

H. J. GWYER.
REFRIGERATOR.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 19, 1911.

1,032,670.

Patented July 16, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

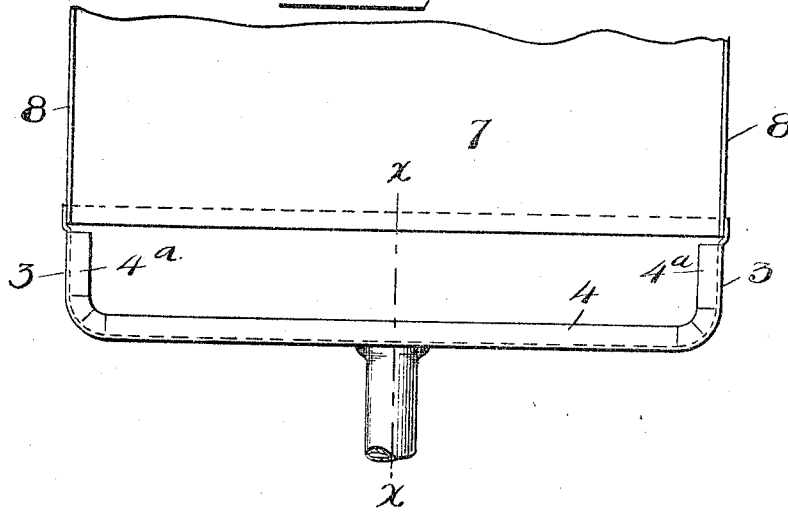


Fig. 2.

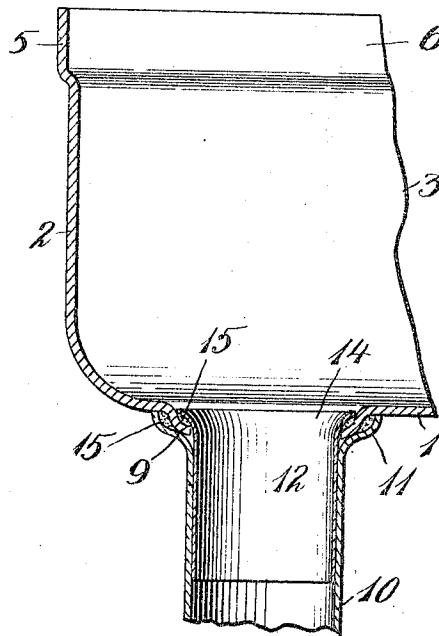
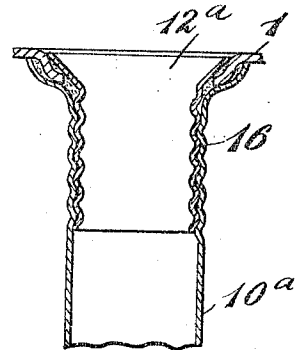


Fig. 3.



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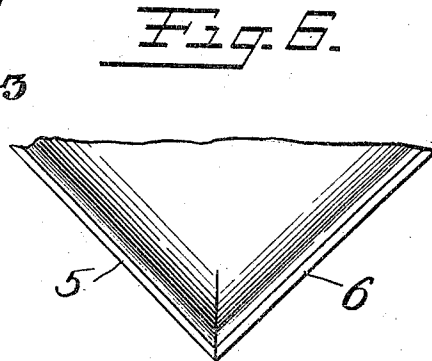
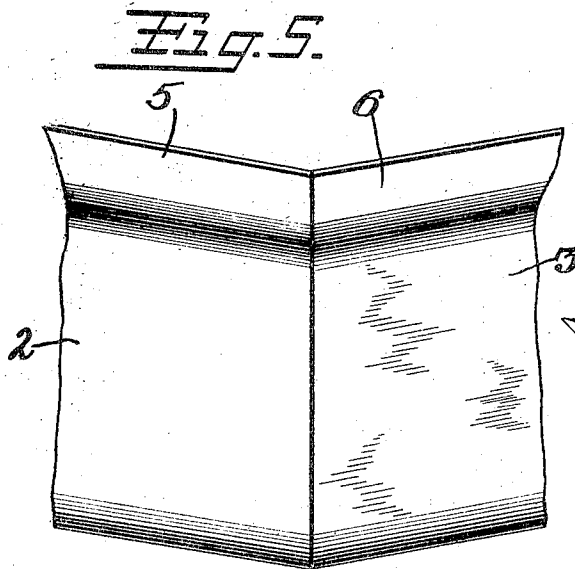
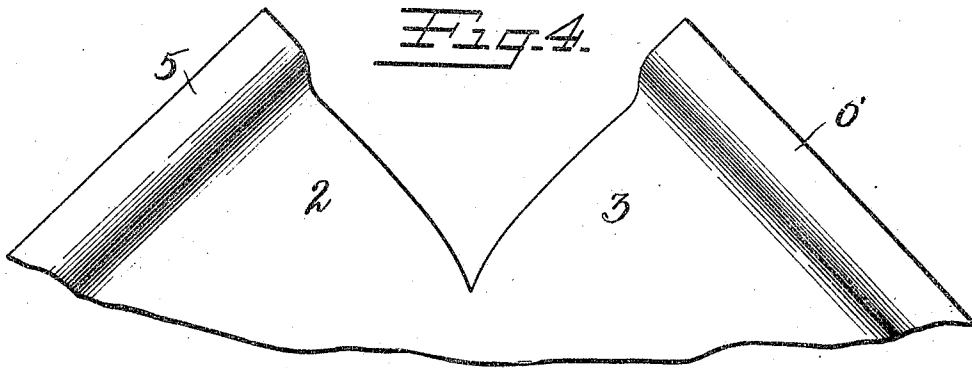
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT JUBE GWYER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO L. H. MACE COMPANY,
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REFRIGERATOR.

1,032,670.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 16, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT J. GWYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Refrigerators, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improved construction for refrigerator bottom linings and comprehends so constructing the same as to avoid sharp corners wherein dirt can accumulate.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation on a small scale of my invention; Fig. 2 is a relatively enlarged sectional view on the plane of the line $x-x$. Fig. 1, certain parts being removed; Fig. 3 is a section of a modification; Fig. 4 is a development view of one corner of the sheet metal forming the bottom lining before the same is turned up; Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the corner shown in Fig. 4 turned up into final form; and, Fig. 6 is a plan view of that corner.

The bottom lining is made of a single strip of sheet metal, suitably contoured, so that all corners are avoided wherein dirt can accumulate, the sides of said lining being suitably welded together where they abut or are joined, said welding process being preferably effected by the use of electricity. The lining comprises the flat base 1 (Fig. 2), the rear wall 2, the two side walls 3-3, and the front wall 4. The rear wall 2 and the side walls 3-3 are substantially higher than the front wall 4, although the comparatively low front wall 4 extends at its ends around the opposite front corners as shown in Fig. 1 and up along the front edges of the side walls 2-3. These front wall extensions are indicated at 4^a-4^a, Fig. 1.

5 is a lateral offset at the upper edge of the rear wall 2, while 6 is a lateral offset at the upper edge of the side wall 3. These offsets are provided to provide room respectively for a back plate 7 and a side plate 8, one side plate being provided at each end of the base as shown in Fig. 1. The base 1 of the lining is provided with an opening, the border of which is depressed to form a sunken step 9.

10 is an outlet pipe, which has a bell-mouthed flange 11 at its upper end designed to surround the step 9.

12 is what I will term a thimble arranged to snugly fit within the pipe 10 and in the passage through the step 9. The upper end of the thimble 12 is expanded or bell-shaped, as indicated at 14, to overstand the step 9 and yet lie below the top surface of the base plate 1 of the lining.

15 represents cement, which is preferably provided at the point of junction of the outlet pipe with the base 1 of the lining so that when the parts are assembled the thimble 12, as well as the pipe 10, together constitute said outlet pipe. All of the inside walls of the various parts, excepting possibly the thimble 12, are suitably enameled so as to make said surface germ-proof.

To secure a proper joining of the side walls 3 and the rear wall 2, it is necessary to form a blank having a peculiar shaped corner, such as indicated in Fig. 4 in which a part of the metal at the corner is cut away upon a line which corresponds generally to a compound curve, so that when said edges of the blank as shown in said figure are rolled up, said edges will properly abut for electric welding and yet will permit the sides and back to merge into the base 1 on a curve, thus avoiding the aforesaid angle in the bottom where dirt may accumulate. It should also be stated that the material which constitutes the front wall 4 and the extensions 4^a should also be cut out so that the bend at the base of each side wall 3-3 may be readily made, the edges of the cut out portions of the front wall 4 and end walls 4^a meeting properly for the purposes of permitting the parts to be electrically welded.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a slight modification in which 10^a represents the outlet pipe and 12^a the thimble, these parts being threaded together as at 16 instead of sliding together as shown in Fig. 2. Otherwise, the junction of the outlet pipe with the base 1 of the lining corresponds to that previously described.

It will of course be understood that the front edge 4 of the lining should preferably merge into the base wall 1 of the lining on a curve, although this curve need not be as pronounced as the curve between the back 2 and the base 1, since the front 4 being very much shallower and being at the front of the refrigerator, may be very much more readily cleaned.

What I claim is:

1. A refrigerator bottom lining comprising a base having an outlet and having integral upwardly extending sides, front and back, the front being substantially lower than the back, said lining at all corners being welded to avoid seams, the front sides and back meeting the base of the lining on a curve throughout.
2. A refrigerator bottom lining comprising a base having an outlet and having integral upwardly extending sides, front and back, the front being substantially lower than the back, said lining at all corners being welded to avoid seams, the front, sides, and back meeting the base of the lining on a curve throughout, the front wall of the lining being provided with upward extensions at the ends integral with the side walls of the lining.
3. A refrigerator bottom lining comprising a base having an outlet and having integral upwardly extending sides and back, the sides and back of said lining at the corners thereof, being welded to avoid seams, the sides and back meeting the base of the lining on a curve throughout, the front edge of said base being upturned and welded at its ends to the front edges of the side walls of said lining to avoid seams.

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Witnesses:

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