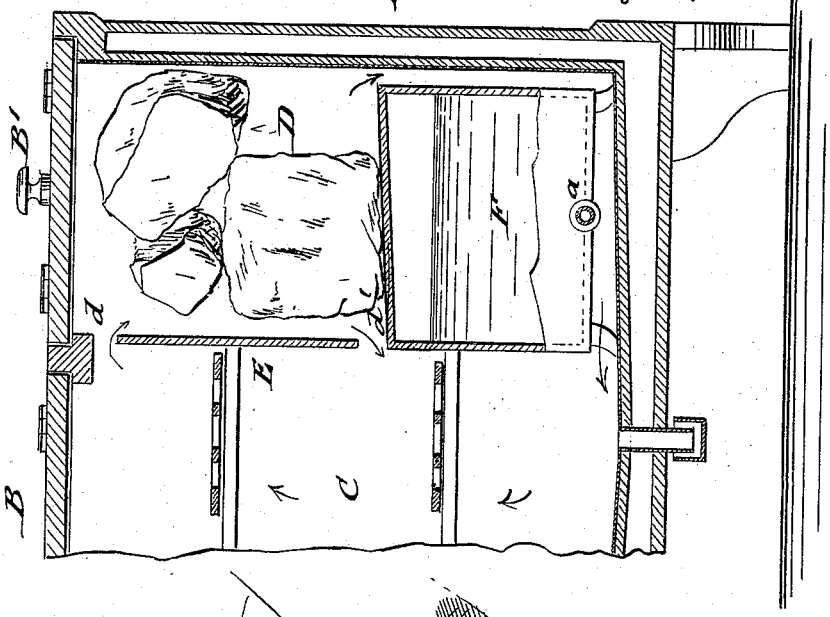
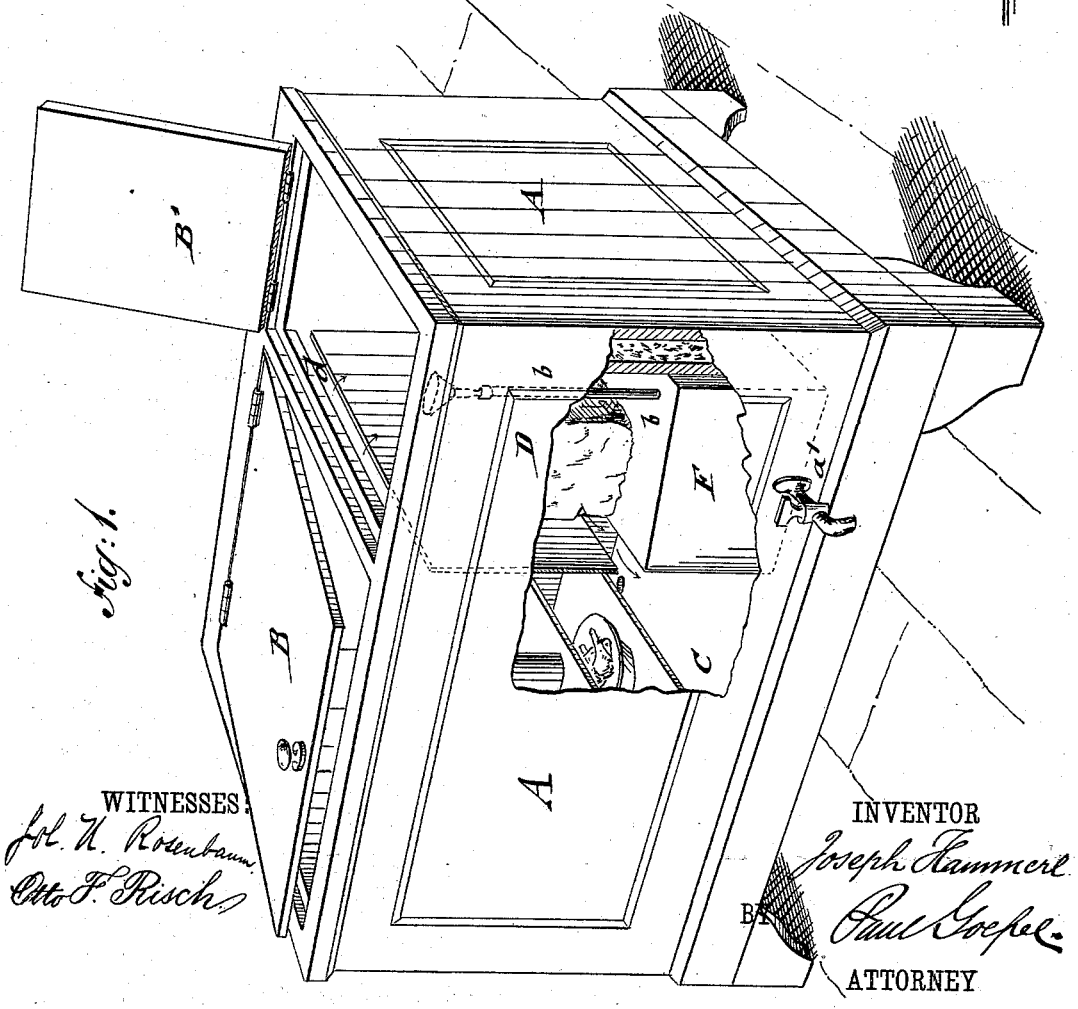


Fig. 1.



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JOSEPH HAMMERL, OF LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK.

REFRIGERATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,705, dated July 25, 1882.

Application filed January 23, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH HAMMERL, of Long Island City, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Refrigerators, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to improvements in refrigerators, whereby the articles in the preserving-chamber and also a body of water in a water-receptacle may be kept cool in a convenient and economical manner.

The invention consists of a refrigerator provided with two top lids, one for the preserving-chamber and one for the ice-chamber. The lower part of the ice-chamber is taken up by water-reservoir, the inclined top of which conducts the ice-water to the inclined bottom of the refrigerator. The ice-chamber is separated from the preserving-chamber by a partition extending from the upper part of the refrigerator down to some distance from the top of the water-reservoir, the circulation of air being kept up by an opening or openings at the upper part of the partition and the open space between it and the top of the water-cooler.

In the accompanping drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved reservoir, a part being broken away; and Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same. Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A in the drawings represents a refrigerator of oblong shape, built somewhat in the nature of the well-known chest-refrigerators, and provided with two separate hinged top lids, B B′—one for the preserving-chamber C, the other for ice-chamber D. The preserving-chamber C is separated from the ice-chamber D by means of a partition, E, which extends downward far enough to leave an opening for the passage of the cold air between its lower edge and the top of a water-reservoir, F, which takes up the lower part of the ice-chamber, the top of the reservoir forming the bottom of the ice chamber upon which the ice rests.

The water-reservoir F is made of galvanized sheet metal, and preferably closed on all sides, so that the water therein is prevented from being tainted by any smells in the refrigerator. At the lower part of the front wall of the water-reservoir F is an opening, *a*, into which is screwed a faucet, *a′*, the barrel of which passes through an opening in the front wall of the refrigerator, and which is screwed into the bushing of the opening *a* of the water-reservoir. The water is drawn off through the faucet in the usual manner.

The top of the water-reservoir D is somewhat inclined toward the preserving-chamber, so as to shed the ice-water along the inner side wall of the cooler, which is directly below the partition E, to the inclined bottom of the refrigerator, and thence through the usual trap into a receiving-vessel.

The water-cooler F is made of less width than the ice-chamber, so that between its side wall and the wall of the refrigerator a narrow space is formed for the passage of the cold air, which passes then below the bottom of the raised water-cooler, whereby the entire body of water is kept cool at all times. The water-cooler F is filled by means of a tube, *b*, which extends through the ice-chamber D to the upper part of the same, where it is provided with a funnel for convenient filling.

The water-cooler may be removed from the refrigerator by unscrewing the faucet *a′* and supply-tube *b*, in which case it may either be lifted out through the ice-chamber or moved sidewise into the preserving-chamber, and then taken out. The cold air circulates from the preserving-chamber through perforations or a slotted opening, *d*, at the upper part of the partition E, passes then downward over the ice, one portion of it passing through the opening *d′* between the partition and the top of the water-cooler and the other portion down through said space and under the bottom of the water-cooler to the lower part of the preserving-chamber, then up again, and so on, as indicated by arrows in Fig. 2.

The advantages of my improved refrigerator as compared to upright refrigerators are that in opening and closing the same but a small quantity of warm air can pass to the interior of the refrigerator, and consequently little of the cold air is lost, while as compared to chest-refrigerators the inconvenience of removing the articles which are now placed upon the ice whenever a new piece of ice is put in is avoided. When the preserving-chamber is opened the ice-chamber remains closed, and

vice versa, so that there is very little interference with the regular and effective working of the refrigerator.

I am aware that a refrigerator having an L-shaped water-tank forming the bottom and one wall of the ice-box is not new. I am also aware that a refrigerator having a water-cooler composed of a series of pipes surrounding the ice is not new.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a refrigerator, the combination of a preserving-chamber, an ice-box, a partition with air-openings *d d'*, a water-cooler supported by the bottom of the refrigerator and having a sloping top, which constitutes the bottom of the ice-box and serves as a water-shed to direct the drip-water to the preserving-chamber, from which it runs to the trap therein, and the air-flue H, whereby two continuous currents of air are maintained from the ice-box to the preserving-chamber, one through said flue and the other through the opening *d'*, and one current from the preserving-chamber to the ice-box, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH HAMMERL.

Witnesses:
PAUL GOEPEL,
CARL KARP.