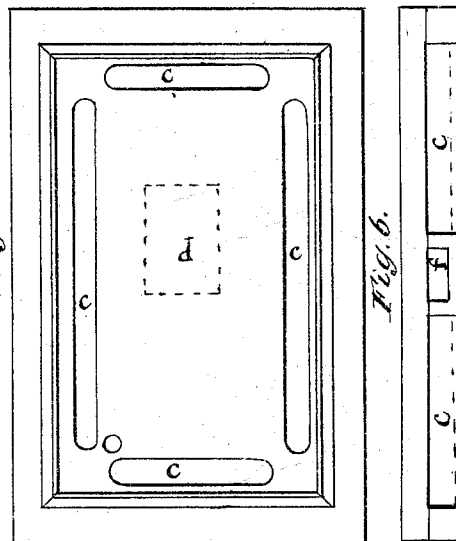
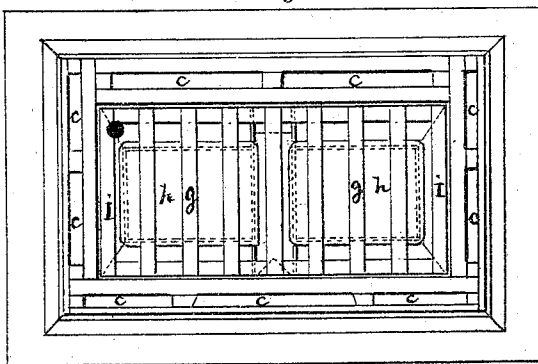
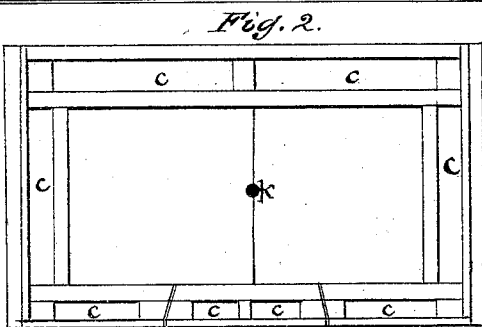
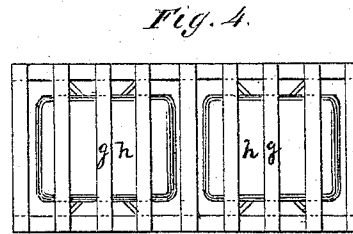
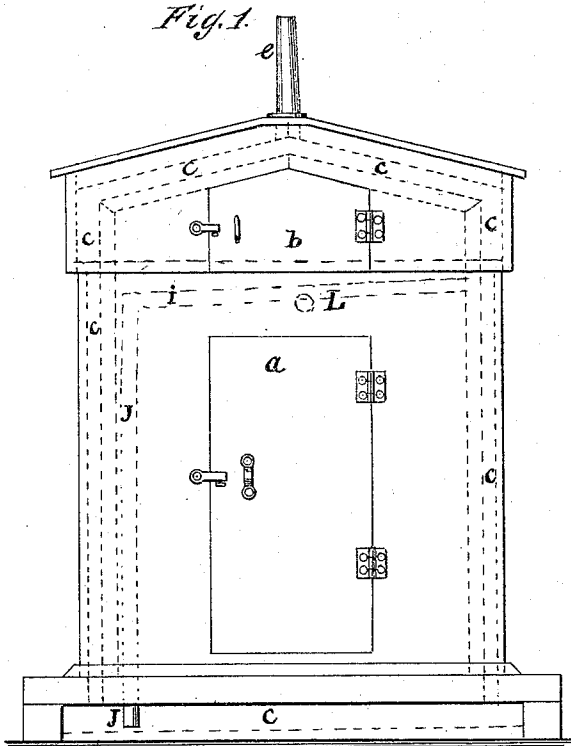


R. TAYLOR.
Refrigerators.

No. 137,112.

Patented March 25, 1873.



Witnesses: { *Am. Reaney*
Geo. W. Ramsay

Inventor:
Robert Taylor

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT TAYLOR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN REFRIGERATORS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 137,112, dated March 25, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT TAYLOR, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Refrigerator, all of which is clearly and fully set forth in the following specification, including the accompanying drawing and letters of reference marked thereon making part of the same, like letters referring to like parts in each figure.

The nature of my invention consists principally of an inclosed space all around the provision and ice departments, creating therein a continuous current of cold air, whereby the provisions are preserved from deterioration and the melting of the ice is retarded, together with other minor points hereafter explained.

Figure 1 is a front view, the top of which is made to be lifted off. *a* is the door of the provision-apartment, and *b* the door to the ice-apartment. Fig. 2 is a view of the under side of the top when lifted off. Fig. 3 is a top view of the under half when the top is lifted off; the top is made to fit down over the under part so as to be air-tight. Fig. 4 is the ice-rack lifted out of the top of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the floor or bottom of the refrigerator, and may be removable; or the refrigerator may be set on the floor of the building. Fig. 6 is a side view of Fig. 5.

The whole exterior of the refrigerator is a shell or casing lined with felt, or its equivalent, inclosing an empty space, *c*, between the outer casing and the inner casing, which forms the provision and ice apartments. Dotted lines *d*, Fig. 5, represent an opening by which the cold air from the cellar is admitted into the empty space *c*, while *e* is a pipe connected with the chimney or other draft-flue, by which means a current is created through the space *c*, the air escaping from the refrigerator through

the pipe *e* after it has circulated all around the provision and ice apartments. An air-conductor may be extended from the opening *d* to the cellar-floor so as to obtain a cool stratum of air, while *f*, seen in Fig. 6, is a hole to which an air-conductor is attached, and extended to the air outside of the building, either or both of which may be used at pleasure. In Figs. 3 and 4, *g* represents the grating on which the ice is laid, and *h* represents two metallic pans inverted, by which the drip from the ice is conducted into the gutters *I*, and conveyed to the drain-pipe *J*. *k* is a hole in the ceiling of the ice-chamber leading into the space *c*, whereby ventilation of the ice-chamber is effected. There is a similar hole in the upper part of the provision-chamber, marked *L*, for a like purpose. The doors *a* and *b* also contain the empty space *c*. This space is open at each end of the doors, and the sill of the door-frame is perforated to admit the air to pass from beneath into and through the doors. When the refrigerator is set on the floor of the building in which it stands, the beams of the floor are incased so as to form the bottom air-chamber.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The air-space *c* made in relation to openings *d*, *f*, *k*, *L*, and *E*, that the external air is made to circulate upward all around the food and ice chambers without entering either, substantially as set forth.

2. The inverted pans *h*, in combination with the gutter *I* and waste-pipe *J*.

3. The holes *k* and *L*, whereby ventilation is effected, as and for the purposes set forth.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

GEO. M. RAMSAY,
A. H. REAVEY.