

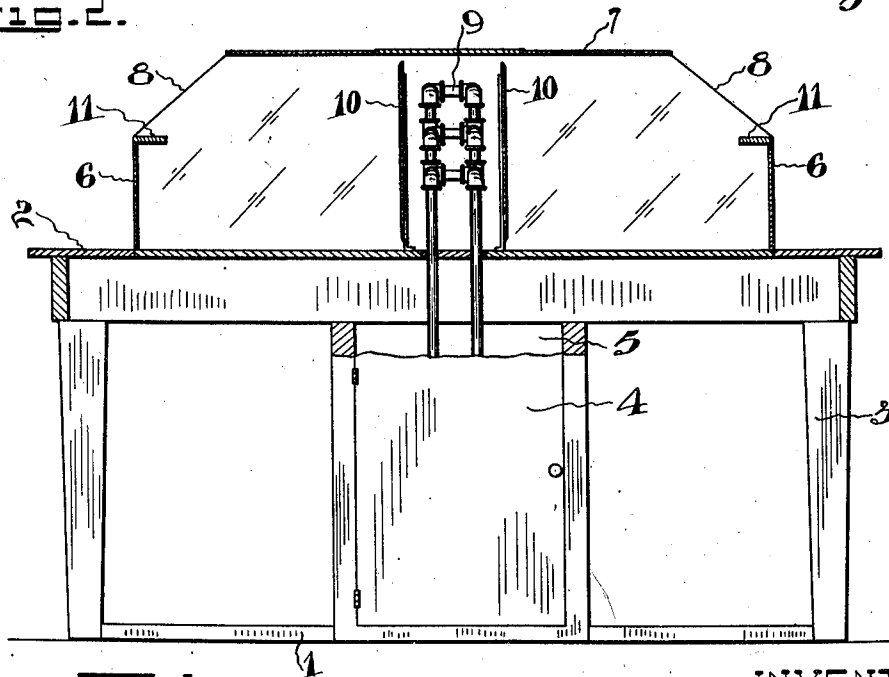
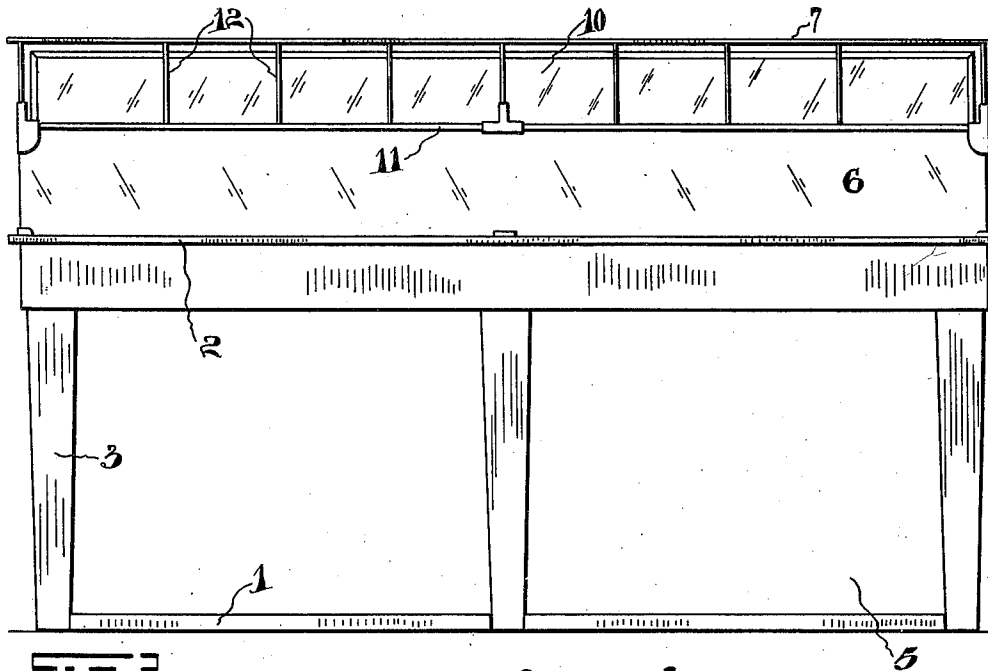
Dec. 1, 1925.

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T. P. LOBLAW

REFRIGERATOR COUNTER

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INVENTOR

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REFRIGERATOR COUNTER.

Application filed October 22, 1924. Serial No. 745,218.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE P. LOBLAW, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, Province of Ontario, Canada, a subject of the King of Great Britain, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Refrigerator Counters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to refrigerator counters adapted for use in self-serve stores, and my object is to devise an attractive refrigerator counter which will display the goods in convenient manner for self-service, and which will keep the goods at a sufficiently low temperature at a reasonable cost for refrigeration.

I attain my object by means of the constructions hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Fig. 1 is a cross section of the refrigerator counter; and

Fig. 2 a front elevation of the same.

1 is the base from which a counter 2 is supported by means of the legs 3. At the right hand end between the central pair of legs is shown a door 4, giving access to the central compartment 5 which serves for the passage of the pipes leading to and from the refrigerating coils.

A chamber is supported on the counter. This chamber is formed with front walls 6 at opposite sides and a top 7. It will be noted that the walls 6 do not extend up to the level of the top, nor does the top extend laterally to the planes of the wall 6. Consequently, at each side, an inclined opening 8 is formed through which access is obtained to the opposite sides of the chamber. Centrally of the chamber are located the refrigerating coils 9 which extend preferably close up to the top. In front of the coils, at each side, are supported the screens 10, space being left between the bottom of each screen and the counter and between the top of each screen and the top 7, thus providing for air circulation. At the top of each wall 6 is secured an inwardly extending narrow shelf 11. The parts of the chamber in front of the coils form storage spaces, and these storage spaces are preferably divided by transverse partitions 12.

In practice it is desirable to form the walls 6, the ends and transverse partitions of the storage spaces and the parts of the top im-

mediately above the storage spaces of plate glass, thus facilitating the inspection of the contents of the storage space and adding to the attractive appearance of the refrigerator as a whole. The screens 10 are also preferably formed of mirrors which will reflect images of the goods within the storage spaces and give the appearance of greater depth to these spaces.

The operation of the refrigerator is as follows:—Warm air passes through openings above the screens 10 to the refrigerating coils. It is then cooled by these coils and drops to the bottom of the coil chamber, passing out through the openings under the screen into the storage spaces. The cold air then flows along the bottom of each storage space and up the front where it encounters the shelf 11. This shelf changes its direction of flow towards the rear of the storage space, so that a tendency exists to keep the cold air eddying in the storage space, thus checking its tendency to escape. As it becomes warmer, it rises under the top and passes back to the refrigerating space through the opening above the screen. The tendency thus is to maintain the circulation of the air within the refrigerator without mixing with the warmer atmosphere outside. At the same time, the arrangement of the openings 8 is such that customers may readily reach in and remove any of the contents.

The spaces under the counter at each side of the central compartment serve for the storage of goods in larger packages than can be conveniently placed in the storage spaces of the refrigerator.

What I claim is:—

1. A refrigerator chamber having a top, bottom and walls and a rearwardly and upwardly inclined opening in the top adjacent the front; a shelf extending rearwardly from the front wall at the forward edge of the opening; a flue containing refrigerating coils located at the back of the chamber and communicating with the interior of the chamber adjacent both the top and bottom thereof whereby warm air in the top of the chamber passes to the rear into the flue, is cooled, drops down, flows to the front, and is deflected rearwardly towards the upper end of the flue.

2. A refrigerator chamber having a top, bottom and walls and a rearwardly and up-

wardly inclined opening in the top adjacent the front; a *SHELL* extending rearwardly from the front wall at the forward edge of the opening; and refrigerating coils located at the back of the chamber remote from the shelf, said coils extending above the level of the forward edge of the aforesaid opening, whereby warm air in the top of the chamber passes to the rear, is cooled, drops down, flows to the front and is deflected rearwardly to form a vertical eddy in the chamber.

Signed at Toronto, Canada, this 23rd day of September 1924.

THEODORE PRINGLE LOBLAW.