

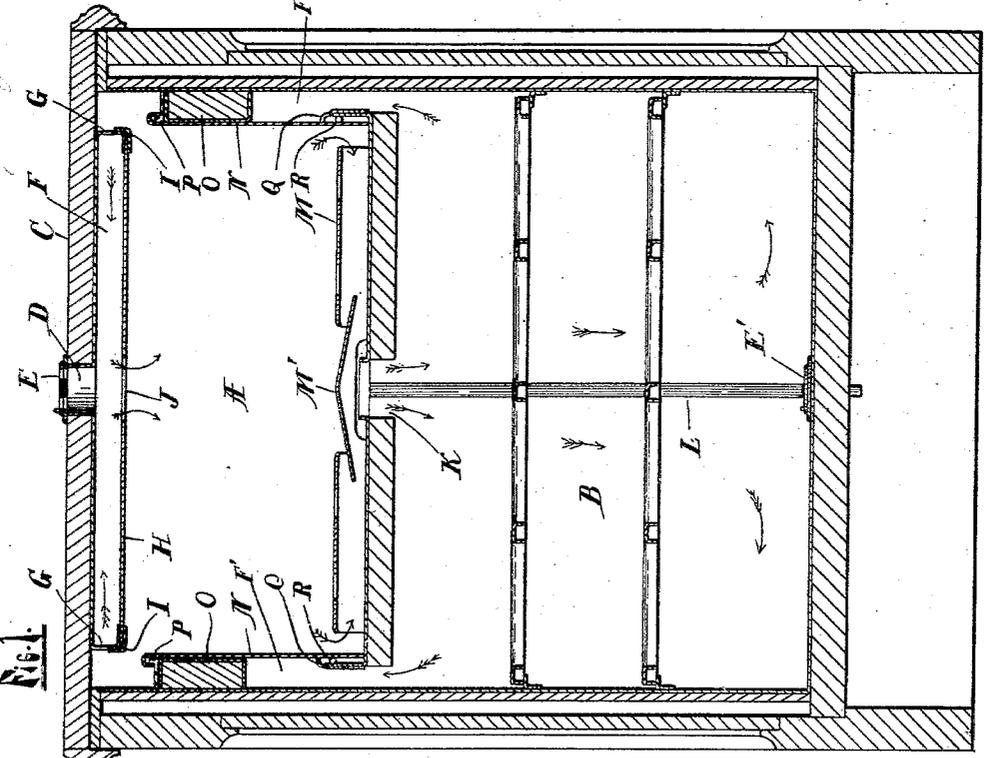
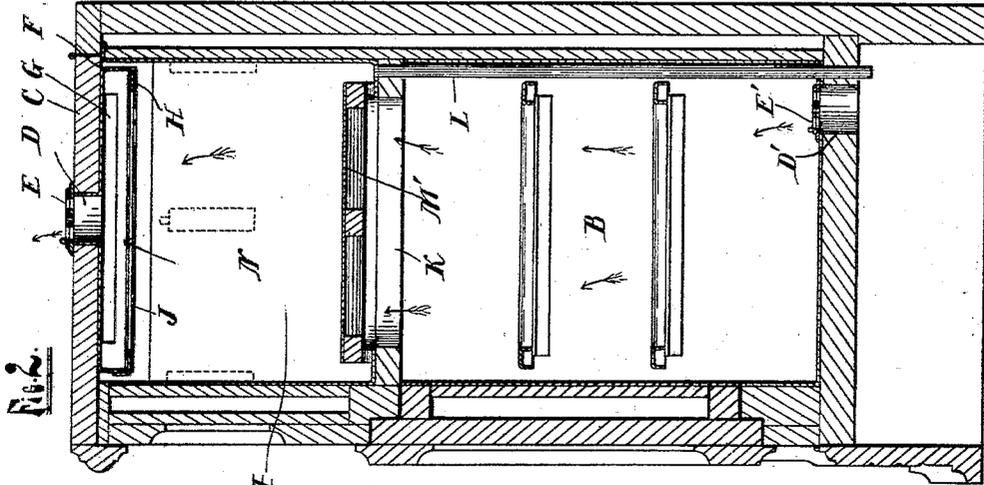
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. H. BARRETT. REFRIGERATOR.

No. 596,967.

Patented Jan. 4, 1898.



WITNESSES:

J. P. Provin
Estelle H. Provin

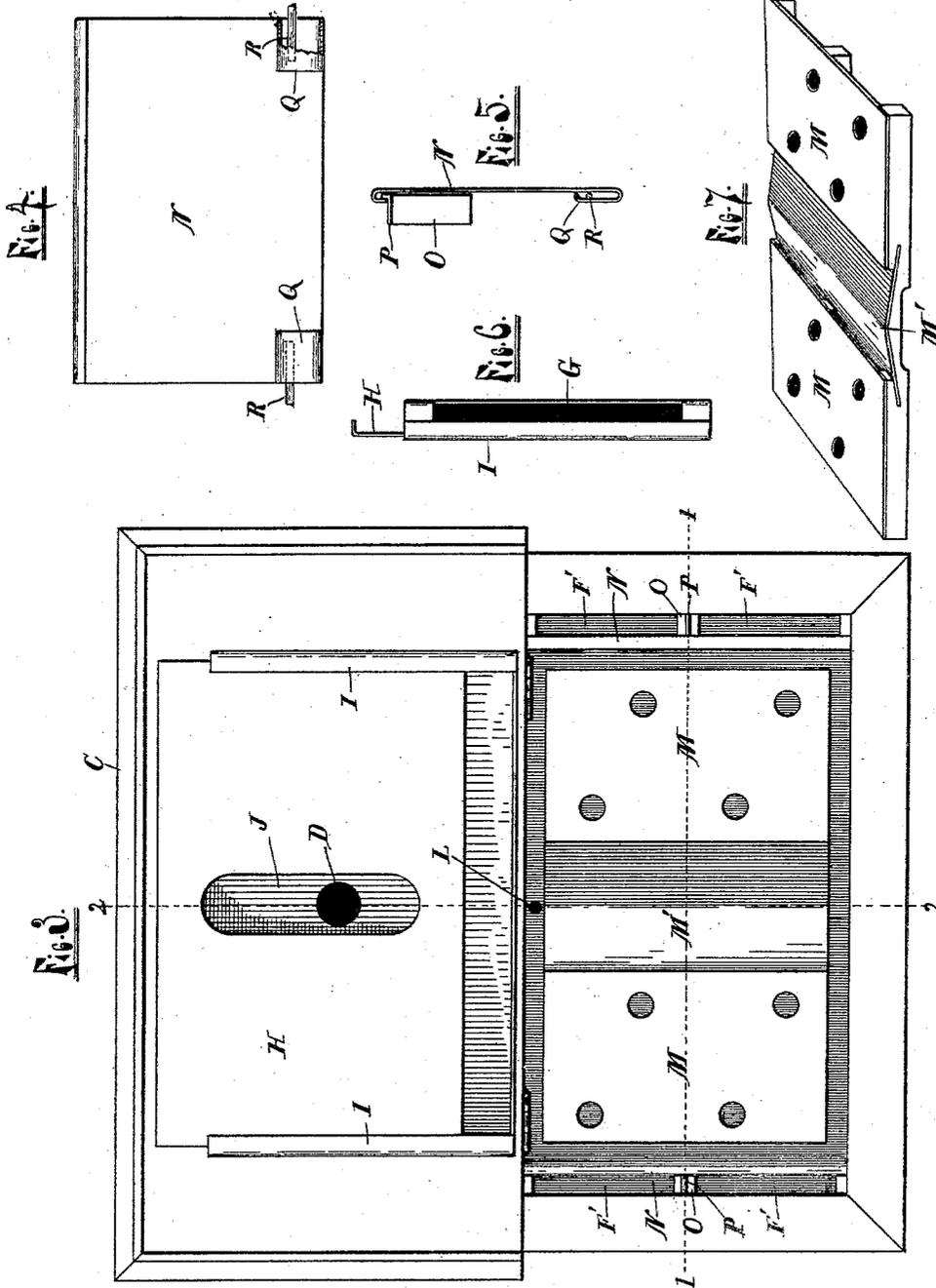
INVENTOR:

James H. Barrett
 By *Dennis Rogers*
 Attorney

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WITNESSES:

L. P. Provin
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INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. BARRETT, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

REFRIGERATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 596,967, dated January 4, 1898.

Application filed November 11, 1896. Serial No. 611,766. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. BARRETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Refrigerators; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to refrigerators. The main and primary object of the invention is to provide a new and useful construction of refrigerator providing for a perfect and complete circulation of cold air from the ice-chamber into the provision-chamber and for the free escape of warm air, whereby all odors are carried out of the refrigerator and the contents thereof kept perfectly cool and odorless.

With these and other objects in view, which will readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a central vertical longitudinal sectional view of a refrigerator constructed in accordance with this invention, taken on the line 1 1 of Fig. 3. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 2 2 of said Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a plan view with the cover thrown back to show the removable bottom of the top flue. Fig. 4 is a detached view in detail of the removable side of the air-flue F'; Fig. 5, an end view of the same; Fig. 6, a detail end view showing the opening into the air-flue F; Fig. 7, a detached partly perspective view of the ice-tray removed from the ice-chamber.

The rectangular refrigerator box or casing has the side and end walls constructed in the ordinary manner with dead-air spaces and is lined with sheet metal, as shown in the drawings, and is divided horizontally into an upper or ice chamber A and a lower or provision chamber B, which is supplied with racks for holding articles containing provisions.

The ice-chamber is provided with an ice-tray, which rests upon the floor of the chamber, for holding the ice and has the flat portions M M and the rigid portion M' arranged

above the opening K in the floor of the ice-chamber for free circulation of air around the ice and downward into the provision-chamber.

The ice-chamber is provided with a cover C, upon the under surface of which is arranged an air flue or chamber F, formed of sheet-metal sides I I and bottom H, through which is the opening J, said bottom H being removable by sliding upon ways formed upon the inwardly-turned bottom portions of sides I I, as shown in Fig. 3, for cleaning, and through said cover C is the air-opening D, covered by the damper E. At the ends of said flue F are the openings G, communicating with the flues F', leading from the provision-chamber B, which also has the air-opening D', covered by damper E', so that when said cover C is closed there is a continuous air-passage from underneath the bottom out through the top of said refrigerator by way of the flues F and F' and opening K and air-openings D D', as shown by the arrows in Fig. 2, for carrying off steam and odors from warm food that may be placed in said provision-chamber. As soon as the warm air and odors are carried off the dampers are closed and the normal cold-air circulation induced. (Indicated by the arrows in Fig. 1.)

L is a drip-pipe for carrying off the water of condensation.

The end walls N of the ice-chamber A, forming one side of flue F', consist of removable plates of sheet metal having their upper margins turned over to form the rounded edge, having the pendent portion, which hooks over pin P in flue F', and are provided at their lower outer corners with loops Q, engaging pins R in the casing, projecting horizontally inward at each corner of the ice-chamber, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 5 of the drawings, whereby when the plates N are disengaged from pins P by lifting up they will turn vertically inward on pins R and lie flat on the bottom of the ice-chamber, thus affording free access to the interior of flue F' for cleaning. This construction renders the air in the provision-chamber dry, cold, and odorless.

I claim—

1. The combination with the cover having the opening D, of the air-chamber secured

thereto upon its under surface and having end openings G, and the removable bottom H, arranged substantially as described.

2. The combination with the cover having the opening D of the air-chamber secured thereto upon its under surface having removable bottom H provided with opening J, communicating with the ice-chamber substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with the cover having the opening D of the air-chamber secured thereto upon its under surface having the re-

movable bottom H, having the opening J communicating with the ice-chamber, the provision-chamber having flues K communicating with the ice-chamber and the opening E' in the bottom of the provision-chamber substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES H. BARRETT.

Witnesses:

DENNIS L. ROGERS,
WINNIE B. WILSON.