

(No Model.)

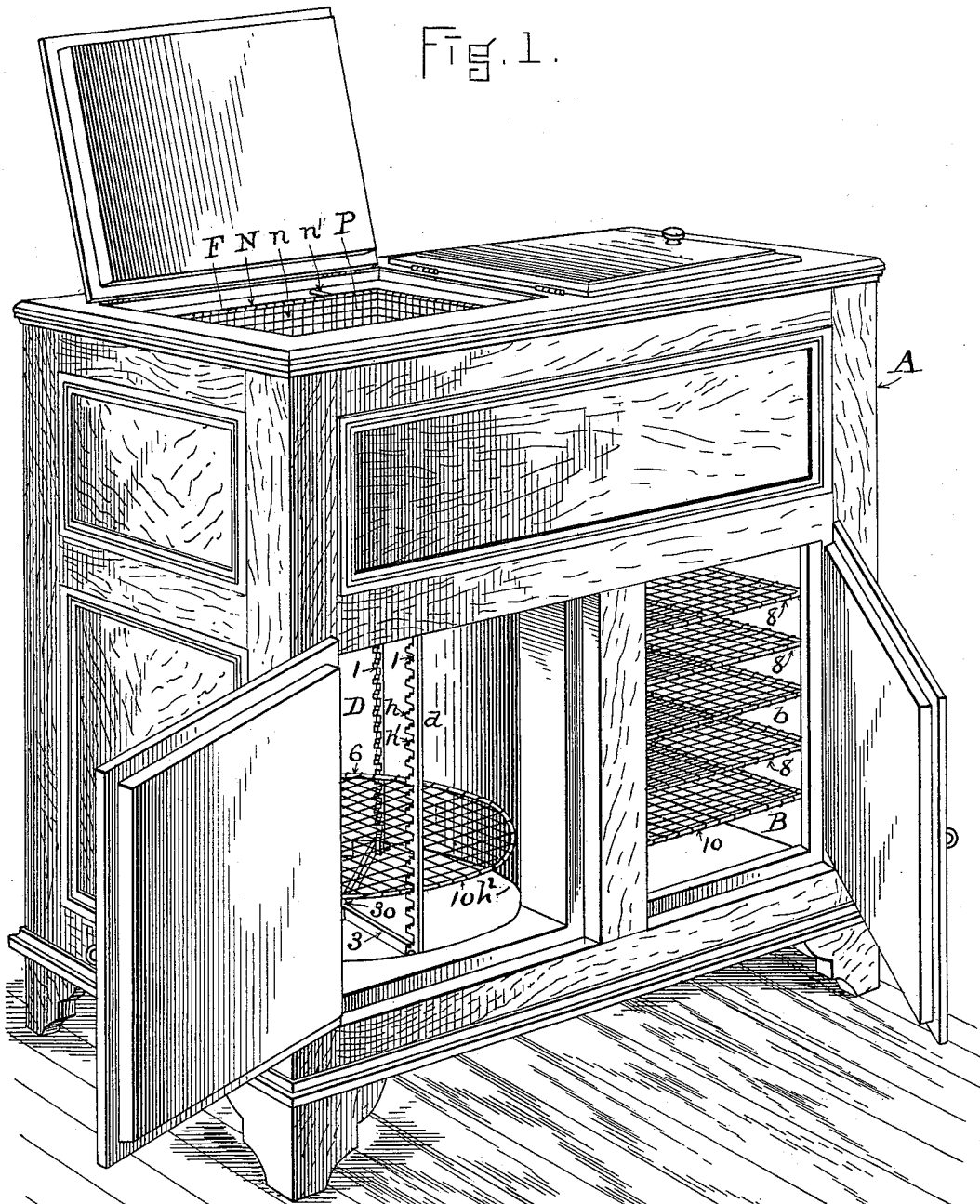
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. H. LINDSEY & C. L. SIMONDS.
REFRIGERATOR.

No. 579,715.

Patented Mar. 30, 1897.

Fig. 1.



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(No Model.)

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Fig. 2.

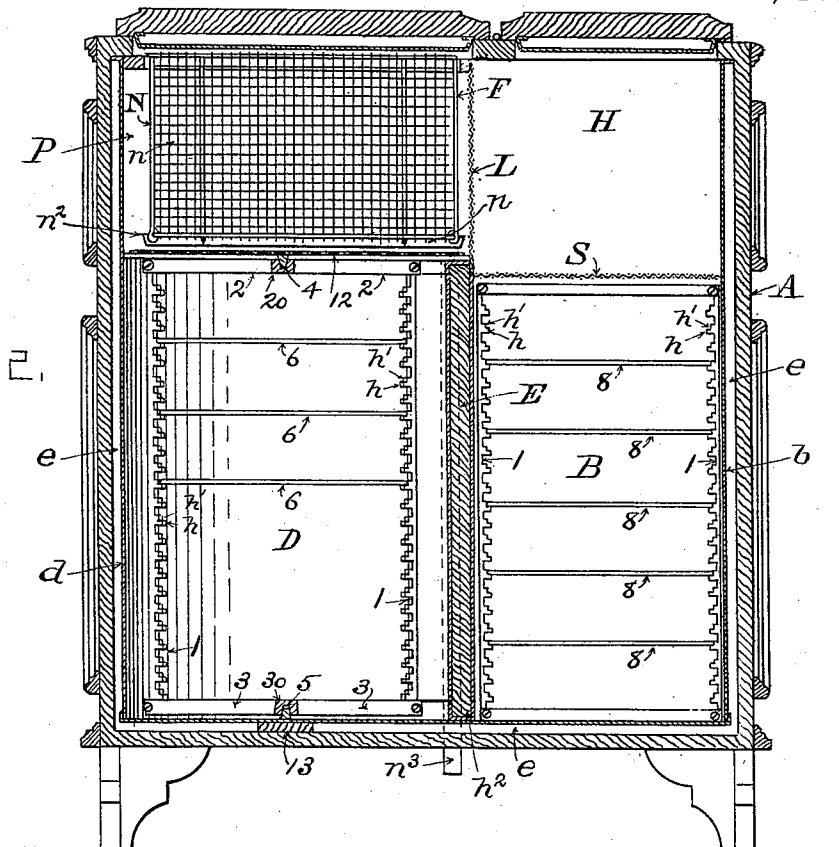
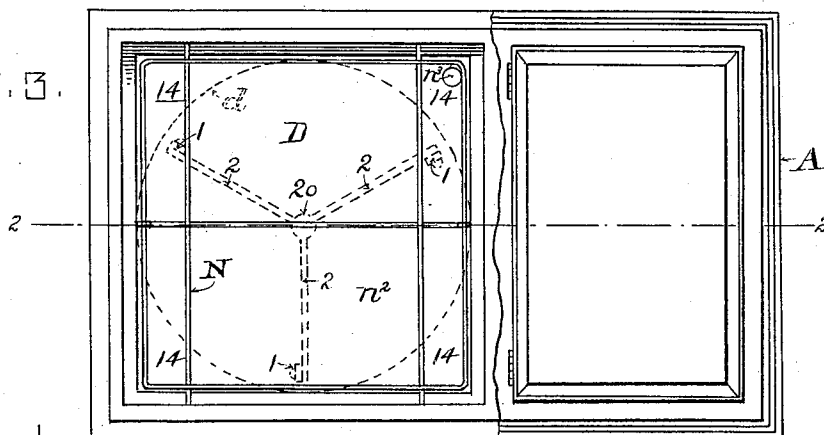


Fig. 3.



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REFRIGERATOR.

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Fig. 4.

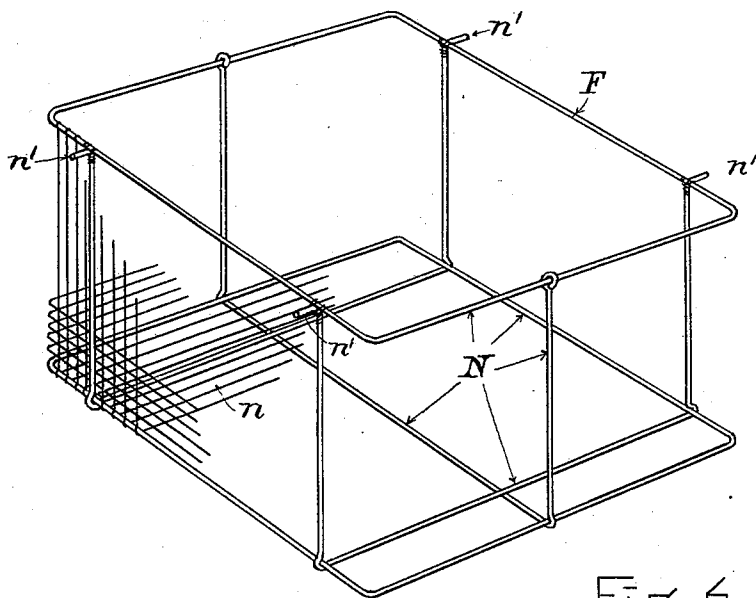


Fig. 5.

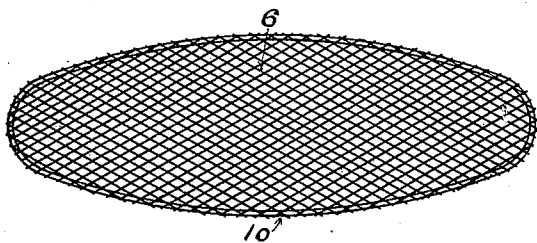
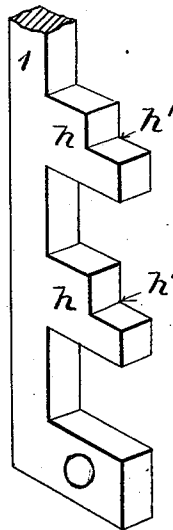


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS H. LINDSEY AND CLARENCE L. SIMONDS, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

REFRIGERATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 579,715, dated March 30, 1897.

Application filed June 27, 1895. Serial No. 554,284. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANCIS H. LINDSEY and CLARENCE L. SIMONDS, citizens of the United States, and residents of Lynn, in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Refrigerators, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in refrigerators; and it consists principally in the novel and improved construction and arrangements of parts with the object of increasing the usefulness and efficiency of such articles, and especially do we claim great improvement in that feature of the refrigerator which consists in the construction and arrangement, beneath the ice-closet, of the circular closet within a rectangular casing, and denominated D in the drawings, with dead-air spaces, as 14 14 14 14, at the corners of the rectangular casing.

The accompanying drawings illustrate our invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a refrigerator embodying our improvements. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2 2, Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a top plan view with portion of the case removed. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are details of parts shown in perspective.

Similar letters and figures of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, A represents an outer casing, preferably of wood, and *b* an inner casing, preferably of metal. The interior of the inner casing *b* is divided into four rectangular compartments, two above (designated P and H) and two below, B and D. Compartment P contains an ice-receptacle F and has an open or perforated bottom, while H is a storage-closet, and L is a perforated or wire-cloth partition between them. Beneath compartment H is another storage-closet B, while S is a partition between them similar to L. This closet B has a series of shelves 8 8 8 8 8, supported on a frame composed of rods 1 1, having notches *h h*, with niches *h' h'*, in which the shelves rest and are removable and adjustable.

The closet D is constructed of sheet metal

and cylindrical and has a dead-air space between it and the rectangular inner casing, as *b*. It is arranged directly beneath the ice-receptacle, with an air-passage between the sides and bottom, resulting from the perforated or open bottom of said receptacle and compartment, above the open top of said closet D of said receptacle, being formed of open-work, as shown at *n*, Fig. 2 of the drawings, and there is also an air-passage *h*² near the bottom of the closets B and D, as shown in Fig. 2, which secures a free circulation of air to and from the ice-receptacle through the storage-closets H, B, and D.

E is a space between compartments B and D, which may be filled with non-conducting material or left as an air-chamber or omitted in the construction of the device, as it forms no essential part of my invention.

Within the cylindrical closet D is a revolvable frame composed of rods having shoulders, notches, and niches similar to those in rectangular closet B and for the purpose of receiving shelving 6 6 6, which is thereby rendered removable and adjustable. Each shelf 6 is formed of a peripheral frame or ring of sufficient rigidity to support the body of the shelf, which is made of wirework or perforated metallic work, which will permit the circulation of the air.

An opening with a door is made, as shown in Fig. 1, in the outer casing A and a corresponding opening in inner casing *b* and the cylindrical closet D and gives access to the latter.

The letter *e* shows an air-space between the outer casing A and the inner casing *b*, and the figures 14 14 14 14, Fig. 3, designate the dead-air spaces between said cylindrical casing composing the walls of closet D and the inner rectangular casing *b*, between which and the outer casing A is a space in which air preferably circulates.

The ice-receptacle F (shown in Fig. 4) is constructed of the framework N, covered with open wirework *n*, the upper portion of the frame being provided with the laterally-projecting lugs or ears *n'*, by which the receptacle is suspended.

*n*² is a drip-pan of the usual form below

the receptacle F, and n^3 is a waste-pipe to conduct the water therefrom to a pan beneath the refrigerator.

We claim—

5 1. A refrigerator consisting of an outer rectangular casing as A, and the inner metallic casing as b , with air-space between, and the circular or cylindrical casing within said casing b , forming a storage-closet as D, and the
10 dead-air space between it and the inner metallic casing, at the corners 14, 14, 14, 14, and the revoluble frame and shelves within said cylindrical closet, and the ice-receptacle above said cylindrical closet with air-passages communicating with the same, together
15 with suitable opening and doors to said closet and receptacle, substantially as shown and described.

2. A refrigerator consisting of a rectangular compartment and a cylindrical casing
20 forming a storage-closet within, with dead-air space formed in the corners between the said compartment and closet as 14, 14, 14, 14, and the ice-receptacle above said closet with
25 air-passages between and suitable openings and doors to give access to the receptacle and closet, substantially as shown and described.

3. The refrigerator consisting of the said rectangular compartment and cylindrical
30 closet with dead-air spaces formed in the corners 14, 14, 14, 14, and ice-receptacle and

the storage-closets H and B with air-passages leading from said ice-receptacle to and through said closets H and B and air-passage h^3 leading from closet B to the cylindrical closet, revoluble frame and shelves whereby
35 a free circulation of refrigeration is effected through all the closets to and from the ice-receptacle, substantially as shown and described.

4. A refrigerator composed of the outer rectangular casing A, and the inner metallic casing d the sides of the former having tangential relations with the latter, there being air-spaces between the two casings at the corners, and the circular casing within forming
45 a storage-closet D having the revoluble frame carrying adjustable shelves and provided above with the ice-receptacle F, the bottom of which is perforated to give free air communication between the two, the said closet
50 and receptacle being also provided with suitable openings and doors.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, in the presence of two witnesses, this 24th day of June, A. D. 1895.

FRANCIS H. LINDSEY.
CLARENCE L. SIMONDS.

Witnesses:

BENJAMIN PHILLIPS,
A. E. WHYTE.