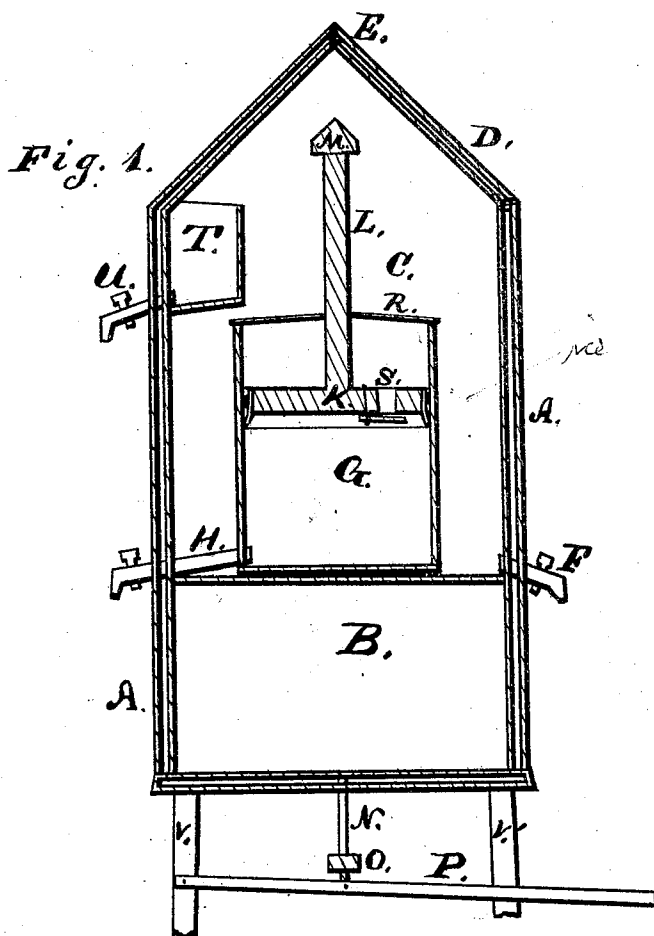


T. W. JOHNSON.
Combined Refrigerators and Soda-Water
Apparatus.

No. 140,629.

Patented July 8, 1873.



Witness:
F. W. Tate,
J. C. Tate.

Inventor:
Thomas Weston Johnson.
By Saml. J. Wallace.
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS W. JOHNSON, OF FORT MADISON, IOWA.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINED REFRIGERATORS AND SODA-WATER APPARATUS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **140,629**, dated July 8, 1873; application filed May 14, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS WESTON JOHNSON, of Fort Madison, State of Iowa, have invented a Combined Refrigerator and Soda-Water Apparatus for domestic use, of which the following is a specification:

The object of this invention is to improve apparatus for refrigerator and soda-water combined for family use, and of the class for which a patent was granted to J. M. Cohen in 1872, one-half of which now belongs to the present inventor.

This improved apparatus is made as set forth herein, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section of the apparatus as in use.

The apparatus has an outer box, A, with double or non-conducting walls containing the other parts and made suitably. The chamber B is the refrigerating-space, in which the articles to be kept cool are placed. This is of suitable size and form. The chamber C is to receive the ice. This has a lid, D, hinged at E, and a faucet, F, or drip-tube for drawing off water from the ice. The soda-water jar G is made of wood or suitable materials, and is placed in the ice-chamber C to keep cool. This has a faucet, H, to draw the water for use.

The soda-water in the jar is a solution of suitable carbonated alkali or soda, designed to unite with acid prepared with the sirups when drawn for use. This is to avoid the obnoxious and poisonous character of the chemicals, and the corrosions of lead, zinc, copper, &c., with oil of vitriol, &c., attending the soda-water from the ordinary apparatus.

To make the water discharge forcibly from the jar to properly mix with the sirup and acid in the glass, piston-head K is placed in jar G with suitable packing. This is operated by an upright shaft, L, attached to a cross-bar, M, which has connections N reaching down at the sides to a cross-part, O, which has a lever, P, attached, so that it may be depressed by the foot or otherwise to draw down the piston and produce any desired pressure in the jar at the moment of use. The jar is refilled by removing the lid R and pouring the water in, when the piston may be raised, the water running through by a valve-hole, S, opening downward. The jar can be cleaned and inspected by removing the piston. The sirups and acids for use with the soda-water are provided for by the receptacle T attached in chamber C, and opening out by faucets U. One or more of these receptacles may be of larger size for lemonade, &c., if desired.

I claim—

1. The combination of the ice-chamber C, the jar G for soda-water with its piston K, the refrigerator-chamber B, and sirup-receptacle T, as set forth.

2. The combination of the jar G for alkali-water with piston K for forcing it out, the ice-chamber C and the receptacles T arranged together and with faucets for use in forming soda-water, substantially as set forth.

THOMAS WESTON JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

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