J. F. MORSE & M. D. LUCAS.

ADJUSTABLE COOLING BOX.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 26, 1908.

906,545.

Patented Dec. 15, 1908

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

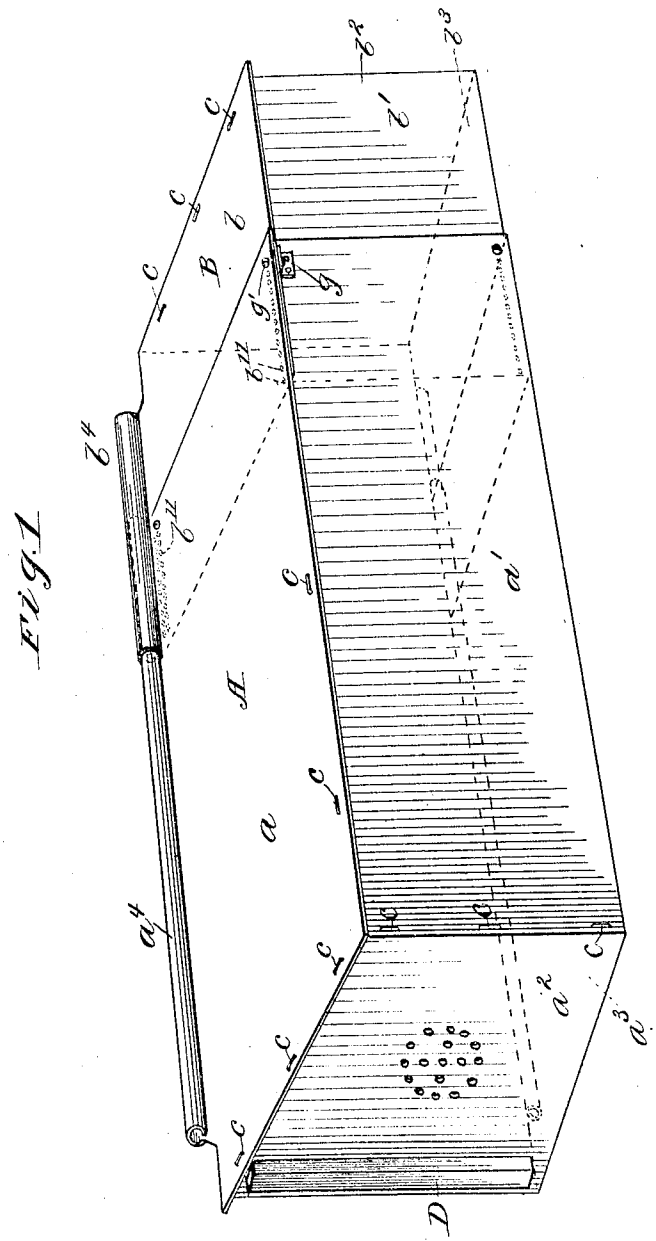


FIG. 1.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3

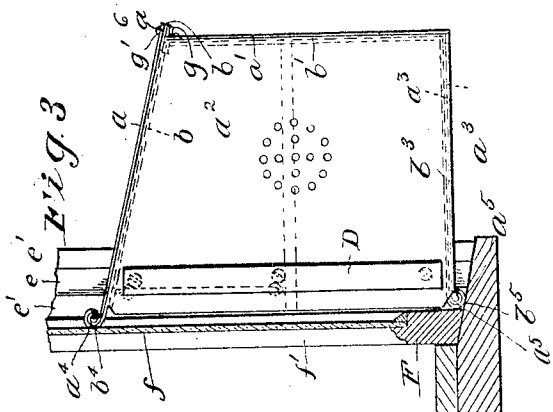


Fig. 2

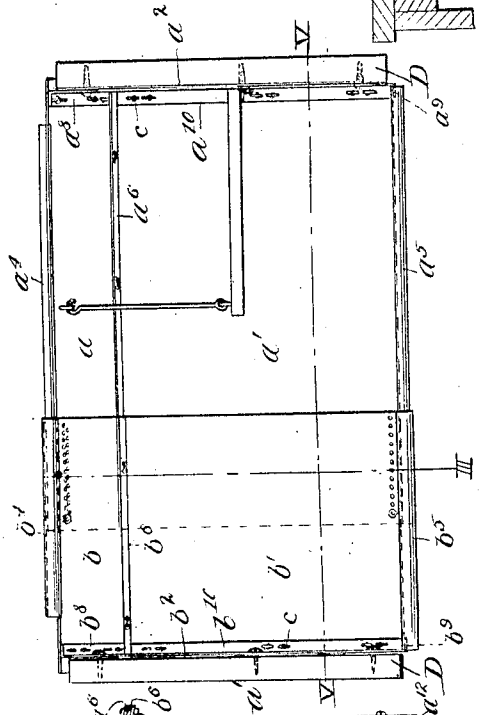
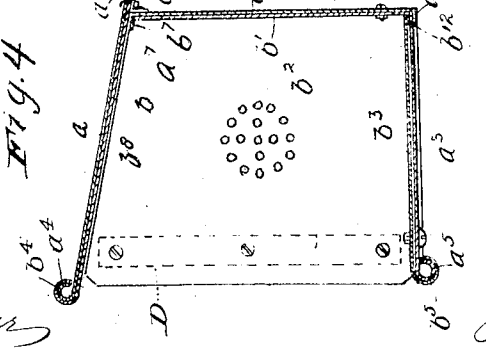


Fig. 4



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3

Fig. 5

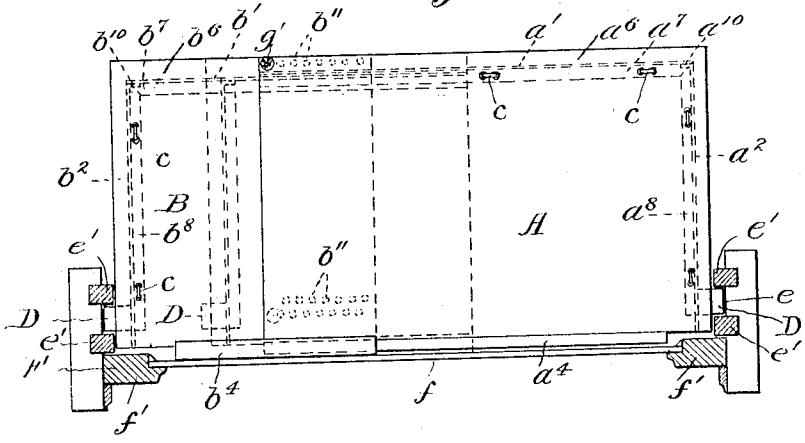


Fig. 6

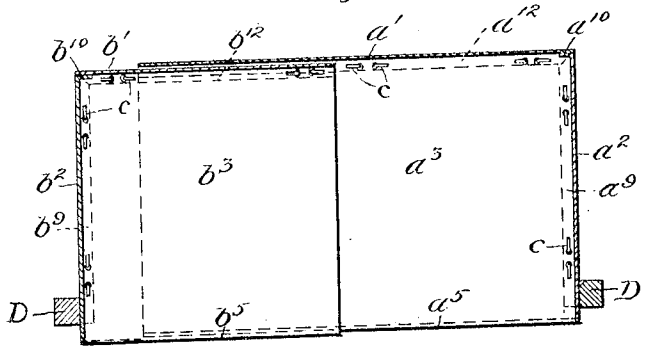


Fig. 7

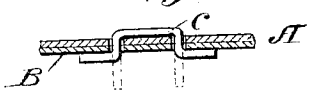
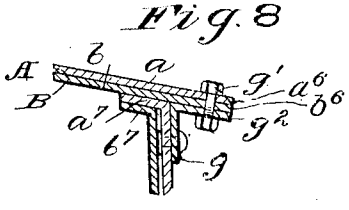


Fig. 8



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ADJUSTABLE COOLING-BOX.

No. 903,545. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 15, 1908.

Application filed February 26, 1908. Serial No. 417,965.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN F. MORSE and MORAND D. LUCAS, residents of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, citizens of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Adjustable Cooling-Boxes, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which we have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

Our invention relates to cooling boxes adapted to be attached adjacent to the outside of the lower part of a window, its object being to provide a device of this character which may be knocked down for shipment or transportation and which will be adjustable to windows of varying width. The said invention consists of means hereinafter fully described and particularly set forth in the claims.

The annexed drawings and the following description set forth in detail, certain mechanism embodying the invention, the disclosed means constituting but one of various mechanical forms in which the principle of the invention may be applied.

In said annexed drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the cooling box embodying our invention. Fig. 2 represents an elevational view of the device looking upon the inside thereof. Fig. 3 represents an end elevation thereof, together with a vertical section of a window casing and lower sash illustrating the relative position of the latter to the box. Fig. 4 represents a vertical section of the box taken upon the plane indicated by the line III—III in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 represents a plan of the box together with a horizontal section of a window casing and sash. Fig. 6 represents a horizontal section of the box taken upon the plane indicated by the line V—V in Fig. 2. Fig. 7 represents, upon an enlarged scale, a section of two adjacent metal sheets illustrating the method of connecting the various parts of the box. Fig. 8 represents a detail section, upon an enlarged scale, of parts and means for securing same together.

The device consists of two main sections A and B. Section A consists of a roof a, a back wall a', an end wall a^2 and a floor a^3. Section B similarly consists of a roof b, a back wall b', an end wall b^2 and a floor b^3, these parts being clearly shown in Figs. 1, 3 and 4. Section B is made of dimensions such that it will fit into and telescope with the section A. The front edge a^4 of the roof a of section A projects beyond the plane of the front of the main body of section A, as shown in Fig. 3, this edge being curved into a cylindrical form as shown, such curved portion, however, terminating a short distance from the outer extremity of this section. The front edge b^4 of the roof b of section B is similarly curved, such curved part being arranged to receive the curved edge a^4 of the roof a. Such curved edge b^4 also terminates a short distance from the outer extremity of its roof edge as shown.

The front edge a^5, Fig. 4, of the floor a^3 of section A is curved as is the front edge b^5 of the floor b^3 of section B, the latter curved edge being adapted to receive the curved edge a^5 as shown. Each of these last named curved edges extends throughout the length of their respective sections, as shown in Fig. 2 and do not project beyond the vertical plane of their respective sections, but are substantially flush therewith, as shown in Fig. 4.

The roof a of section A projects beyond the back wall a' so as to form an overhanging portion a^6, roof b similarly projecting beyond its back wall b' to form an overhanging portion b^6, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The upper edge of the back wall a' is formed with an inwardly projecting flange a^7. The roof a is secured by means of permanent fasteners $c\,c$, hereinafter described, to said flange a^7, the inner end-portion of the roof, however, being left unsecured by these fasteners, as shown in Fig. 1, leaving the roof and flange free from each other at said end-portion. Similarly the back wall b' is formed with the flange b^7 upon which rests the roof b, the latter, however, being left totally unsecured to flange b^7 by the permanent fasteners c. The inner end of roof b is placed immediately below roof a and above the flange a^7 of back wall a', flange b^7 fitting inside and underneath flange a^7. It will therefore be seen that the two sections may be moved relatively to each other and the total length of the structure formed thereby adjusted to assume different lengths.

Near the front edge and upon the outside of the end walls respectively are secured two upright wooden strips D D Figs. 1, 2, 4 and 5. These strips are made of dimensions such, that they will fit snugly but loosely in the

guiding grooves *e e* for the outer sash of the window, as shown in Fig. 5. These strips are secured in any suitable manner, as for instance from the inside by screws, as shown in Fig. 2. The curved edges a^4 b^4 project a distance beyond the adjacent vertical plane of the box, such that they lie quite close to the window pane *f* of the lower window sash F, when the strips D D are in their respective grooves, the distance of the outer ends of these curved portions from the adjacent ends of their respective sections being substantially equal to the width of that portion of the side members *f' f'* of the window sash F which projects from the frame beyond the guiding strips *e' e'*, as shown in Fig. 5. Such structure forms a shield which prevents water or other substance from entering the interior of the box between it and the window pane. The lower part of the front of the box, when in the above described position, lies snugly against the lower part or transverse member of the window sash, as shown in Fig. 3, thereby preventing communication between the interior and exterior of the box at this point.

Near the inner end of the back wall *a'* of the box and adjacent to the contiguous underlying overhanging portion b^6 of roof *b* is permanently secured an angle plate *g* provided with a vertical perforation in its projecting member Fig. 8. The inner end-portion of the overhanging member of roof *b* is provided with a series of perforations *b''* shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. A single perforation is formed in the overhanging part of roof *a* which is located so that it may be alined with any one of the perforations *b''* as the two sections are moved relatively to each other. A short bolt *g'*, Fig. 8, is passed through the perforation in roof *a*, the required perforation *b''* in roof *b* and through the projecting member g^2 of the angle plate *g*, so that the nut g^3 of said bolt may be caused to secure the overhanging portions of the roof together at this point and also secure same to the back wall *a'*.

The side walls a^2 and b^2 are respectively formed with upper inwardly extending flanges a^8 b^8 to which the respective roof portions are permanently secured by means of their fasteners *c c*. The lower edges of these side walls are formed with inwardly extending flanges a^9 b^9 on top of which their respective floors are laid and similarly secured with fasteners *c c*, as shown in Fig. 6. The front edge of these side walls are furthermore formed with inwardly extending flanges a^{10} b^{10} respectively to which the end walls are respectively secured by means of fasteners *c c*. These respective flanges and walls are secured by the fasteners *c* as illustrated in Fig. 7, registering holes being punched in the respective flanges and walls for receiving the U-shaped fasteners *c* illustrated in said Fig. 7. These fasteners are preferably made of a soft wire and after having been passed through the perforations have their inner ends bent as shown. Such fastener provides a means whereby the unassembled walls, sides and roofs of the two sections may be readily assembled without the use of tools. Another series of perforations *b''* may be provided near the front edge of the roof *b* and secured to the front edge of the roof *a* in the manner described in connection with the overhanging roof-portion. The two floors of the sections may also be secured in the same manner, as will be readily understood.

We claim as our invention:—

1. A device of the class described comprising two parts which combined form the required inclosure, said parts being movable relatively to each other so as to render the structure capable of lateral adjustment to fit within the casing of windows of various widths, each such part provided upon its end with a vertical strip adapted to seat in the outer sash groove.

2. A device of the class described comprising two sections movable relatively to each other and together capable of forming the required inclosure, the roof of each section being formed with part only of one edge extending beyond the adjacent vertical plane of the structure, such edge being parallel with the direction of adjusting movement and adjacent to an open side of the section.

3. A device of the class described comprising two sections movable relatively to each other and together forming the required inclosure, the roof of each section being formed with a part only of one edge extending beyond the adjacent vertical plane of the structure, such edge being parallel with the direction of adjusting movement and adjacent to an open side of the section, such projecting portions engaging each other to secure the two sections to each other at such edge.

4. A device of the class described comprising two sections movable relatively to each other and together forming the required inclosure, each section including a back wall and roof; the back wall of each such section formed with a flange along its upper edge, and the roof projecting beyond such wall to form an overhanging portion; the flange of the one section being located and slidable between the flange and roof of the other section.

5. A device of the class described comprising two sections movable relatively to each other and together forming the required inclosure, each section including a back wall and roof; the back wall of each such section formed with a flange along its upper edge, and the roof projecting beyond such wall to form an overhanging portion; the flange of the one section being located

and slidable intermediately of the flange and roof of the other section; and means for fixing such overhanging roof portions relatively to each other.

6. A device of the class described comprising two sections movable relatively to each other and together forming the required inclosure, each section including a back wall and roof; the back wall of each such section formed with a flange along its upper edge, and the roof projecting beyond such wall to form an overhanging portion; the flange of the one section being located and slidable intermediately of the flange and roof of the other section; and means for fixing such overhanging roof-portions relatively to each other and to said back wall.

Signed by us, this 10th day of February.

JOHN F. MORSE.
MORAND D. LUCAS.

Attested by—
A. E. MERKEL,
LENA A. DIRLANE.