

J. THAUBALD.
REFRIGERATOR.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1910.

Patented July 5, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

963,485.

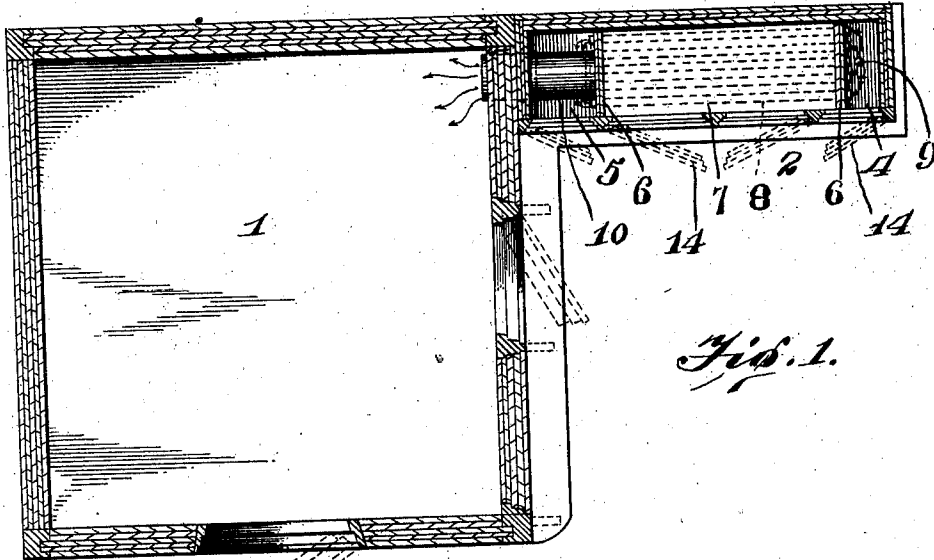


Fig. 1.

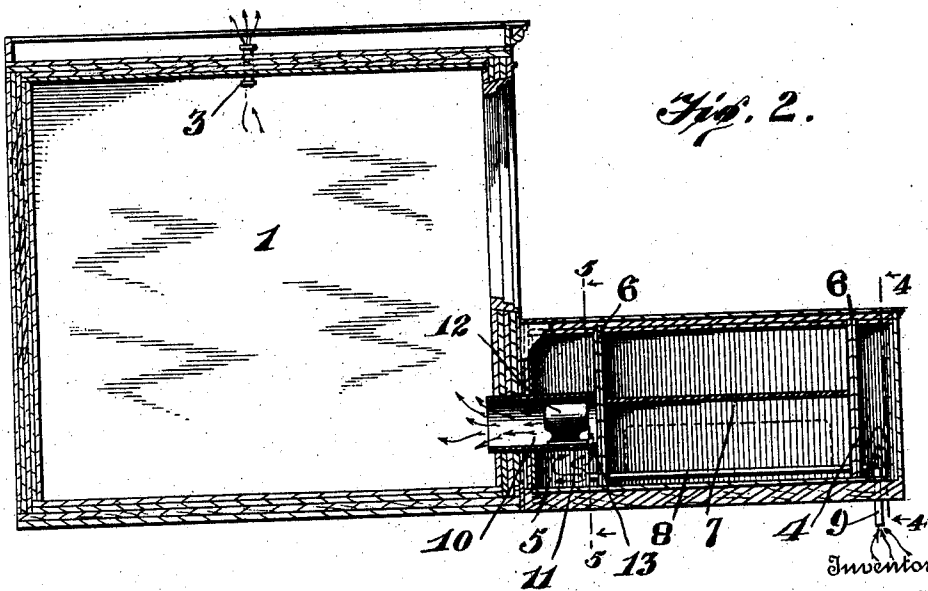


Fig. 2.

Inventor
JOHN THAUBALD.

Witnesses
D. O. Wilson

F. W. Ernst

By William S. Jones

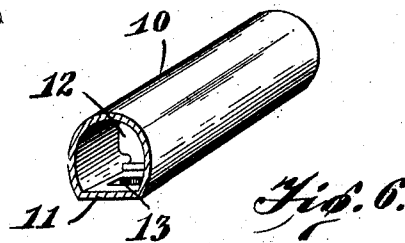
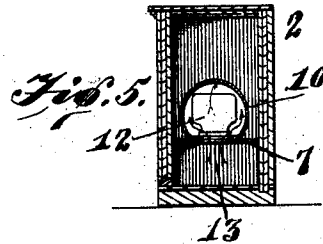
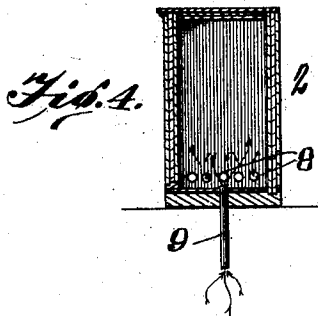
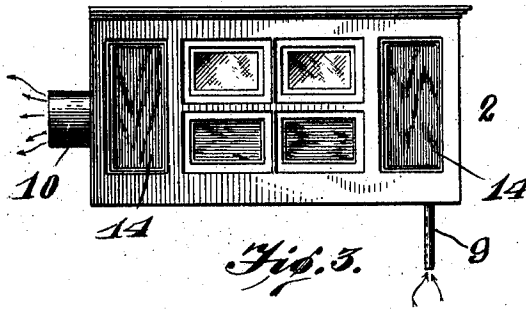
Attorney

J. THAUBALD.
REFRIGERATOR.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1910.

963,485.

Patented July 5, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses
D. Wilson

F. W. Ernst

Inventor
JOHN THAUBALD.

By *William B. Jones.*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN THAUBALD, OF ELKINS, WEST VIRGINIA.

REFRIGERATOR.

963,485.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 5, 1910.

Application filed April 29, 1910. Serial No. 558,463.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN THAUBALD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Elkins, in the county of Randolph and State of West Virginia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Refrigerators, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in refrigerators, and has for its object the provision of means for utilizing atmospheric air as the refrigerating medium.

To the accomplishment of the recited object, and others coördinate therewith the preferred embodiment of the invention resides in that construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and embraced within the scope of the appended claim.

In said drawings: Figure 1 is a plan view in section of the cooler and counter. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional elevation of the apparatus. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the counter. Figs. 4 and 5 are transverse sectional views taken along lines 4—4 and 5—5 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the air ingress conduit and blower container.

Similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

Referring more particularly to the drawings for a detail description of my invention, the numerals 1 and 2 designate respectively the cooler or main refrigerator and the counter-refrigerator. The cooler comprises a receptacle with double or triple side walls, top, ends and bottom designed to render the contents thereof less susceptible to the influence of exterior temperature. Suitable doors, as well as a ventilator 3, are also provided. The counter-refrigerator is substantially rectangular in shape with air chambers 4 and 5 extending from the bottom to the top at opposite ends thereof. Transverse partitions 6 constitute the inner walls of said chambers, and in addition, serve to sustain the longitudinally disposed shelf 7 and support the pipes 8, which project there-through into the said chambers, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. Communicating with the

air chamber 4 is an intake pipe 9 which terminates at any desired point in a source of pure air supply. The outer wall of the other chamber 5 has an opening to accommodate a conduit or pipe 10 having a flat longitudinal base 11 upon which a blower, as 12, is adapted to be seated. The inner end of the pipe 10 is closed by the corresponding wall of the chamber 5, and the flat base 11 has an opening 13 to permit the passage of the air from said chamber into the conduit, and thence through the open end of the latter into the cooler. As exhibited in Fig. 1 the counter-refrigerator is equipped with a plurality of doors 14, one for each air chamber and two for the central chamber.

In practical use the air is drawn in the chamber 4 through the intake pipe 9, through the pipes 8, then into the chamber 5, opening 13, and through the pipe 10 to the interior of the cooler by the action of the blower. This operation results in dispelling the warm and vitiated air from both the counter and the cooler. In the winter I propose to make use of the cooling qualities of the outside atmosphere, and in the summer resort can be had to placing ice upon the pipes 8, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, in which case the air in its travel will become cooled by the proximity of the ice, and the cooling influence thereof radiated to both air chambers and the upper portion of the counter.

It should be understood that in its broader aspects the invention comprehends the employment not only of the various means described, but of equivalent means for performing the recited functions. While the arrangement shown is thought at the present time to be preferable, it is desired to reserve the right to effect such modifications and variations thereof as may come fairly within the scope of the appended claim.

What is claimed, is:

In an apparatus of the character described, the combination with a cooler of a counter-refrigerator, the latter having terminal air chambers, pipes connecting said chambers, a central ice chamber, a pipe having one end

closed by the wall of one of said chambers
and the other end open and extending into
said cooler, said pipe furthermore having a
flat bottom with an aperture therein, and a
5 blower mounted on said bottom adjacent said
aperture, the latter communicating with one
of said chambers.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand in presence of two subscribing wit-
nesses.

JOHN THAUBALD.

Witnesses:

J. N. KOCHENDEEFER,
H. M. RAY.