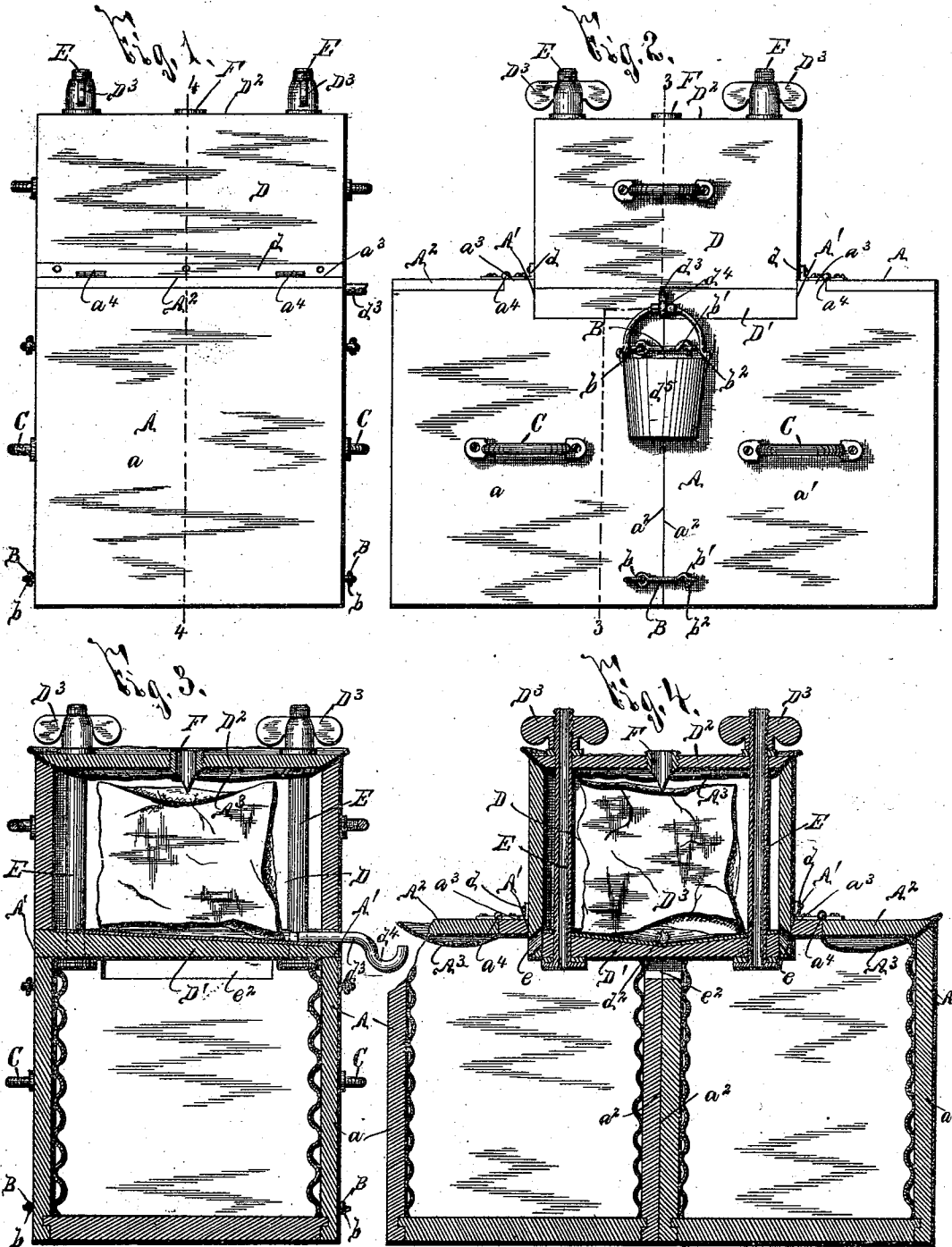


(No Model.)

L. P. ROGERS & J. HOFMAN.
TRANSPORTING RECEPTACLE.

No. 504,503.

Patented Sept. 5, 1893.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS P. ROGERS AND JOHN HOFMAN, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

TRANSPORTING-RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 504,503, dated September 5, 1893.

Application filed March 28, 1891. Renewed February 13, 1893. Serial No. 462,103. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LOUIS P. ROGERS and JOHN HOFMAN, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Transporting-Receptacles, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

Our invention relates to improvements in transporting receptacles of the same character as set forth in our previous Patent No. 450,321, dated April 14, 1891, and has for its object the production of a simple and effective device which may be handled with a great degree of ease and convenience; and to this end the invention consists, essentially, in a main shell composed of separate halves adapted to be removably secured to each other, and to receive the article to be transported, a movable cover for permitting entrance of said articles, an ice chamber removably secured to the main receiving shell, a passage for conducting the air from the ice chamber to the main receiving shell, a second passage for conducting air from the main receiving shell to the outer air, and an air passage through the intervening wall of the separate sections of the shell for permitting a circulation from one to the other.

The invention furthermore consists in the detail construction and arrangement of the parts, all as hereinafter more particularly described and pointed out in the claims.

In describing this invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which, like letters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figures 1 and 2 are, respectively, front and side elevations of our improved transporting receptacles; and Figs. 3 and 4 are, respectively, longitudinal and transverse vertical sectional views, taken on the respective section lines—3—3—and—4—4—, Figs. 2 and 1.

In our aforesaid patent we have shown a transporting receptacle, the main receiving shell of which is of considerable area and requires a great amount of labor in handling. Our present invention, while possessing the desirable features of the aforesaid receptacle,

is of such a construction as to be handled with great ease and convenience.

—A— represents the main receiving shell composed of separate box shaped divisions or halves —a—a'— adapted to be removably secured together with their adjacent sides —a²—a²— in close proximity.

Although any desirable construction of securing means may be used to secure together the opposite divisions —a—a'— of the receiving shell, we prefer to use the hook —B— hinged at —b— at one extremity to one division —a— and formed with a bent end —b'— adapted to engage a shoulder —b²— on the opposite division —a'—.

Upon the opposite ends of the separate divisions —a—a'— are suitable handles —C— for facilitating handling of these divisions. By this construction of main frame a minimum amount of space is occupied, owing to the approximation of the separate divisions, and when transporting the receptacle by hand, the component divisions may be separated and the labor required in handling greatly lessened. Moreover, by thus composing the main receiving shell of separate halves it may be constructed of larger size than would otherwise be possible, since in handling but one half is lifted at a time.

—D— represents the ice chamber, which is preferably removably mounted upon the frame —A— having its lower extremity adapted to enter a cut out —A'— in the upper face of the separate halves —a—a'— of the main frame —A— and its upper extremity extending upwardly beyond said main frame. The base —D'— of the ice chamber rests upon the walls —a²—a²— of the separate divisions —a—a'— of the shell —A—, and is provided with flanges or ribs —d— which rest upon the top walls —a³— of said main frame divisions.

To permit entrance of articles within the main frame we arrange on opposite sides of the ice chamber —D— suitable movable covers —A²— which compose part of the top wall —a³— of said frame divisions and are hinged at —a⁴— to the adjacent portion of said top wall and adapted when open to rest against the adjacent wall of the chamber —D—.

Beneath the cover —A²— is a shield —A³— of netting, webbing or similar material ar-

5 ranged with one extremity interposed between the adjacent surfaces of the cover and side walls, for preventing entrance of dust, &c., to the contents of the main frame, and effecting a substantially air tight joint between the cover —A²— and the top wall —a³—.

10 —e— represents air passages opening from the ice chamber through its wall to the opposite main frame divisions —a—a'— for conducting the cooled air thereto, and —E— represents air outlet pipes passing through the ice chamber —D— with one extremity opening from the separate divisions —a—a'— and the other opening through the ice chamber 15 —D— to the outer air for conducting the air to the outside and producing a circulation within the transporting receptacle.

20 To effect a circulation of air between the separate divisions —a— and —a'— we provide in their intervening wall —a²— the passage —e²—.

25 As in our aforesaid patent, the ice chamber cover —D²— is mounted on pipes —E— having their outer extremities adapted to project beyond the cover —D²—, and receive thumb screws —D³—, which firmly hold said cover in position.

30 —F— represents an air inlet which consists of a short pipe having one end mounted in the cover —D²— and the other pointed and extended through the shield —A³—.

35 The base —D'— of the chamber —D— is preferably provided with a metallic or water tight facing —D³— and tapers from its sides toward the center and from its rear edge toward its forward edge for shedding the water toward a recess —d²— formed in the central portion of said lower edge. Mounted in this recess is one extremity of a pipe —d³—, the 40 opposite end of which is bent to form a hook —d⁴— upon which may be supported a suitable pail or water collecting receptacle —d⁵—. It will be readily understood that the hook —d⁴— forms a water trap which prevents the 45 entrance of air through said pipe.

The parts of our invention are simple in

construction, durable in use, and, when assembled, form a very desirable, economical and convenient transporting receptacle. It is evident, however, that the detail construction and arrangement of this invention may be somewhat varied from that shown and described. 50

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by 55 Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein described transporting receptacle, the same comprising an outer shell composed of separable sections adapted to receive the article to be transported, and an ice 60 chamber removably secured to said sections, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The herein described transporting receptacle, the same comprising an outer shell composed of separable sections adapted to receive the article to be transported, an ice 65 chamber removably mounted in an opening in said shell, and entrance doors on either side of said ice chamber, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 70

3. The herein described transporting receptacle, the same comprising an outer shell composed of separable sections adapted to receive the article to be transported, an ice 75 chamber removably secured in an opening in the top wall of said shell, an air inlet pipe —F—, a passage —e— in the wall of the ice chamber for producing a circulation through the ice chamber and outer shell, and an air outlet —E— for withdrawing the air from the 80 outer shell, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto signed our names, in the presence of two attesting witnesses, at Rochester, in the county 85 of Monroe, in the State of New York, this 18th day of March, 1891.

LOUIS P. ROGERS.
JOHN HOFMAN.

Witnesses:

HAMPDEN HYDE,
ROY C. WEBSTER.