(No Model.)

F. W. MOSELEY.

CREAMERY OR REFRIGERATOR.

No. 304,348. Patented Sept. 2, 1884.

Fig. 1.

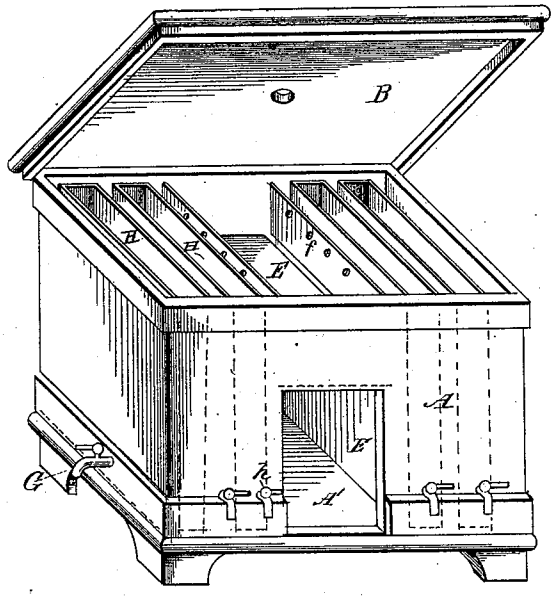
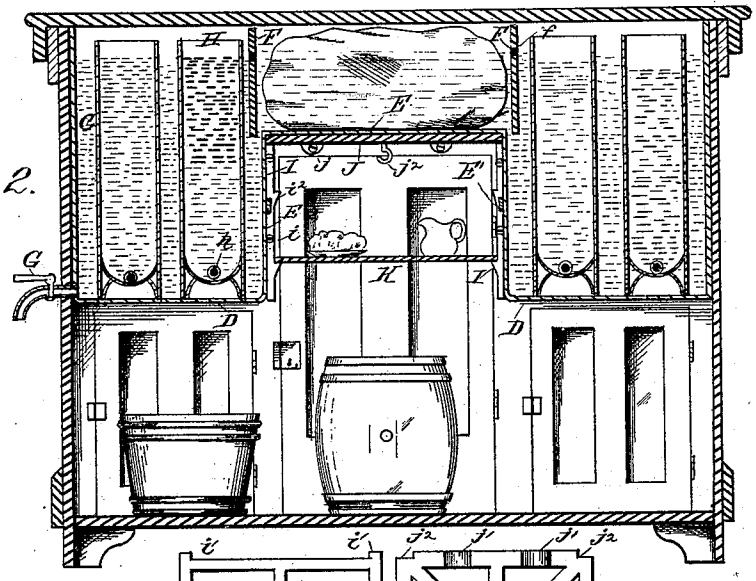


Fig. 2.



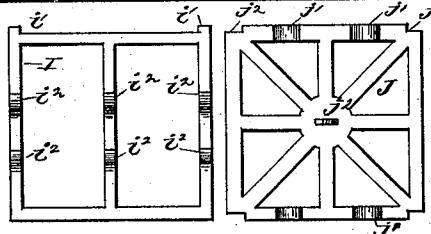


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDRICK W. MOSELEY, OF POULTNEY, VERMONT.

CREAMERY OR REFRIGERATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 304,348, dated September 2, 1884.

Application filed February 16, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDRICK W. MOSELEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Poultney, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Creamery or Refrigerators, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of a refrigerator constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of such a refrigerator, the upper portion of which figure being a complete vertical section of the principal elements of Fig. 1, and the lower portion of said Fig. 2 illustrating a modified construction or arrangement of non-essential features of the invention. Fig. 3 is an elevation of my wall-strengthening and shelf-supporting frame-work, and Fig. 4 is a plan of a wall or floor supporting frame.

Like letters refer to like parts in all the figures.

It is customary, in hotels, restaurants, milk-depots, and establishments where ice-cream is manufactured and sold, for the proprietors to purchase fresh milk, and set the same to raise the cream in the refrigerator, and to dispense therefrom fresh and skimmed milk and cream in desired quantities and at desired times.

In restaurants it is desirable to employ refrigerators which are capable of receiving and storing for preservative purposes goods contained in such vessels as barrels and tubs, &c., and in all such places of business it is preferable that the ice-box, or ice-shelf proper, should be of sufficient capacity and strength to receive and support a full-sized commercial cake of ice, usually weighing in the neighborhood of a hundred pounds. Therefore it will be seen that the purpose in view, in this instance, is to provide a refrigerator which shall occupy a minimum space, and shall be capable of receiving a maximum quantity of goods to be preserved, and to be capable of preserving both wet and dry goods, the latter terms being used to distinguish fluids from solids in all kinds of goods coming under the general term of "provisions."

A represents any ordinary suitable outer casing, provided with a lid, B. The casing A is lined with any suitable material to form a water-chamber, C, the bottom D of which is elevated to form an ice-shelf, E, and two connecting vertical walls, E′, whereby the water-chamber is divided into two compartments at its lower portion, and with a raised ice-shelf having direct communication with the two portions of the water-chamber, whereby as the ice melts the water within the chamber becomes cooled and falls to the bottom thereof, while the warmer water therein rises to the top and comes in contact with the ice to be cooled, thus producing a current in the water contained in the compartment or tank. At each side of the ice-shelf are depending guards F, which may be constructed of sheet or cast metal or rods, and which, preferably, if of sheet metal, are situated a slight distance from the upright walls E′ and slightly below the ice-shelf E, the object of the guards being simply to retain the ice upon the shelf. A faucet, G, is provided for the withdrawal of the water from the water-chamber.

By raising the portion E of the bottom of the water-compartment to form the ice-shelf and the vertical walls E′, not only do I provide a raised ice-shelf in a water-tight compartment, but I provide a refrigerating-chamber for dry goods, contained wholly within the limits of the water-tank, whereby the refrigerative effect of the cold water, as well as the direct contact of the ice with the roof of said chamber, is made available for the preservation of substances placed in said chamber, and the whole refrigerator is compact, serviceable, and satisfactory in its operation, and is adapted to all the purposes hereinbefore stated.

When it is desired to set milk for the raising of cream, a can, as H, provided with a faucet, *h*, passing through the walls of the water-compartment, and through the casing A, may be filled with the milk, and, being surrounded by the cool water, the deep-setting process of raising cream is carried on in the refrigerator; and during said process milk may be drawn through the faucet, or cream and skimmed milk, in desired quantities and at desired times. Drinking-water and other liquids in cans or bottles may also, if desired, be placed either directly in the cold water, or

in cans, or upon shelves arranged in the water-compartment, for either preservation or cooling.

To strengthen the walls, I employ, as shown more clearly in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, metallic frames I, which extend from the front wall to the back wall of the casing, and are secured thereto by screws *i*, passing from the inside through the casting or frame into the walls.

For supporting the ice-shelf and other bottom portion of the water-compartment, I use metallic frames J, secured by screws *j*, passing through lugs *j'*, formed on the frame, and into the front and rear walls of the casing. The frames I, in this instance, are, at their upper corners, provided with projecting lugs *i'*, which, when in operative position, enter sockets or notches j^2 in the corners of the frame J, to further strengthen the structure. A hook or hooks, j^2, may be provided in the casting for the suspension of articles within the refrigerating-chamber.

In Fig. 1 I have shown by dotted lines the disposition of the bottom of the water-tank, whereby an elevated ice-shelf and perpendicular walls are formed, to constitute, together with the bottom A' of the case, the dry refrigerating-chamber contained within the boundaries of the water-compartment.

Fig. 2, being a section exposing the inside of the front of the refrigerator as constructed for the storage of a larger quantity of goods, clearly shows the arrangement of the doors, whereby one door serves to close the dry refrigerating-chamber which is contained within the capacity of the water-compartment, and also the space immediately below said chamber, while a separate door is provided in the spaces at the ends of the lower portion of the enlarged refrigerating-chamber, so that, by the provision of any suitable partitions in line with the walls E', separated compartments are made, so that access to any one will not permit the loss of cold air from the other.

In Fig. 1 no door is shown for the dry refrigerating-chamber. Any suitable door may be provided.

If the guards F be made of sheet metal, I provide apertures *f* for the passage of the water therethrough. The frame I is also provided with lateral brackets i^2, on which shelves K are supported.

I do not limit myself to the exact details of construction herein shown, but reserve my right to alter the same in such manner as will readily suggest itself to any person skilled in the art of constructing refrigerators.

I may or may not use the dry refrigerating-chamber, and in some cases such construction is preferable for the sake of saving space, and is perfectly practicable, so long as sufficient space intervenes between the discharge-faucets G and *h* for the introduction of suitable receiving-vessels.

If desired, one of the walls E' may be extended to the top of the case A, and thus produce a water-compartment having its ice-shelf and dry refrigerating-chamber at one side of the casing, and this whether the lower enlarged refrigerating-chamber is employed or not; or the bottom of the water-compartment may be raised, as described, at more than one place, to produce more than one ice-shelf, which might be useful in larger refrigerators.

Having described my invention and its operation, what I claim is—

1. A refrigerator comprising an outer casing and a water-tight compartment secured thereto, and having a raised ice-shelf integral therewith, forming, in connection with vertical water-tight walls, a dry refrigerating-chamber wholly within the general outline of the water-compartment, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of the casing A and the water-tight compartment C, secured thereto, and having a bottom, D, and vertical wall E', and a horizontal wall, E, integral therewith, the latter serving as an ice-shelf, and directly communicating with a compartment or compartments formed by the former, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of the casing, the water-chamber C, formed with the bottom D, vertical walls E', and horizontal shelf E, integral therewith, with guards or partitions F and a discharge-faucet, G, substantially as specified.

4. The combination of the casing A, the water-compartment C, having the vertical wall or walls E' and horizontal wall or shelf E, with the frame I and frame J, substantially as specified.

5. The combination of the water-tank C, having vertical walls E', with the frames I, having brackets i^2, and with the shelves K, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FREDRICK W. MOSELEY.

Witnesses:
E. B. STOCKING,
WM. S. DUVALL.