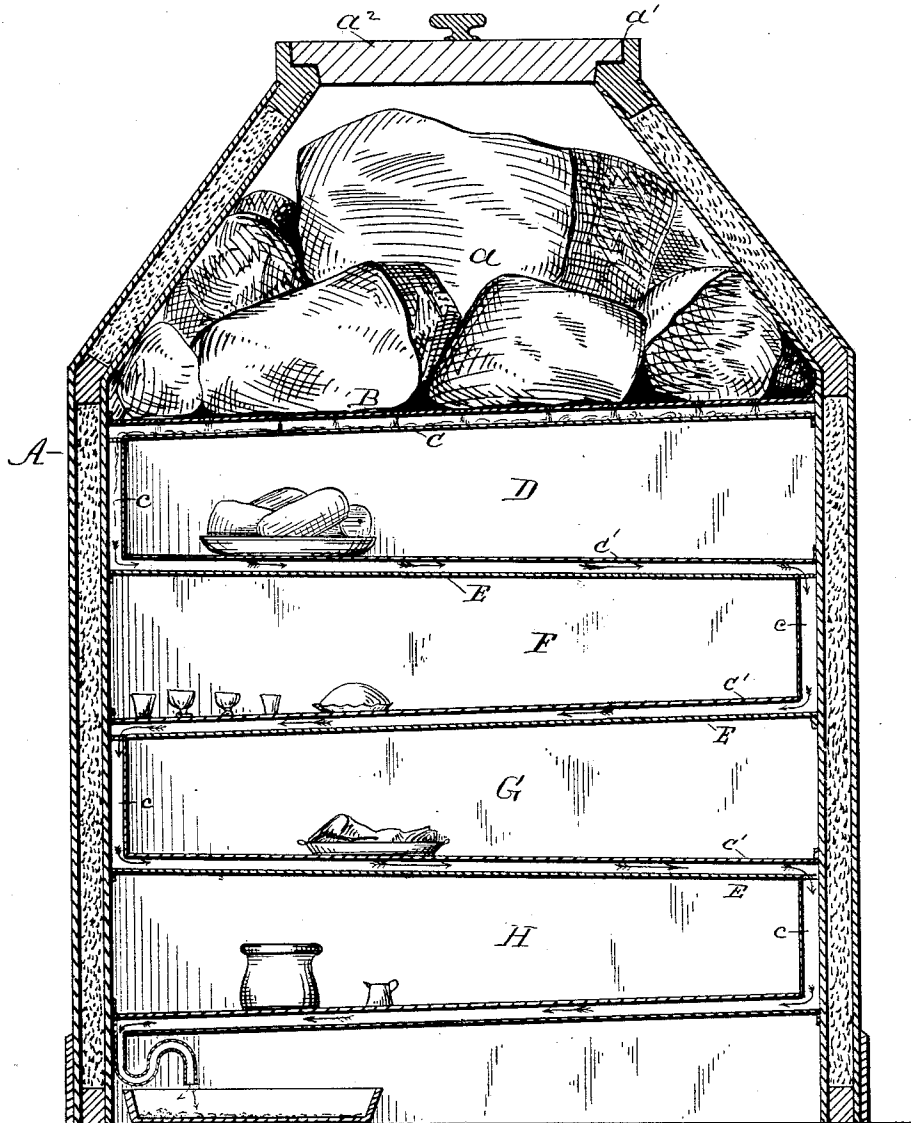


(No Model.)

E. STOUT.  
REFRIGERATOR.

No. 262,145.

Patented Aug. 1, 1882.



WITNESSES:

*Thos. Houghton.*  
*John C. Kemmon*

INVENTOR:

*Elvaco Stout*  
BY *Wm. L.*  
ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELVEARO STOUT, OF OTTUMWA, IOWA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN R. SHEPHERD, OF SAME PLACE.

## REFRIGERATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,145, dated August 1, 1882.

Application filed March 9, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELVEARO STOUT, of Ottumwa, in the county of Wapello and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Refrigerators; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention consists in the combination of an ice-chamber having water ways or spaces leading therefrom, with certain receptacle-chambers for butter, &c., each of which is located directly below a water-space, in close contact therewith, but yet no communication with the ice-chamber, the construction being such that the receptacle-chambers may be freely opened without the possibility of admitting air to the air-chamber, as will be fully described hereinafter.

In the drawing the figure is a sectional elevation.

A represents the outer case of the refrigerator, which may be of any suitable dimensions and shape, and which may have, if desired, an interior space filled with any suitable non-conducting material.

*a* represents the upper chamber, adapted to receive and hold a proper quantity of ice.

*a'* represents an opening in the top of the chamber, through which the ice is introduced, and *a''* a tight-fitting lid adapted to close the opening.

B represents the floor of the ice-chamber, which is provided with perforations, as shown, to permit the water produced by the melting of the ice to fall upon the pan or plate C, which forms the top of the chamber D, as shown. This plate or pan, it will be observed, is inclined from a horizontal plane, so that the water falling upon it is caused to flow over its surface to one end of the refrigerator, and, passing through a few openings of small area, to fall through the vertical space *c* upon the pan

or plate E, forming the top of the chamber F, as shown.

C' represents the floor of chamber D, located above the pan or plate E, with an intervening water way or space, as shown. This chamber D, it will be observed, is located directly beneath a water-space, and consequently it receives the descending currents of cold air which result therefrom.

G H represent chambers located beneath water ways or spaces precisely in the same manner as the chamber D. The chambers D F G H are designed for the reception of butter or similar articles, and for this purpose may be provided with drawers or other proper means for convenient use. There is no communication between these chambers and the ice-chamber, and hence they may be opened, when necessary, without introducing air into the latter. The ice-chamber is never opened, excepting for the introduction of ice, and hence the wastage which results from the constant admission of air is avoided.

By means of this construction an economical and convenient refrigerator of exceeding simplicity is obtained.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the ice-chamber *a*, having perforated floor B, the pans C E, forming water-ways leading from the ice-chamber with the receptacle-chambers D F below the pans, the construction being such that the receptacle-chambers may be opened without admitting air to the ice-chamber, as and for the purpose described.

ELVEARO STOUT.

Witnesses:

S. E. ADLER,  
W. A. McCOURTNEY.