This invention relates to an improvement
in refrigerator display counter.

The object of the invention is to provide
an increased circulation of a cold liquid
through the refrigerator for providing a
colder circulation of air therethrough in or-
der to keep the goods in a thoroughly cooled
condition while yet they are arranged in a
manner to be clearly visible for display
purposes, and to drain the liquid from the
ice tank into the proper pans when the tank
is partially withdrawn to be filled with ice.

With this object in view, an ice tank is
placed in the center of the refrigerator,
which tank is provided with channeled legs
for receiving the water as the ice in the tank
melts, and provision is made for allowing
the water to fill these legs up to a certain
point, where an overflow pipe is provided in
order to drain the water therefrom. A sep-
parate overflow pipe is provided for each of
the legs but there is only one pipe for each
leg and both of these overflow pipes, for the
two legs, are arranged at opposite ends, so
as to drain the water from one of the legs
into one end of the refrigerator display
counter and to drain the water from the
other leg into the opposite end of the re-
frigerator display counter. The cold water
or brine from these overflow pipes drains into
a pan, which is provided with a central par-
tition in order to allow it to flow to the end
of the refrigerator and then back again
where it passes out through a suitable drain.

Thus, the entire cooling effect of the cold
water or brine is utilized for keeping the

goods on display within the refrigerator
in a fresh condition.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a vertical section through my
improved refrigerator display counter;

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal, horizontal sec-
tional view of the same;

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the ice tank;

and

Fig. 4 is a transverse, sectional view
through one end of the same.

The numeral 1 indicates the refrigeran
tor as a whole, which is provided with the usual
transparent front glass 2 to properly dis-
play the contents of the refrigerator. The
refrigerator is divided into two end food
compartments 3-3 and a central compart-
ment 4. Suitable partitions 5 are provided
for separating the compartments, as shown
in Figs. 1 and 2. The outer end of each of
the end compartments 3 is preferably
provided with an arcuate end plate 6, as
indicated in Fig. 1, which serves to effect a
more complete air circulation within the
compartments.

Arranged horizontally and centrally of
the end compartments 3 are wire shelves 7,
the lowermost of which is in close prox-
imity to the bottom of the refrigerator.

The central compartment 4 is provided
with an apex bottom 8 to direct the cool air
toward and into the bottom of the display
compartments 3. An ice receptacle 9 is suit-
ably mounted within the compartment 4 im-
mediately above the apex bottom 8. This
receptacle preferably consists in a substan-
tially rectangular tank, the bottom of which
is preferably cut away, as at 10, forming
an air chamber beneath the tank and pro-
viding suitable channeled legs 11, as clearly
shown in Fig. 4.

As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, suitable drain
pipes 12 and 13 are arranged in each of the
channeled legs 11. Overflow pipes 14 and
15 are also provided for the legs 11 and, as
shown in Fig. 4, these overflow pipes extend
into the side walls 16 of the cut away bottom
portion 10 of the tank. Directly above the
apex of these walls 16 of the cut away por-
tion 10, suitable crossed supporting rods 17
are provided for supporting the ice at a
point above these channeled legs 11 and to
prevent it from dropping down into the salt
water or brine, which fills the channeled legs
up to the overflow pipes 14 and 15.

As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, these over-
flow pipes 14 and 15 discharge in substan-
tially the same horizontal vertical plane
passing through the tank in the relatively
back portion thereof onto the bottom plate 8
of the central compartment and the brine
runs down over the opposite sloping edges of
this bottom plate into the troughs 18 and
19, formed in the floor of the end display
compartments 3-3. These troughs 18 and
19 are provided with central partitions 20
and 21, respectively, and end partitions 22
and 23 for directing the ice water or brine
through the troughs to the outer ends of the
compartments 3 and back on the opposite
sides of the partitions to the drains 24 and
25. The provision of the drains at the back
portion of the tank facilitates the draining of the brine into the troughs 18 and 19 even when the tank has been partially withdrawn from the compartment to replenish the ice supply.

It will be noted that the overflow pipes 14 and 15 and the drain pipes 12 and 13 are provided at opposite ends of the tank from each other and only one of each of these sets of pipes is provided for each of the channelled legs 11. Thus, provision is made for draining the brine of one of the channelled legs 11 in one direction from the tank and the brine from the opposite leg in the opposite direction from the tank and to circulate this brine through the opposite display compartments 3 in order to keep the goods therein on display in a fresh and unperishable condition, thus, utilizing all of the cooling effect of the ice water or brine for this purpose.

I claim:

1. An ice container having channelled legs formed along the front and back thereof, and overflow pipes for the channelled legs, having discharge points, only relatively near the back portion of the container.

2. In a refrigerating chamber, the combination with a circulating channel arranged therein, of an ice container arranged in said chamber and having channelled legs formed along the front and back thereof, and overflow pipes for the channelled legs, having discharge points in the region of the back portion of the container for discharging into the channel upon the partial removal of the container from the refrigerating chamber.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ALBERT H. EHRICH.