

April 9, 1935.

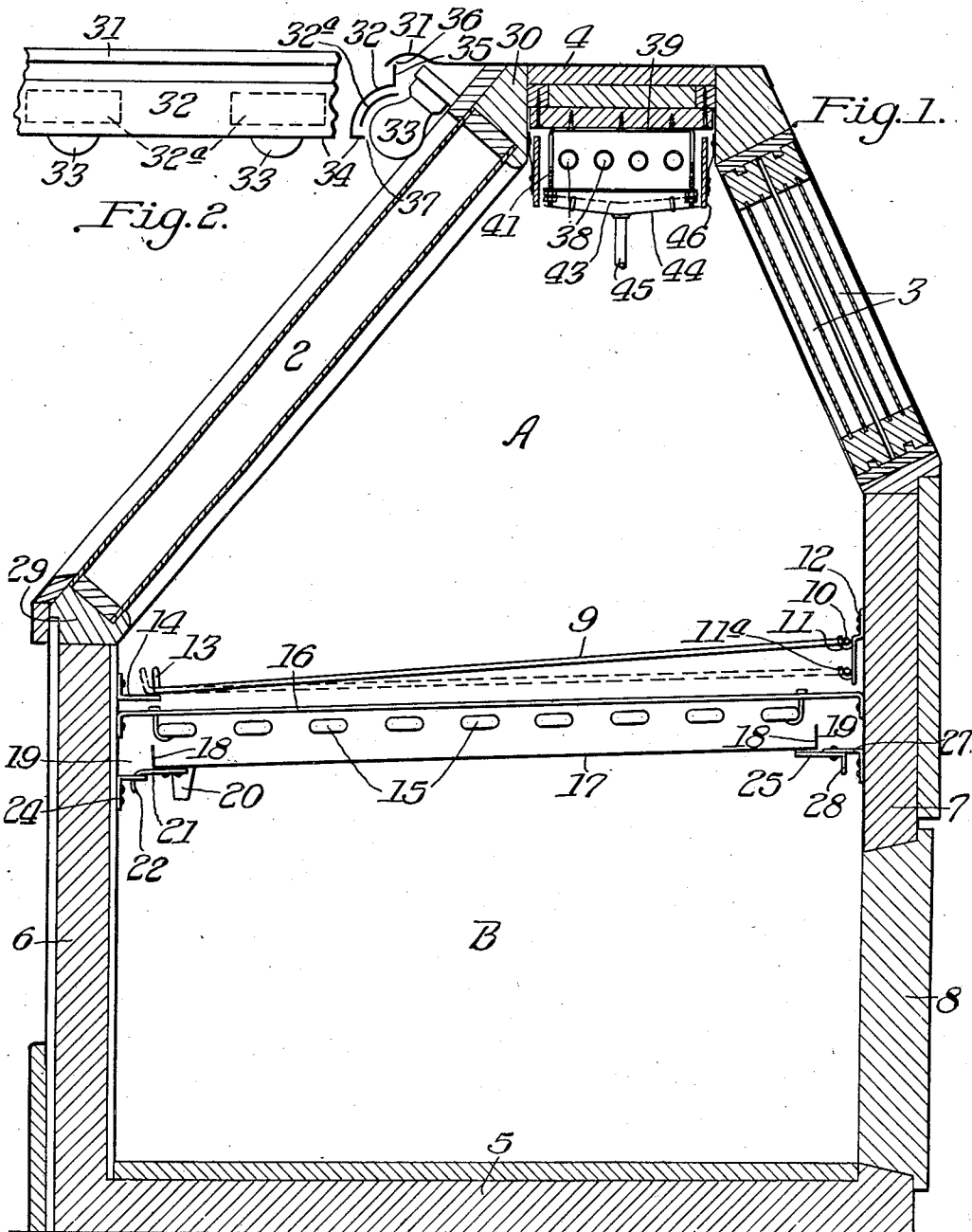
K. J. GLOEKLER

1,997,212

REFRIGERATING CABINET

Filed Nov. 24, 1933

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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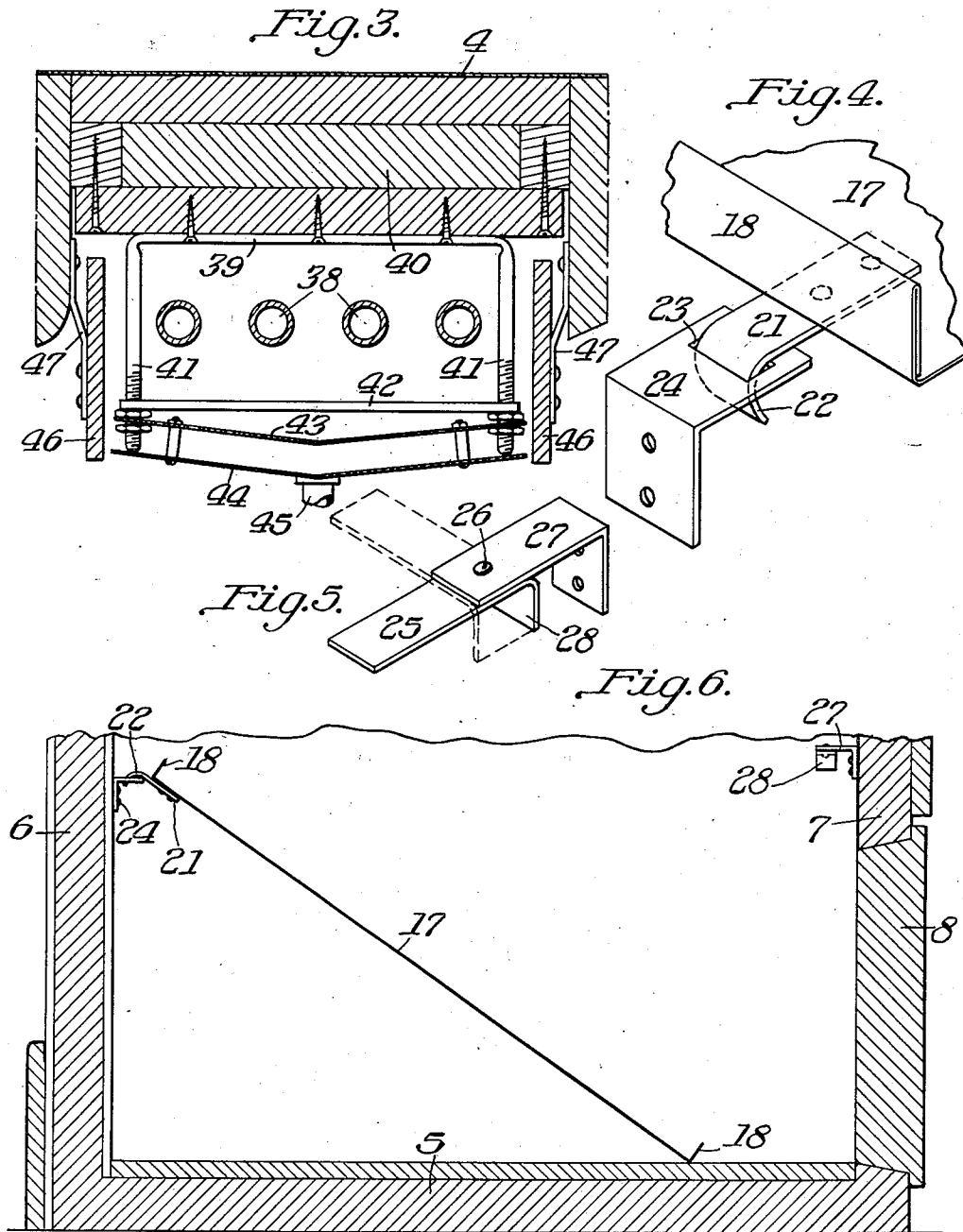
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,997,212

REFRIGERATING CABINET

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Application November 24, 1933, Serial No. 699,545

1 Claim. (Cl. 62—89.6)

My invention relates to improvements in refrigerating cabinets for preserving and exhibiting perishable articles, as meats, dairy products, or the like, and is somewhat generally similar to that of my prior application Serial No. 622,086.

It has for its object to provide in such a cabinet a main upper and a secondary lower refrigerating and containing chamber, each preferably provided with a refrigerating unit, rear opening entrance and exit closures, and a front transparent visibility window for the upper chamber. One of the features of improvement is an adjustably mounted collecting pan located transversely between the chambers, adapted for collection of moisture of condensation and fragments of food products etc., and for lowering or removal for cleaning. Another feature is an improved outer illuminating equipment above the front window, and a coping therefor forming an extension of the top, with other elements of construction as hereinafter described.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a transverse vertical sectional view of the complete cabinet;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view in front elevation of the illuminating and coping equipment;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view of the upper refrigerating unit;

Fig. 4 is a perspective detail view of the hinge mounting of the pan;

Fig. 5 is a similar view of the adjustable supporting bracket for the other edge of the pan;

Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view of the lower portion of the cabinet, showing the pan lowered.

The refrigerator cabinet illustrated herein is constructed in the same general manner as cabinets of standard construction.

It provides a main food or other article containing chamber A enclosed within a double glass front wall 2, a rear wall having sliding doors 3, a flat top 4, and a bottom wall or floor 5. The entire cabinet rests by its bottom 5 on the floor of a store or compartment, or if preferred may be supported by pedestals of any suitable construction.

Below the upper chamber A is a secondary chamber B incorporated within the surrounding front wall 6 and rear wall 7, which rear wall is provided with an opening and closing door or doors 8.

The several walls and doors are preferably airtight, utilizing suitable insulating material as in common practice. The condiments, food or other articles to be contained in chamber A are sup-

ported either in receptacles or directly upon a rack or frame 9, which may consist of spaced apart rods or other reticulated material, preferably located and mounted for easy insertion and removal in the bottom portion of the chamber A.

For such purpose the rack 9 rests by its edge 10 in the upper sockets 11 of a supporting bracket 12. Its other end is preferably turned up as at 13 and rests upon a supporting bracket 14 extending inwardly from the opposite wall 6. As indicated in dotted lines the rack may be lowered to a practically horizontal position by inserting its rear edge 10 in the lowermost sockets 11a of the bracket 12.

By such construction the rack may be located at a desirable inclination for exposure to the view through front inclined windows 2, or may be lowered, and may also be easily removed by opening rear sliding doors 3, for cleansing and the like.

Between the upper chamber A and lower chamber B is located a series of refrigerating coils 15 suspended in any suitable manner from transverse supports 16 bridging across the width of the interior and secured to the inner opposite walls. By such construction the refrigerating coils are permanently located in position across the transverse area and within a minimum space.

Below the series of coils 15 is located a collecting pan 17 of sheet metal preferably consisting of an inner and outer sheet with intervening insulation, having surrounding upwardly extending flanges 18, and enameled or otherwise treated on its outer surfaces. The pan 17 is slightly less in width than the entire transverse area of the cabinet interior, constituting a transverse baffle, leaving spaces 19 at each end for circulation of refrigerated air downwardly at the lower side and upwardly at the higher opposite side. In such location the pan is preferably slightly inclined toward its lower edge, which is provided with an outlet nipple 20 for escape of moisture of condensation. The pan is also of service in providing a collecting receptacle for fragments of food or the like, discharged downwardly through the rack 9 from the space above, and which accumulate and should be removed for cleansing from time to time.

Such operation is provided for by hinging the inner end of the pan to the front wall by means of a pair of cleats 21 having downwardly turned hook terminals 22 engaging openings 23 in brackets 24 secured to and extending inwardly from the interior face of wall 6. The opposite edge

of the pan is supported at one or more locations by adjustable trigger abutments 25 pivotally mounted as by a stud or rivet 26 to bracket 27 secured to and extending inwardly from the inner face of rear wall 7.

Abutment 25 is provided with a rear downwardly extending finger terminal 28 by which it may be thrown around out of register with the under edge of the pan, allowing it to be lowered to the position shown in Fig. 6. In such case it may be easily washed or cleansed of any contained or adhering matter and then re-erected to its supported position. Also, if desired, the entire pan may be removed by merely lifting the hook terminals 22 away from the openings of brackets 24 for entire removal through the opening of door 8.

When thus erected the pan functions as described and at the same time acts as a transverse baffle with free upward and downward circulation around its sides through the clearance openings 19.

The front rearwardly sloping observation windows 2 are framed at their lower sides into a framing 29 and at their upper edges into a supplemental framing strip 30 forming a portion of the top construction, on which is mounted the flat top 4. Said top extends forwardly of the window terminals and is rounded upwardly and downwardly as at 31, providing a bead-like front rim, limiting the main flat area of the top.

Below the beaded edge portion 31 is a suitably spaced outwardly rounded shield 32, approximating the contour of lamp bulbs 33, mounted as shown in Fig. 1. Shield 32 is turned inwardly at the bottom as at 34 and is provided with an upper vertical narrow wall portion 35, terminating inside of the lower surface of bead 31, providing an intervening hot air outlet space 36.

A similar space 37 is provided between the inner edge of lower flange 34 and the bulb, whereby a free circulation of incoming and outgoing air is provided, when the bulbs are lighted.

Between the lamp 33 and shell 32 is an intervening heat and ray reflector 32a, adapted to neutralize heating of the shell, and to reflect light rays to the interior. Such reflectors are preferably individual for each lamp, as in Fig. 2.

As thus located, and with the protection of the bead 31 and shield 32 they are almost entirely concealed, and emit direct and reflected rays of light downwardly and inwardly through the windows 2 for illumination of the entire interior of chamber A and its contents.

The construction as thus made is likewise highly ornamental and with the top 4 is preferably of porcelain or highly burnished metal, as chromium ware or the like, greatly adding to the appearance and attractiveness of the cabinet. The upwardly rounded bead 31 also acts to prevent accidental forward movement of any articles resting upon the main flat surface of the top.

The upper portion of chamber A is also provided with a refrigerating unit, utilizing coils 38 supported within a depending frame 39 secured upwardly against the transverse top construction 40. Frame 39 is provided with downwardly turned bolts 41 to the terminals of which are secured a transverse plate 42 and an inner upper perforated plate 43. The latter is held between nuts on the bolts 41 as shown, and itself supports a lower imperforate plate 44, both of which plates are of obtuse V formation, providing for collection and distribution of moisture through a suitable outlet pipe 45.

Inner deflecting walls 46 depend from brackets 47 secured to the interior corner framing portions of the top, tending to deflect cold air downwardly at each side of the refrigerating unit, toward and into the upper portion of chamber A.

The construction and manner of operation of the cabinet will be readily understood and appreciated from the foregoing description. As a whole it is comparatively simple in construction and economical of space, with especial advantages in showing and illuminating the contents of the upper chamber, providing for easy removal or cleansing of the collecting pan, and of maintaining the temperature of the interior with relation to the contents of both chambers, with comparative ease and accuracy.

What I claim is:

In a refrigerating cabinet, a casing having a base, a vertical front wall, a top, a sloping front window between the front wall and top, a rear wall extending between the base and top and having a lower and an upper opening and closures therefor, a transverse vertically and laterally adjustable and bodily removable rack, a collecting pan below the rack terminating inwardly beyond the front and rear wall providing opposite circulation spaces, means on the rear wall adjustably supporting one edge of the pan, and a removable hook on the opposite edge of the pan engaging a slotted bracket on the front wall pivotally supporting its opposite edge for lowering or bodily removal.

KARL J. GLOEKLER.