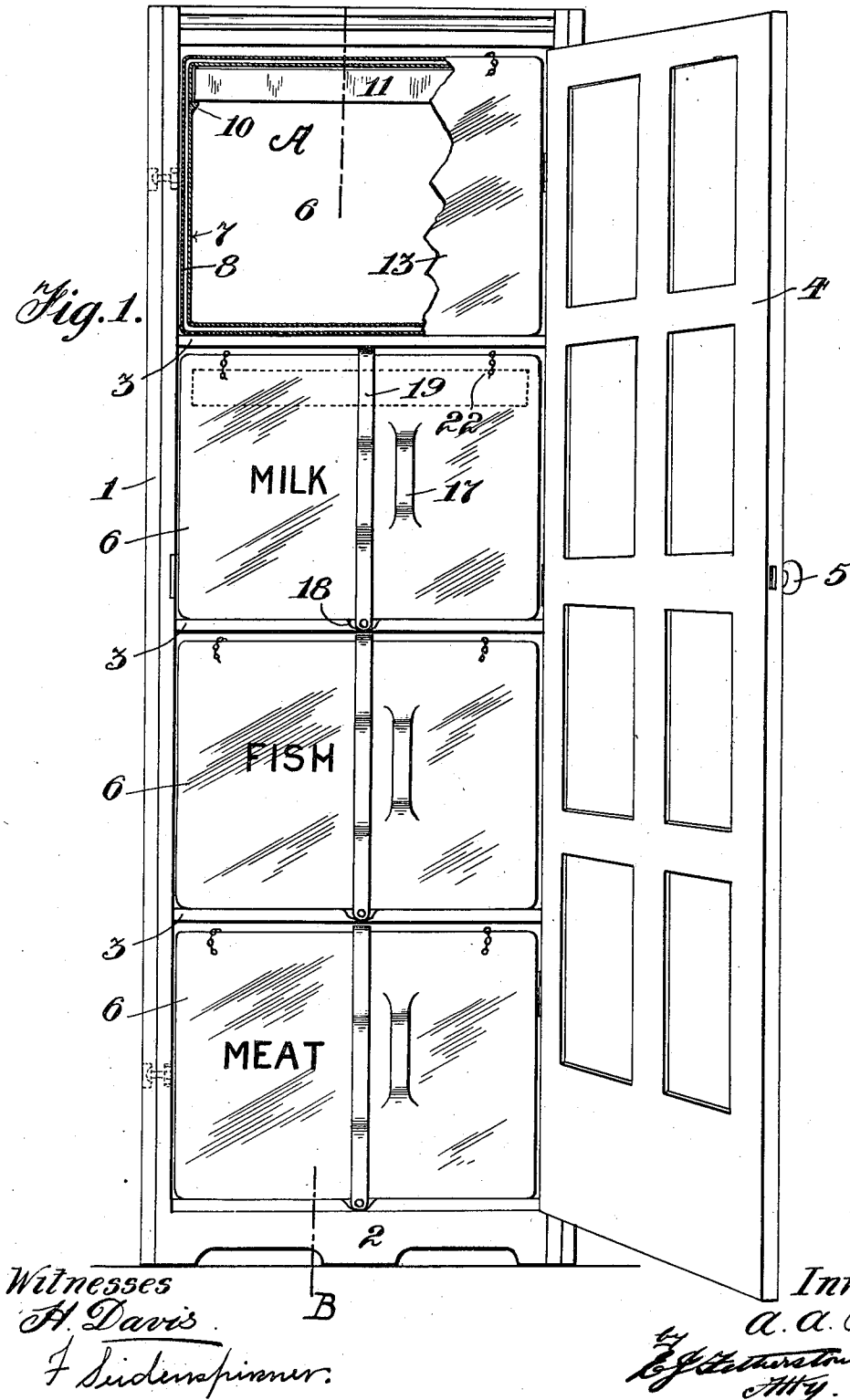


APPLICATION FILED JAN. 21, 1911.

1,014,329.

Patented Jan. 9, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



A. A. PONS.
REFRIGERATOR.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 21, 1911.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

1,014,329.

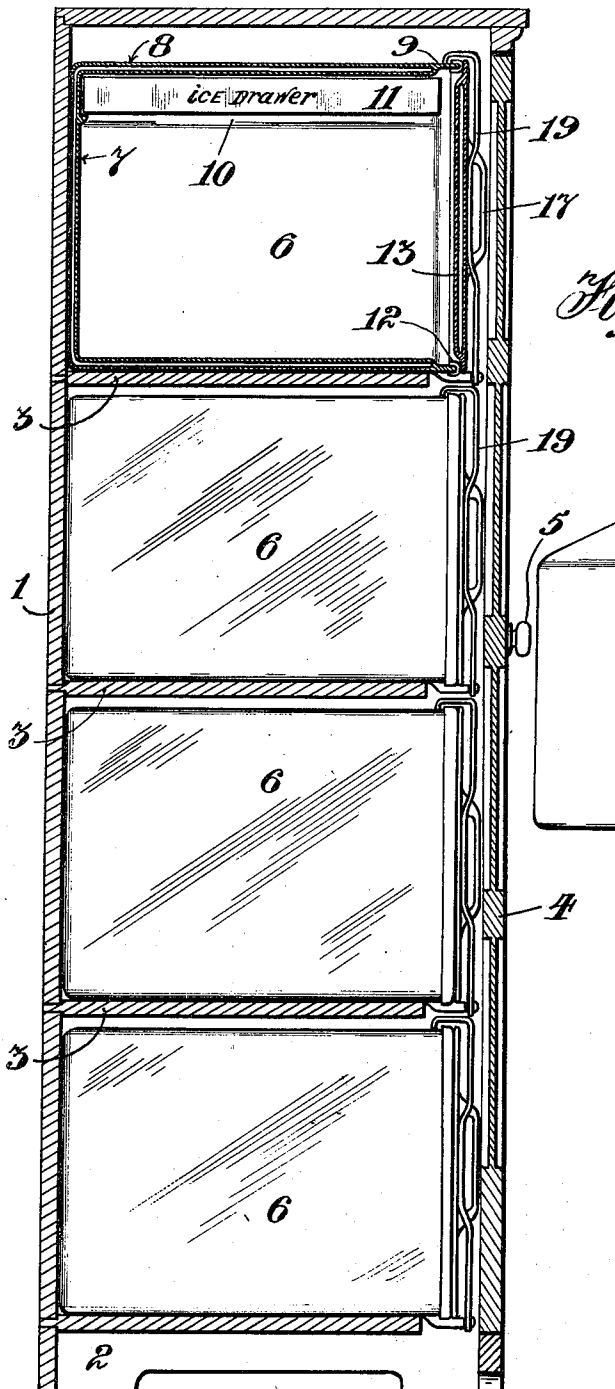


Fig. 2.

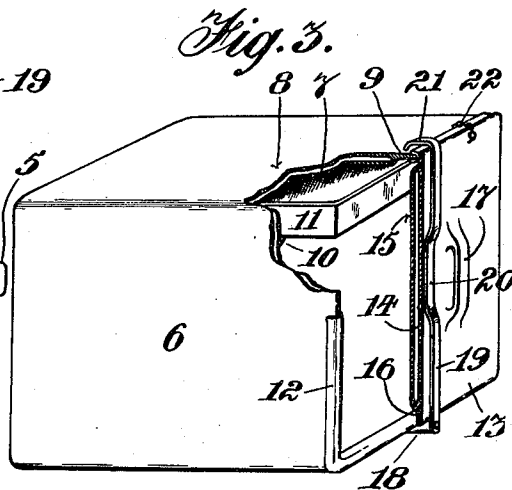


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR AUBRIOT PONS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

REFRIGERATOR.

1,014,329.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 9, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR AUBRIOT PONS, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of 8645 Bay Fifteenth, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, in the State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Refrigerators; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The invention relates to improvements in refrigerators, as described in the present specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings that form part of the same.

The invention consists essentially in the novel arrangement and construction of parts, whereby the food-stuffs are contained within a casing surrounded by a vacuum, and said casing contained within a compartment in an outer casing.

The objects of the invention are to devise a means of preserving food-stuffs which will minimize the dangers incident to decay caused by the running out of the ice supply, to furnish a pure, sweet and clean container for food-stuffs, to economize in the use of ice, and generally to provide a comparatively simple refrigerating system.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the refrigerator, showing the door of the outer casing open. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view on the line A—B in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective detail of one of the containers showing the walls partly broken away.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is the outer casing here shown as of tall, rectangular form, supported on the base 2 and closed at the sides and back.

3 are shelves in the casing 1.

4 is a door having a suitable handle 5 and closing the open front of the casing 1.

6 are containers formed of glass or suitable non-porous material, and having the double walls 7 and 8 for the sides, back, top and bottom, said walls at the front end being effectively closed or sealed, preferably by the merging of the glass material itself, said glass extending slightly beyond the double formation in the ledge 9, the air in the space between the double walls 7 and 8 being com-

pletely withdrawn before the sealing, thus forming a vacuum around the interior for three of the sides.

10 are lugs adjacent to the upper end of the side wall of the double walls 8, said lugs projecting inwardly therefrom, and preferably formed in the molding of the glass, though said lugs may be secured thereon in any suitable way.

11 is an ice drawer supported on the lugs 10 and adapted to contain small blocks of ice, shaped suitably for the purpose.

12 is a gasket covering the ledge 9 completely therearound and formed of rubber, felt or other suitable material.

13 is the door of the container formed of the double walls 14 and 15, said double walls merging toward the outer edges thereof into the ledge 16, and said wall 14 having a handle 17 formed outwardly therefrom, preferably in the molding of the glass.

18 is a bracket rigidly secured to the ledge 9 in the bottom section thereof.

19 is a spring lever pivotally secured at one end thereof to the bracket 18 and having the inwardly bent central portion 20 and its other end hooked at 21, said hooked end 21 gripping the top of the container. The lever 19 is so pivoted on the bracket 18 as to permit only lateral movement, that is to say, in a plane parallel to the door, consequently the lever must be sprung out in order to be moved, and this is readily done by grasping it toward the upper end, pulling it out and swinging it to one side. The door 13, which is held in place by this lever against the gasket 12, may then be lifted by the handle 17 and the food-stuff removed from the interior. The door 13, if necessary, may be hung by the chain 22, which flexibly secures the ledge 16 to the ledge 9.

In the use of this refrigerator several containers similar to the form described are placed respectively on the shelves 3 and marked with a suitable sign denoting what is contained therein, such as, milk, fish, meat, fruits and other food-stuffs. The ice, cut into blocks of suitable size, is put into the drawers 11 and then the doors 13 are fixed in place and held very securely by the levers 19, it will thus be seen that the food-stuffs and ice are completely surrounded by a vacuum, therefore, they will be preserved for a very considerable time. The ice of

course gradually melts away, but there is not sufficient in the drawer to demand a drain, as comparatively little ice is needed to keep the interior of the containers at a low temperature, but what ice there is will, of course, gradually be returned into water and then the drawers simply emptied of the water contained and more ice supplied. The opening of the different containers will naturally do more to melt the ice than anything else, but as there are quite a number of them the opening up of the several compartments will not occur very frequently, as so many are provided that the different classes of food-stuffs are separated.

This type of refrigerator is not very expensive to construct, nor is it of a destructible nature, for the glass or other material of which the containers are made may be very strong, and, if required, supported in a frame which will slide inwardly and outwardly in the compartment within the outer casing.

The arrangement for the closing of the doors of the compartments and several details of construction herein described are not altogether essential to the invention, and therefore modifications may be made in building the refrigerator so long as the elements as set forth in the following claims for novelty are adhered to.

The advantages of the particular form of the outer casing are that the sides may be removed, or one side removed, and sections added in a similar way to that done in sectional filing cabinets and such like. It is not necessary in this specification to more fully go into the details of construction, because it would be merely describing many of such cabinets.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. In a refrigerator, the combination of an outer casing comprising a plurality of compartments, and a heat insulated container within each of said compartments, each of said containers having an ice receptacle and a food compartment therein.

2. In a refrigerator, the combination with an outer casing having a suitable compartment therein, of a glass container having top, bottom, side and back double walls forming a vacuum space therebetween from which the air has previously been withdrawn, said side, top and bottom walls merging into a ledge at the front end and a door having double walls forming a vacuum space from which the air has previously been withdrawn, said double walls merging into a ledge completely therearound, a gasket secured on the former ledge and a spring lever pivotally secured to the bottom wall ledge and swinging over the outer face of said door and clamping it firmly into position.

3. In a refrigerator, the combination with an outer casing having a suitable compartment therein, of a container formed of top, bottom, side and back walls, said walls being of glass and double, forming a vacuum space therebetween, a gasket around the front edges of said walls and a door abutting said gasket, means for flexibly attaching said door to said container walls and a clamp rigidly holding said door to said gasket.

Signed at borough of Brooklyn, county of N. Y. this 13th day of January 1911.

ARTHUR AUBRIOT PONS.

Witnesses:

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