No. 682,035. Patented Sept. 3, 1901.

C. P. COFFIN.

REFRIGERATOR SHELF SUPPORT.

(Application filed Mar. 21, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

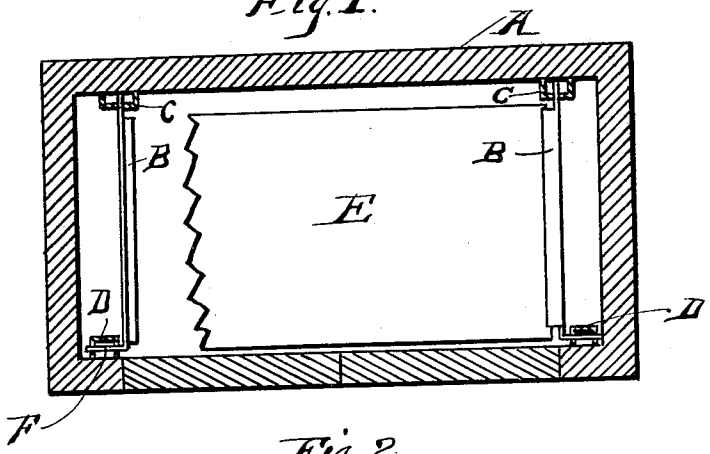


Fig. 2.

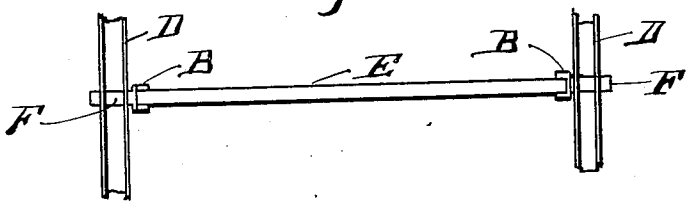
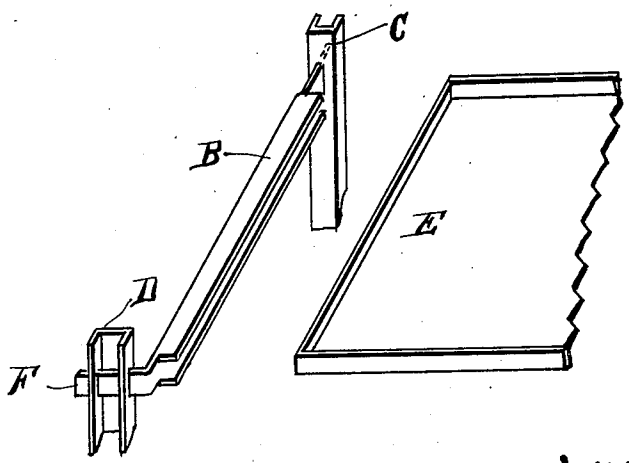


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

Harry J Perkins.

James B. Davies.

INVENTOR.

Charles P Coffin

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES P. COFFIN, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO THE MICHIGAN BARREL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

REFRIGERATOR SHELF-SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,035, dated September 3, 1901.

Application filed March 21, 1901. Serial No. 52,211. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES P. COFFIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Refrigerator Shelf-Supports, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in dry-air refrigerators; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the adjustable shelves; and the objects of my invention are, first, to construct shelf-supports which may be readily raised and lowered and adjusted to any required position within the refrigerator, and, second, in the peculiar construction of the shelf-support whereby great strength is given. These objects I accomplish by means of the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a horizontal sectional view of the refrigerator, taken just above the upper movable shelf in the provision-chamber, showing the position of the shelf supported in the shelf-support. Fig. 2 shows a side elevation of the supports and an end view of the shelf-supports with the shelf in position within the shelf-supports. Fig. 3 shows a perspective view of the upright supports with one of the shelf-supports in position and also a detached portion of the shelf itself.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A shows a provision-chamber of a refrigerator constructed in any suitable manner.

B B show the grooved side supports, which adjustably engage with the upright supports hereinafter described.

C C represent the two upright supports, which are placed in the rear of the refrigerator. Each of these upright supports is constructed, preferably, of sheet metal formed with three sides and provided with an open side which comes in contact with the rear wall of the refrigerator.

D D represent the front upright supports, which are also made, preferably, of sheet metal, having three sides, with an open side which comes in contact with the front wall of the refrigerator.

The shelf-support proper is preferably made of sheet metal, each having an open side facing each other, as shown in Fig. 2. Each of the side supports B is provided with an extension at the rear, substantially in a line with and made integral with the support D. This rear portion is adapted to enter slots in the rear upright support. The front end of the shelf-support B is bent substantially at right angles and passes through a slot in the upright support D.

F shows the bent portion of the front end of the shelf-support B. The upright supports C C are provided with a series of slots, which are adapted to receive the bent portion F of the shelf-support B. Each of the upright supports, both at the rear and the front of the refrigerator, is provided with a series of slots, in which the extended ends of the shelf-support B engage. This construction forms a pair of shelf-supports which can be adjusted to any required position within the refrigerator and which are adapted to receive the edges, and thereby support firmly in position the shelf E. It will be noted that the rear projection on the shelf-support B is longest perpendicularly, giving strength and rigidity to the shelf-support. The front end of the shelf-support B is longest perpendicularly, and being turned at right angles, or substantially so, enables the operator to readily engage and disengage the shelf-supports from the upright supports. In removing the shelf-support B the front end is first withdrawn from the upright support D and then withdrawn from the upright support C. In order to engage the shelf-support B with the uprights, it is first engaged with the upright supports C and then the bent portion can be readily engaged with the upright support D.

It will be observed on reference to Figs. 1 and 3 that the uprights or supports C and D are of channeled form and that in one of them a slot is formed in the web thereof, while in the other one the flanges have alined slots, and the last-mentioned slots are disposed at right angles, or approximately so, to the first-mentioned slot, so as to receive the angularly-disposed ends of the shelf-support B, and when a weight is sustained by said shelf-support the stress of the same is transferred to the uprights in transverse planes, so that

the parts are firmly and absolutely interlocked. Not only is this so, but the parts may be separated with the utmost ease by simply swinging out that end of the shelf-support F having the right-angular extension and then moving said shelf-support in the direction of the upright D, and said shelf-support may be as readily mounted by simply reversing this operation.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim to have invented, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a refrigerator, a plurality of channeled uprights, the web of one having a slot and the flanges of the other having alined slots situated at right angles to the other slot and a shelf-support having extensions at its ends one of which forms an alined projection of said shelf-support and the other of which is a right-angular one, said extensions being detachably fitted in said right-angularly-disposed slots.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES P. COFFIN.

Witnesses:
EDWARD TAGGART,
JAMES B. DAVIES.