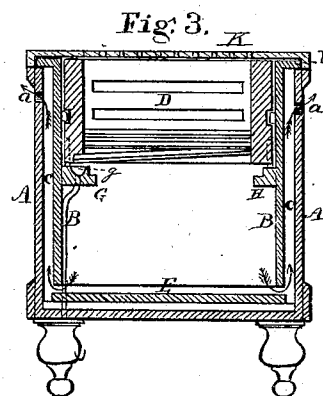
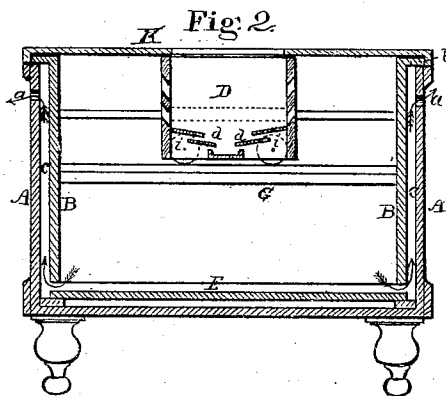
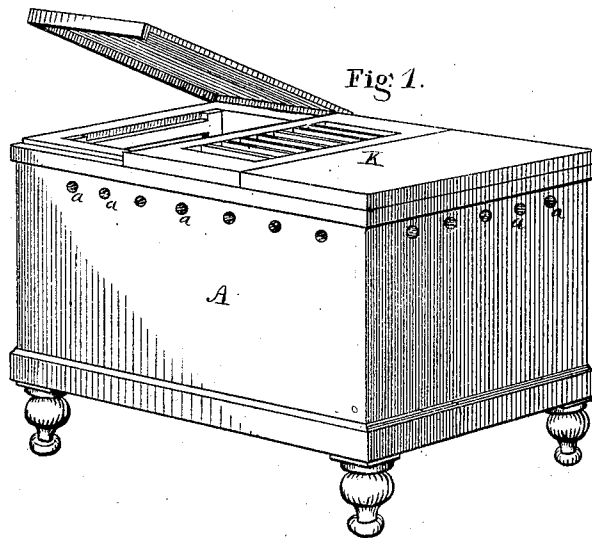


A. B. SPENCER.

Refrigerators.

No. 135,251.

Patented Jan. 28, 1873.



Witnesses

Inventor.

Geo. W. Tibbitts

J. Monmouth

A. B. Spencer

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

APOLOS B. SPENCER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN REFRIGERATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **135,251**, dated January 28, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, APOLOS B. SPENCER, of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented an Improved Ventilating Refrigerator, of which the following is a specification:

This invention consists of a box placed inside of a box, leaving an air-space between them, the interior of the refrigerator communicating with said air-space at the bottom, the outer box having a row of holes near the top, by which means a perfect ventilation is made. There is no filling between the boxes, the air-space forming the best non-conductor. The ice-chamber is located at the top of the inner box, the cover over which is made of slats, through which the vapor from the ice escapes. The cold air passes through the slatted sides of the ice-chamber into the refrigerating-chamber below. The ice in the chamber is wrapped in blankets, and by this means will keep very much longer; and by this means of ventilation all articles are preserved perfectly sweet and untainted.

The following is a description of the above: In the drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section; and Fig. 3 is a transverse section.

A represents a box made of wood, which forms the outer walls of the refrigerator; and B is a second box, made also of wood, and is somewhat smaller than A to leave space C between them. B has no bottom, and does not reach to the bottom of A, leaving a space sufficient for laying a false bottom, E. The communication thus being made with the interior and the air-space C, the box A having a row of holes, *a a*, by means of which a ventilation of the interior is made in the direction of the arrows through said air-space C. The air-space also forms a non-conducting medium from the outside atmosphere. The box B has a flange,

b, all around the upper edge, which rests on the top edge of the box A, which supports it in proper position in the box A. D is an ice-box, having open or slatted sides, through which the cold air may pass. It also has a slatted bottom, *d d*, the middle and lower slat forming a trough for conducting the water from the melted ice to a side trough, *g*, in the side bar G, secured to the side of box B. The side bar G, with the one H opposite, form ways upon which the ice-box D rides, it having rollers *i i* attached for the convenience of moving it along from the center to either end of box B so as to readily get at the interior below it. The lid K of the refrigerator is made in three parts, and each is hinged to the box A. The middle part of said lid consists of slats *k k*, and lies over the ice-box D. Over the slats may be laid a coarse cloth or blanket, the object of this manner of constructing the lid being to allow the vapor to pass off. A waste-pipe leading down from trough *g* conducts off the waste water.

The air-space is not a dead-air space, but is designed as a ventilating-passage as well as a non-conductor, the holes *a a* permitting the air in said space to pass out whenever it becomes rarefied, and is immediately supplied with cold air from within, which, becoming of the same temperature as the interior, remains in that condition.

I claim—

The box A, box B, false bottom E, the ice-box D, the three-part lid K, when the parts are constructed and arranged in relation to each other substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

A. B. SPENCER.

Witnesses:

W. S. KENCIEST,
JAMES QUAYLE.