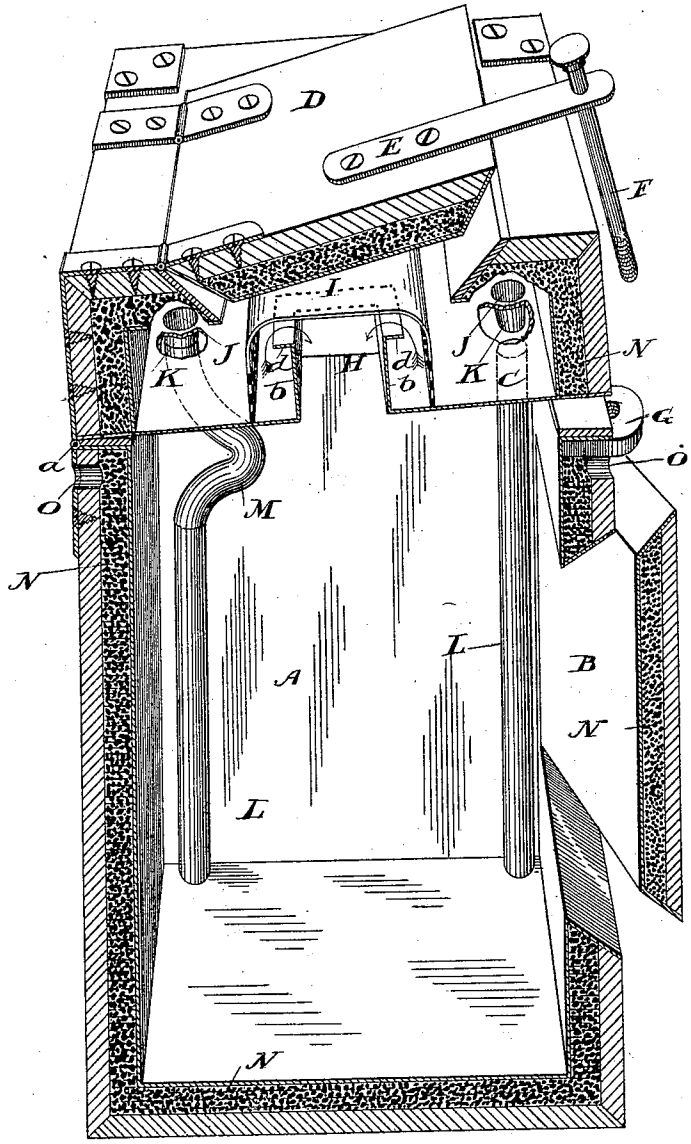
(No Model.)

P. HOHMEIER & J. BALL.

REFRIGERATOR PACKING BOX.

No. 400,768. Patented Apr. 2, 1889.



Witnesses.
C. A. Riches
J. M. Jackson

Inventors.
Philip Hohmeier
Jacob Ball
by Donald C. Ridout & Co
Attys

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP HOHMEIER AND JACOB BALL, OF WATERLOO, ONTARIO, CANADA, ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD TO JOHN NICHOL, OF SAME PLACE.

REFRIGERATOR PACKING-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 400,768, dated April 2, 1889.

Application filed December 15, 1887. Renewed February 8, 1889. Serial No. 299,226. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PHILIP HOHMEIER and JACOB BALL, both mechanics, and both of the town of Waterloo, in the county of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have jointly invented a certain new and useful Improved Refrigerator Packing-Box, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to construct an improved refrigerator packing-box for shipping butter and other produce; and it consists, essentially, in forming the ice-chamber in the lid, and making in the bottom of the said lid a passage-way surrounded by suitable shields designed to permit the free passage of the cold air from the ice-chamber into the cooling-chamber below, but so arranged that the water will not flow into the cooling-chamber, even when the box is upset, peculiarly-arranged drain-pipes being arranged to convey the water out of the ice-chamber, the whole being constructed and arranged substantially as hereinafter more particularly explained.

The drawing represents a perspective sectional elevation of our improved refrigerator packing-box.

A represents the cooling-chamber of the box, which chamber may be provided, if desired, with an independent door, B, which must be constructed so that when closed it will be hermetically sealed and securely locked by suitable fastenings. The ice-chamber C is formed, as shown, in the lid of the box, which is hinged at *a* to the top of the cooling-chamber, as shown, so that the said ice-chamber or top of the box may be thrown back to open the top of the cooling-chamber. The ice-chamber C is provided with a hinged lid, D. To this lid we fasten the plate E, which extends over the side of the ice-chamber or top C, and has a hole in it through which the screw-bolt F is passed. This screw-bolt F, when screwed into the lug G, securely locks the ice-chamber or top C to the cooling-chamber A. We only show one plate E in the drawing; but of course it will be understood that as many plates as are necessary to securely lock the top may be employed. An opening, H, is made in the bottom of the chamber C. This opening is protected by walls *b*, having outwardly-projecting flanges *d* formed on their top. A shield, I, is carried over the walls *b*, as indicated. The sides of the shield I are perforated, so that the cold air from the ice will pass freely through the opening H, as indicated by arrows, whereas no ice or other solid is permitted to find its way through the said opening, and should the refrigerator-box be upset the flange *d* will prevent the water flowing through the said opening H. We have shown the opening H in the center of the box; but we do not wish to confine ourselves to the location shown, as it may be moved to either side without in any way interfering with the satisfactory working of the refrigerator.

At one or more points in the bottom of the chamber C we make a hole or holes, J, and provide each hole with a downwardly-projecting pipe, K, each being designed to connect with a pipe, L, located in the chamber A, as indicated. The pipe or pipes K near the hinge *a* is or are connected to the pipe or pipes L by means of a rubber or other flexible pipe, M, which will permit the chamber or top C to be moved on its hinge without interfering with the connection between the pipes referred to. The pipe or pipes K near the front of the box are designed to fit into the mouth of their respective pipes L when the chamber or top C is closed. The water from the ice-chamber C will flow through the hole J down the pipes L into the space N which surrounds the box and is filled with charcoal or other non-conductor. The water thus conveyed into the space mentioned will rise until it reaches the holes O, made in the outer casing of the box. All sides of the chamber A will thus always be kept cold.

As the box described is intended for shipping, it of course must be made very strong, and may be made any size which will be found most convenient for shipping the particular produce it is intended to contain.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. A cooling-chamber, A, and a top hinged thereto and formed with ice-chamber C, having an opening, H, protected by the walls *b*, having flanges *d*, in combination with the

perforated shield I over said opening outside the walls *b*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with the chamber A and the hinged top formed with an ice-chamber, C, provided with openings J and an opening, H, protected by the walls *b* and flanges *d*, of the perforated shield I over the opening H outside the walls *b*, the pipes K, communicating with the openings J, the pipe L, and the flexible pipe M, connecting one of the pipes K with the pipe L, substantially as shown and described.

Waterloo, November 22, 1887.

PHILIP HOHMEIER.
JACOB BALL.

In presence of—
JOHN DIEGEL,
ADAM HUEGLIN.