T. P. HACKETT.

WINDOW REFRIGERATOR.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 7, 1913.

1,099,499.

Patented June 9, 1914.

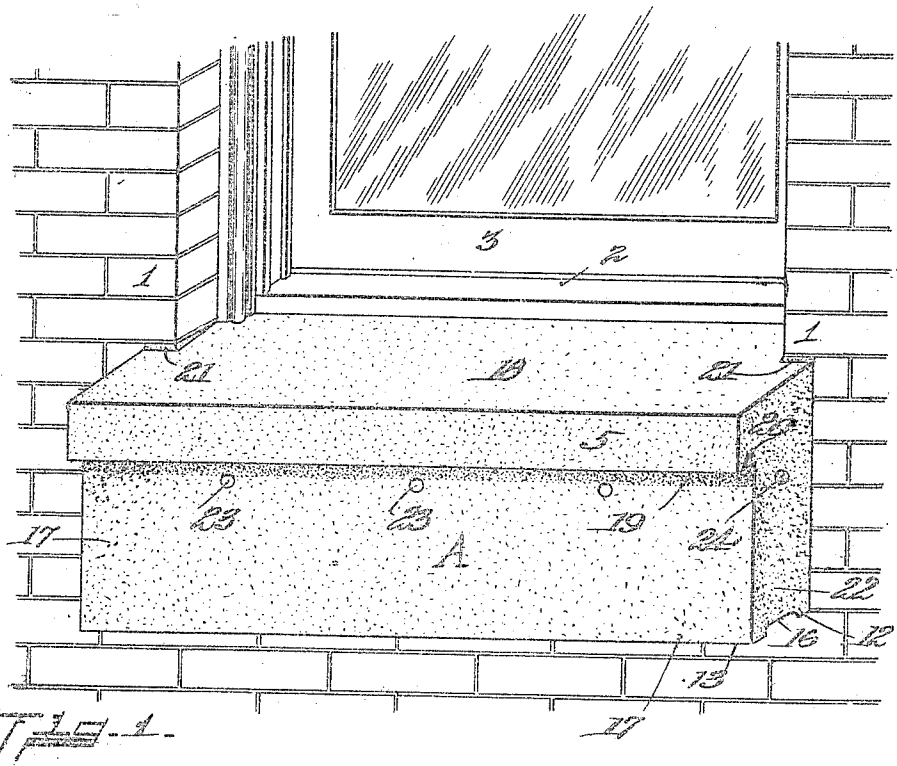


Fig. 1.

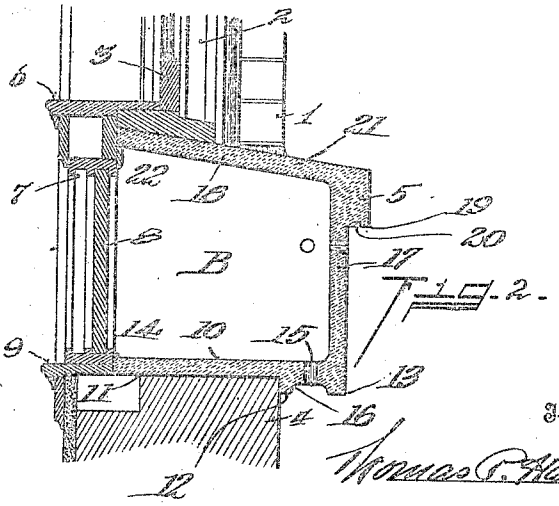


Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS P. HACKETT, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE LAWSON COMPOSITE STONE COMPANY, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

WINDOW-REFRIGERATOR.

1,099,499. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 9, 1914.

Application filed March 7, 1910. Serial No. 547,715.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS P. HACKETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Refrigerators, of which the following is a specification.

This invention proposes a unitary structure characterized by the two-fold capacity of constituting at once both a substantial window-sill and a wall-receptacle in the nature of an effectively ventilated provision container.

The primary object of this invention is to create an improved building construction incorporating in a practical way a fireproof device formed of plastic material, such as cement, and simulating an ordinary stone sill block and at the same time constituting a wall-cache well-adapted for containing provisions and embodying orifices and air-pockets so arranged and disposed as to produce an effective and positive ventilation of the container, so that it may be used safely in winter time as a refrigerator, and which preferably furthermore provides draining features so that the contents may not be spoiled during inclement weather, and so that liquids accidentally spilled in its interior may find a ready escape.

Other objects will be in part obvious from the annexed drawings and in part indicated in connection therewith by the following analysis of this invention.

This invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combination of parts, and in the unique relations of the members and in the relative proportioning and disposition thereof, all as more completely outlined herein.

To enable others skilled in the art so fully to comprehend the underlying features thereof that they may embody the same by the numerous modifications in structure and relation contemplated by this invention, drawings depicting a preferred form have been annexed as a part of this disclosure, and in such drawings, like characters of reference denote corresponding parts throughout all the views, of which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective showing a building construction embodying this invention, and Fig. 2 is a vertical cross section showing certain details not clearly apparent from Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings, 1 indicates the wall of a building having a large aperture suitable for the reception of an ordinary window-sash frame 2. This opening is conventionally bottomed by means of a stone or concrete sill-block which heretofore has been useful only in an ornamental and structural way. This invention eliminates the ordinary sill-block and in lieu thereof it embodies a special box-like device in external simulation of an ordinary sill-block, but otherwise well-adapted to serve as a container for provisions. This box-like structure is indicated by A on the drawings and it preferably assumes the form of an elongated five-sided rectangular box formed of concrete and externally configurated as illustrated. The bottom wall 10 of this box-sill is arranged to rest upon the upper edge 11 of the window opening and preferably adjacent the outer superficial face 4 of the wall it provides a shoulder 12 which serves to position it, and it also extends somewhat beyond the superficial face 4 of the wall and terminates in a drip-edge 13, located beyond the plane of the wall face so that any liquids accumulating will drop clear of the wall and thus not discolor the same.

The inner surface 14 of the bottom wall 10 has a slight slope downwardly and outwardly, so that any liquids spilt within the chamber B will run toward a ventilating and draining aperture 15 which is located between the face 4 of the wall and the drip-edge 13. Such liquids may then escape through the aperture 15 and ultimately drop from the drip-edge 13. This aperture 15 preferably leads into an elongated channel or air-pocket 16 which not only insures the draining of moisture from the drip-edge 13, without creeping over to the shoulder 12, but also serves to collect currents of air that creep up along the wall of the building under the action of the sun, thereby causing such currents to enter through the aperture 15 and ventilating the chamber B in summer, and moderating the degree of frigidity thereof in winter. The front wall 17 of this device extends in a vertical direction, and at its junction with the top wall 18 it provides a ledge 5 which overhangs the superficial exposed face of the wall 17 so as to

provide the upper drip-edge 19, preferably also having the undercut portion 20 similar to the groove 16 aforesaid. The exposed superficial surface of the upper wall 18 slopes downwardly and outwardly so that water collected thereon will drain away over the ledge 5 and leave the same along the drip-edge 19. For the purpose of providing for a better insertion of this device in the window opening of the building wall, the upper wall 10 may have side platforms 21, the upper surfaces of which extend horizontally and interfit along a horizontal plane with an overhanging portion of the building wall as is shown most clearly by the drawings. The side walls 22 of this device are preferably made integral with the other three walls leaving an open space in the rear of the box-sill which enables access to be had to its interior. A ventilating aperture 23 extends through the front wall 17, and preferably terminates below the overhanging ledge 5 so as to be protected against the entry of rain, and a similar ventilating aperture 24 may be provided in the side wall if desired.

The means for obtaining access to the interior of the box-sill may be built into or with the window-frame, so that 6 will represent the ledge of the window-frame, 3 will represent a sliding sash and 9 will represent a lower ledge, and 7 indicates a slideway in the form of an open frame, in which panels or doors such as 8 will slide.

The groove 12 is incorporated in the construction of the box to take advantage of the vertical air currents caused by the changing of the specific gravity of the air caused by changes in its temperature. While these changes may not be of great magnitude, they are sufficient to cause an upward current of air, especially next to a wall of a building which will always be warmer than the surrounding atmosphere. These air currents will be compact within the groove and forced through the orifices in the bottom of the box, thereby providing a forced ventilation of the box.

It is pointed out that inasmuch as the box will be used as a refrigerator, principally during cold weather, it is desirable to prevent the contents thereof from freezing. This is very effectively prevented in the proposed construction by the above mentioned air-pocket within the upper portion of the box and by utilizing for ventilating, the vertical air currents which rise next to and derive heat from the building wall to a degree sufficient to rob them of their intense frigidity.

It will thus be seen that this construction is not only simple, cheap and compact, but that it is essentially ornamental and combines in a single structure all the advantages of an ordinary window-sill as well as of an ordinary provision container.

Having thus revealed my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States:—

1. A hollow one-piece sill of plastic material forming a chamber serving as a container for provisions having vertical drip and ventilating apertures in that portion of its under surface which projects outside of the outer face of the building wall, and means providing access from the rear to said chamber.

2. A hollow one-piece sill of plastic material forming a chamber serving as a container for provisions having ventilating apertures in a portion of its under surface which projects outside of the outer face of the building wall, and with access from the rear to the interior of said chamber.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

THOMAS P. HACKETT.

Witnesses:
OLIVER B. KAISER,
C. B. FOSTER.