(No Model.)

C. G. WIESNER.

REFRIGERATOR.

No. 265,202. Patented Sept. 26, 1882.

Fig. 1.

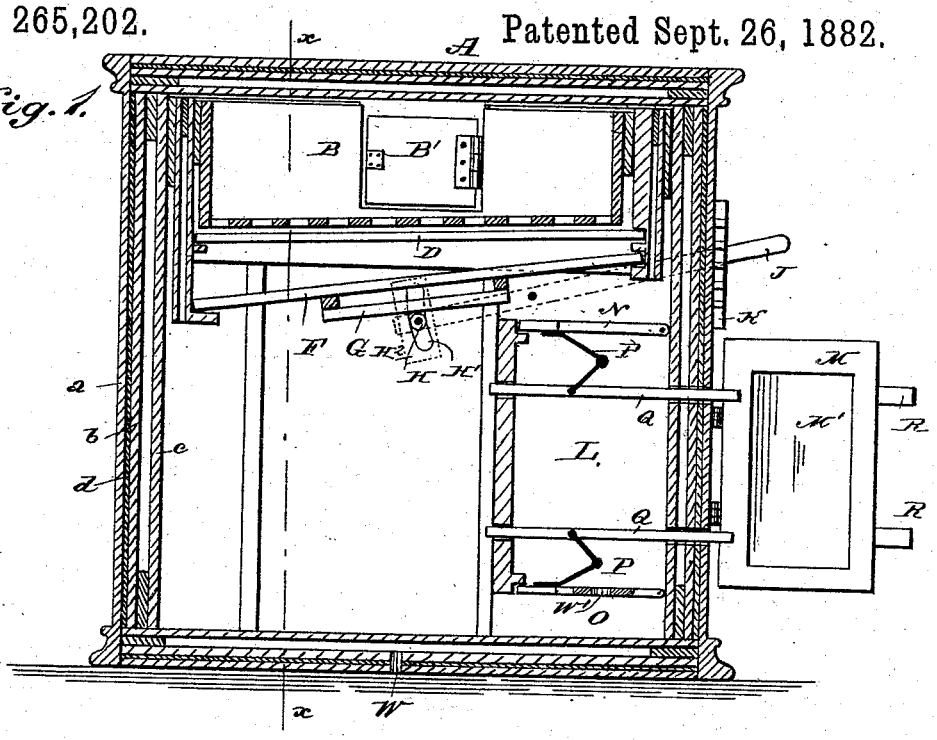


Fig. 2.

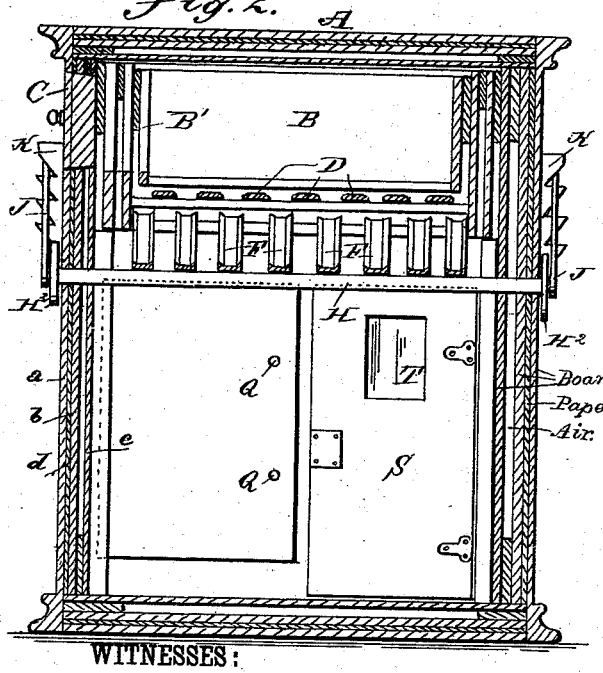


Fig. 3.

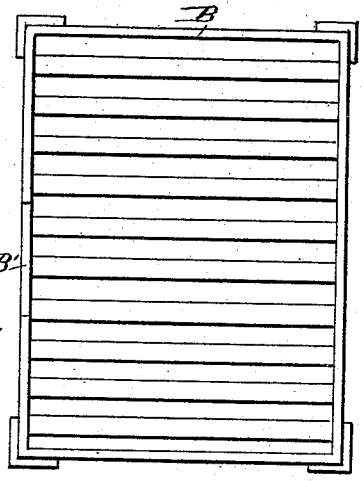
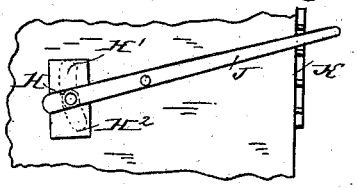


Fig. 4.



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CHARLES G. WIESNER, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

REFRIGERATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,202, dated September 26, 1882.

Application filed July 3, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES G. WIESNER, of Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Refrigerator, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved refrigerator, of which the walls are so constructed that the non-conducting material cannot be destroyed by moisture, which refrigerator is also so constructed that considerably less ice will be required than in refrigerators of the usual construction.

The invention consists in a refrigerator having its walls, top, and bottom made of three partitions, having paper or analogous material placed between the outer and middle partitions, and having an air-space formed between the middle and inner thicknesses.

The invention also consists in a smaller chamber arranged within the refrigerating-box and provided with a swinging top and bottom, which are opened automatically when the door of the small compartment is closed, and are closed automatically when this door is opened, whereby the warm air of the room is prevented from passing into the large refrigerating-box, all as will be fully described and set forth hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of my improved refrigerator. Fig. 2 is a cross-section elevation of the same on the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the ice-receiving box. Fig. 4 is a detail side view of part of the refrigerating-box, showing the inner end of the levers pivoted to the sides.

The ice-box A has its walls, top and bottom, each formed of three partitions of boards, *a*, *b*, and *c*, which are placed equidistant from each other, the space between the two layers *a* and *b* being filled with one or more layers of paper, *d*, or other analogous material, and an air-space being formed between the inner two layers *b* and *c*.

Refrigerators have been constructed heretofore with paper linings and fillings in the walls; but as these non-conducting linings or fillings were subjected to the moisture they soon rotted and became useless. In my improved refrigerator the moisture cannot act on the non-conducting filling material, as the same is protected by the air-space between the inner partitions, *b* and *c*. The ice is placed in an ice-receiving box, B, provided with the side door B′, corresponding with the side door C in the box A. The ice-receiving box B rests on a series of slats, D, held in a frame, E, in the upper part of the refrigerating-box A. Below these slats D a series of grooved slats, F, are held, which rest on and are attached to a cross-frame, G, resting on a cross-shaft, H, which passes through the curved slots H′ in the sides of the refrigerating-box A, and is attached to the inner ends of the levers J, pivoted to the outer surfaces of the sides of the refrigerating-box A, and can be locked in the desired position by means of racks K, attached to the refrigerating-box. Blocks H^2 are attached to the outer ends of the shaft H on the outer surface of the sides of the box and in the air-space between the walls *b* and *c*, and slide up and down with the shaft, which blocks are of such size that they always close the slots H′, and are covered with rubber or other packing to prevent the entrance of hot or warm air into the refrigerating-box A. The drip-water from the ice-receiving box flows down the grooved slats F to one end of the box A. These slats F can be adjusted at any desired inclination by means of the levers J and the racks K, for by pressing down the outer ends of these levers J the middle of the frame G, supporting the slats F, will be raised and the slats will be placed in a more horizontal position.

A small chamber, L, is formed in the large refrigerating-chamber A, and is used for smaller articles. This chamber is provided with a door, M, containing a glass pane, M′, through which the articles contained in the chamber or box L can be seen. For instance, large pieces of meat—such as quarters of beef and the like—would be stored in the large ice-box, while smaller pieces, dressed meats, &c., would be stored in the small compartment L. The small compartment is especially adapted for such articles as are required frequently. The top N and the bottom O of the small compartment L are hinged so as to swing upward and downward, respectively. Elbow-levers P are hinged to the swinging top N and bottom O

at the under and upper surfaces, respectively, and the opposite ends of these elbow-levers P are pivoted to rods Q, passing through the inner side wall of the chamber or box L.

The door M is provided at its outer or swinging edge with two tongues, R R, which strike against the projecting ends of the rods Q Q when the door M is closed.

The chamber is provided with a door, S, of the usual construction, provided with a glass pane, T.

A thermometer is placed in the compartment L, and can be seen through the glass pane M′ of the door M.

The top N and bottom O of the compartment L are generally held closed by their own weight when the door M is open, the ends of the rods Q projecting from the box A at the side of the door. No cold air can then pass from the chamber A into the compartment or chamber L, as all communication is then cut off. If the door M is closed, the tongues R push the rods Q inward, thereby pushing the top N upward and the bottom O downward—that is, opening the top and bottom, and thus permitting the cold air to circulate through the compartment L, and thus refrigerating the articles in the same. As soon as the door M is opened the tongues R release the rods Q, thus permitting the top N and bottom O of the chamber L to close. Thereby a great waste of ice is prevented, as a passage of hot air from the rear, when the door M is opened into the refrigerating-chamber A, is thus prevented.

The refrigerator has an aperture, W′, in the bottom, through which aperture the foul air in the refrigerator-walls can pass off. Double glass windows are used, so that air-spaces will be formed between the glass, and the panes will not sweat.

The ice-chamber is preferably constructed so as to leave an air-space on the sides through which the air can pass upward.

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

1. In a refrigerator, the grooved slats F, arranged beneath the ice-box slats D, in combination with a vertically-movable frame, G, a cross-shaft, H, having end blocks, H^2, and the box A, having curved slots in the sides, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The box L in chamber A, having a hinged top and bottom, in combination with the rods Q, the elbow-levers P, pivoted to said rods, the door M, having tongues R, and the glass-paned door S, whereby said chamber may be used, as described.

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Witnesses:

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