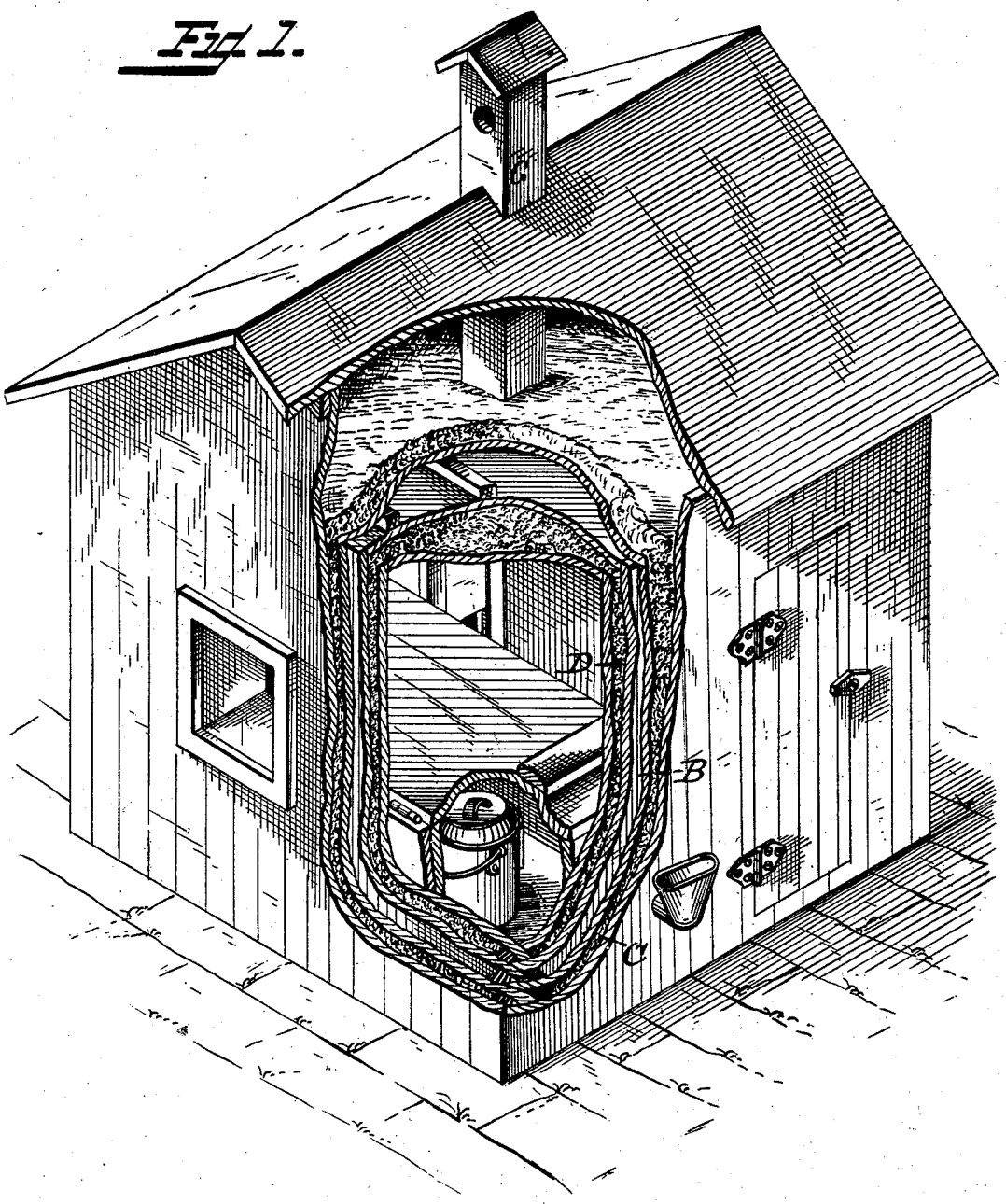
(No Model.) 4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. W. KENNEDY.

MILK HOUSE.

No. 264,460. Patented Sept. 19, 1882.

Fig. 1.



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4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

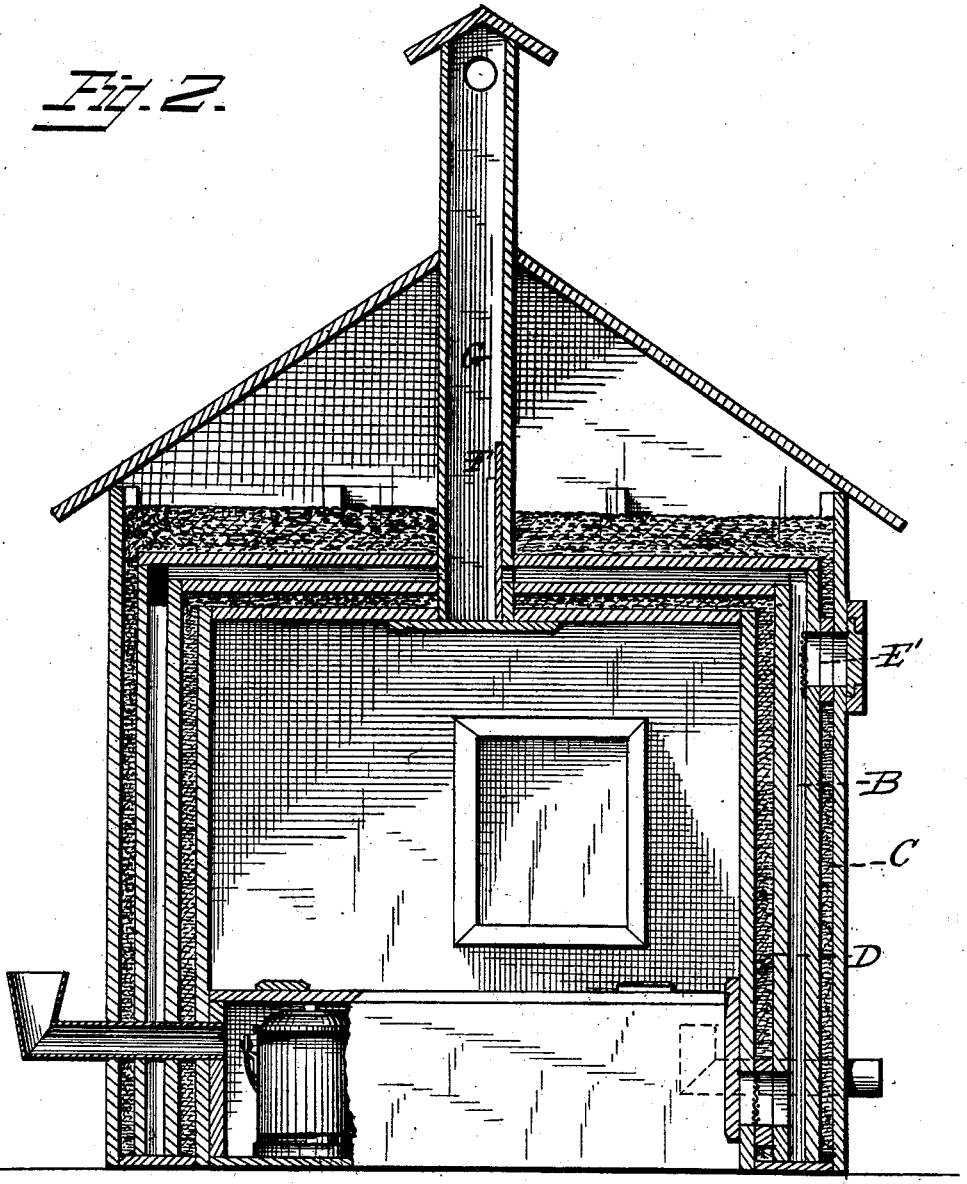

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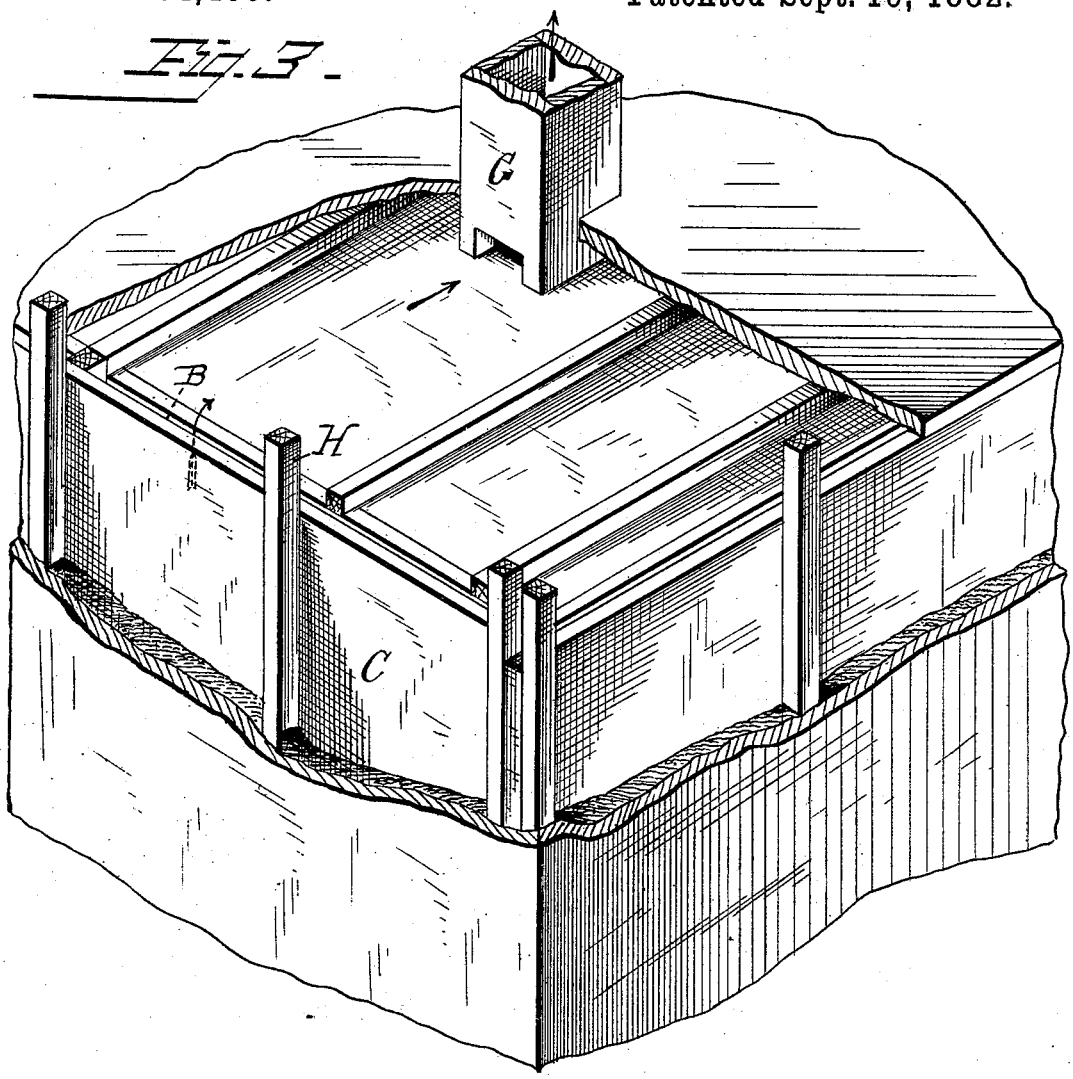
Fig. 3.



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(No Model.) 4 Sheets—Sheet 4.

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MILK HOUSE.

No. 264,460. Patented Sept. 19, 1882.

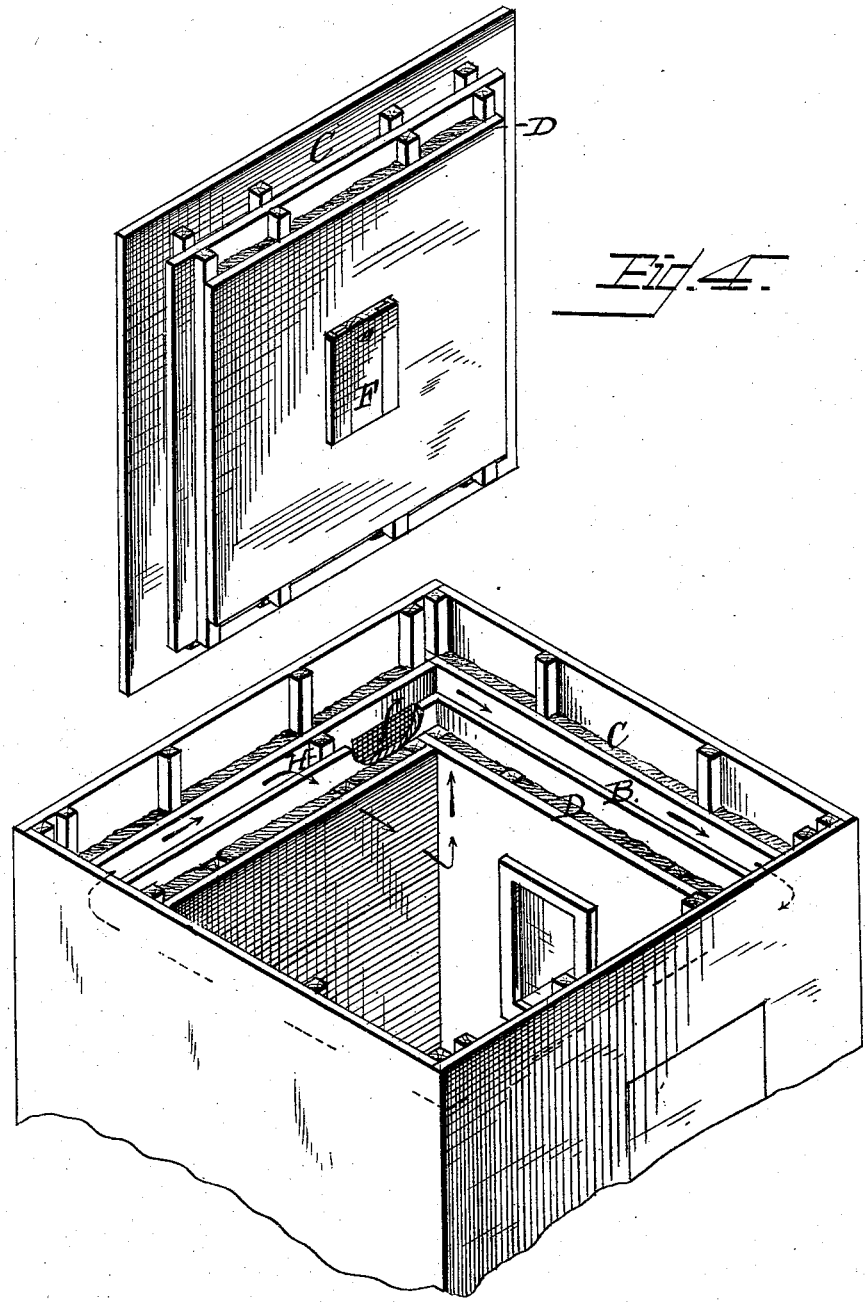

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. KENNEDY, OF GARNAVILLO, IOWA.

MILK-HOUSE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,460, dated September 19, 1882.

Application filed December 24, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. KENNEDY, of Garnavillo, in the county of Clayton and State of Iowa, have invented a new storage building or structure, called by me the "Farmer's Winter and Summer Creamery Building;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to milk-houses, designed to furnish cool storage in warm weather and warm storage in cold weather for dairy, creamery, farm, and other products.

To carry out the objects of my invention I construct a milk-house the walls and deck of which are formed with three spaces, B, C, and D, the spaces C and D being made air-tight or filled with sawdust or other non-conducting material, and B being an air-space connected by vents or air-inducts E′, controlled or regulated by slides, both outside and inside of the building. The eduction-way G for the escape of the warm air and gases is formed in the deck, and is likewise regulated by a slide, F, as shown. Over the structure is an ordinary roof, and the upper surface of the deck under it is covered with a non-conducting material. In connection with the structure constituting a milk-house can be used an inside ice-box or water-tank, and it may serve the purposes of an ice-house or a spring-house.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a milk-house broken away at one corner to show the interior and the construction of the walls. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of the upper part of the house and broken away to show the interior construction of the walls; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the upper portion of the house, showing the top or deck removed and in perspective.

The letter E′ represents an air-induction opening with a gauze covering and a slide. This air-induction leads into the middle or air space.

The letter C represents the outer space of wall and deck.

The letter D represents the inner space of the wall and deck.

The letter F is a slide in the ceiling at the bottom of the eduction-passage.

The letter G represents the eduction-passage extending from the bottom of the deck up through the roof and has connection with the storage-room and communication with air-space B.

The letter H is an elevated partition in the wall, extending to the top of the air-space B.

In warm weather, whenever the air in the space B becomes warmer than the coolest air of the night, the vents are to be opened and the warm air driven out through the escape-pipes or eduction-way and replaced by the cool air, and then the vents again closed. In freezing weather the vent should be kept closed, excepting so far as is necessary to give a pure air in the room.

When the vent E′ is opened from either side and the proper slides in the chimney withdrawn, if the space B is filled with warm air, a current will arise and pass in at E′ to the top of the space B, thence around in the direction indicated by the arrows, Fig. 4, until it reaches the partition-piece H, whence it turns into the duct in the deck, and thence through the eduction-pipe G.

The air from the outside enters at the vent E′ to the top of the space B, thence around through it and through the deck into the chimney. The space B in the top of the walls has a six-inch clear horizontal space, (vertical height,) with no obstruction but the partition-piece H, which directs the air-current into the deck. Below this the hollow space B in the walls extends to the foundation, and is supplied at certain distances with vertical studding to strengthen the structure. The air in the spaces between the studding will become equalized with the temperature of the currents above whether it be an upward or a downward current.

It will be observed by reference to Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings that the construction of

the vertical walls and the partitions of the deck or top are such that the top will fit into and over the vertical walls, so as to establish and preserve the air-circulation and escape of the warmer air and gases.

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

1. A milk-house or similar structure the walls of which have dead-air chambers and an air-induction passage, with the partition H, extending above the inner walls, for the purpose stated.

2. A milk-house frame with a dead-air chamber and having the outer wall and partition, H, extending above the inner walls, in combination with the top formed with a dead-air chamber and offset to fit within and over the vertical walls, to establish and preserve the air circulation, substantially as described.

GEO. W. KENNEDY.

Witnesses:
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