W. P. FRY.

MILK OR CREAM CABINET.

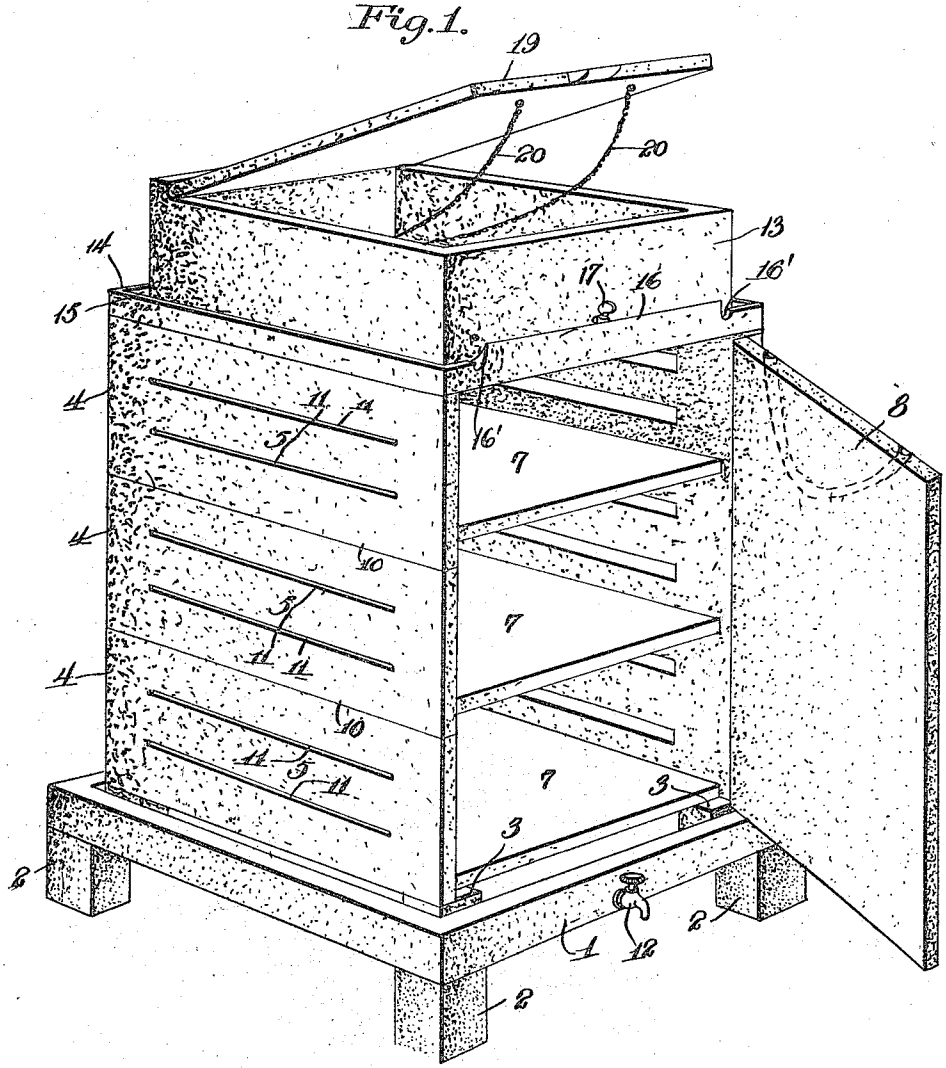
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 25, 1920.

1,423,714.

Patented July 25, 1922.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

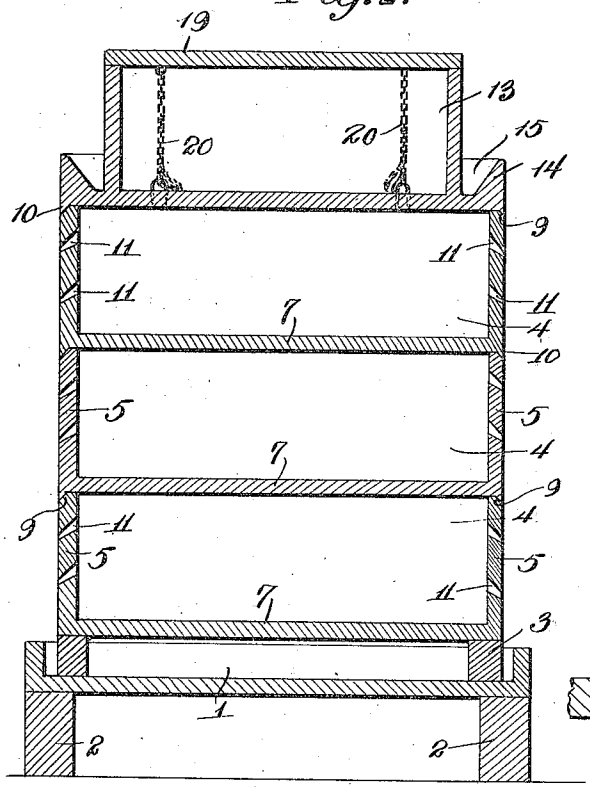


Fig. 4.

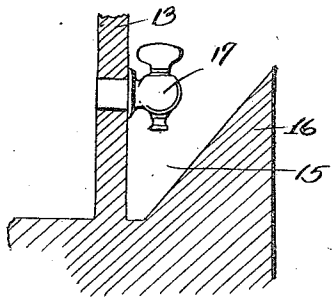


Fig. 5.

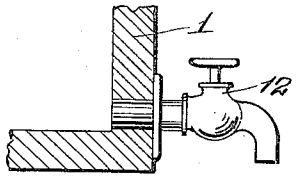


Fig. 3.

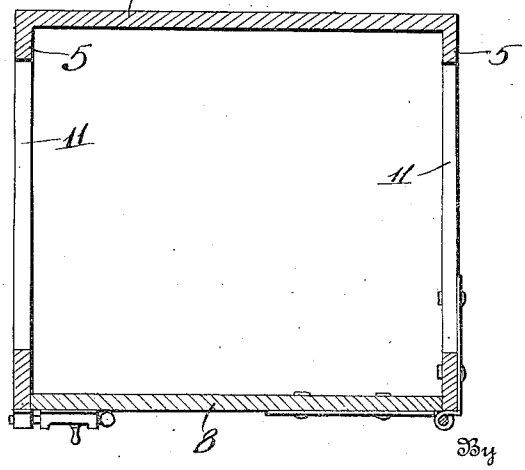
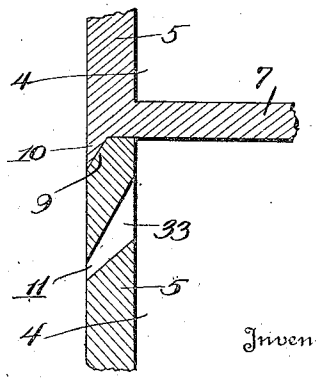


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM P. FRY, OF MARBLE FALLS, TEXAS.

MILK OR CREAM CABINET.

1,423,714. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 25, 1922.

Application filed October 25, 1920. Serial No. 419,404.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM P. FRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marble Falls, in the county of Burnet and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Milk or Cream Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to refrigerating devices and more particularly to a cooling cabinet especially adapted for milk and cream.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a cabinet which will be constructed of concrete and which will have a series of compartments into which the bottles of milk and cream may be placed and which will be equipped with a reservoir for containing water whereby the walls of the cabinet may be flooded to constantly moisten them for maintaining a low temperature within the cabinet.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which is constructed in a novel manner and which will be adapted to include a number of compartments in superposed relation so that the capacity of the cabinet may be varied as desired.

Other objects of the invention will appear upon consideration of the following detail description and accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cabinet constructed in accordance with my invention, and showing the same with the closures in open position,

Figure 2 is a vertical section through the cabinet,

Figure 3 is a horizontal section,

Figure 4 is a detail section through the trough around the reservoir,

Figure 5 is a detail section tnrough the outlet from the basin, and

Figure 6 is a detail cross section showing the manner of mounting the compartments upon each other.

Referring to the drawing by numerals, the base 1 is in the form of a basin adapted to receive water and is constructed of concrete case in a suitable mold so that the base is of substantially rectangular formation. The base is supported on legs 2 which are also of concrete case in suitable molds in a manner well known in the art of forming concrete blocks. Arranged within the basin near each corner thereof is a supporting block 3 upon which the lower compartment 4 is mounted. A series of these compartments are provided and each is cast in a suitable mold to provide the side walls 5, the rear walls 6 and the bottom or shelf 7. The forward marginal edge of the shelf terminates inwardly of the end edges of the side walls 5 to permit the mounting of a swinging door 8. The upper marginal edges of the side walls and the rear wall 6 are cast to provide the beveled edges 9 and the lower marginal edge of the rear wall and the side walls are provided with tongues 10 which are adapted to be mounted on the angular edges 9 so that water flushing downwardly on the exterior surfaces of the walls will be excluded from the interior of the cabinet. This construction is shown to advantage in Fig. 2 wherein it will be noted that it will be impossible for the water to gain access to the interior of the cabinet by virtue of the registration of the tongues 10 with the angular edge 9. This arrangement also serves to maintain the series of compartments in proper alinement when they are mounted upon each other in superposed relation as shown to advantage in Figs. 1 and 2.

Angular slots 11 are also provided in the side walls 5 and the inner terminals of the slots are considerably wider than the outer terminals and it will be also noted that the slots are disposed at a relatively sharp angle so that air will be permitted to freely pass into the interior of the compartments but water flowing downwardly over the exterior surfaces of the walls will be prevented from gaining access to the interior of the compartments. As many of the compartments as are desired may be assembled together and the bottom or shelves 7 will serve to receive the bottles of milk and cream which are placed within the cabinet. It is also to be noted that the basin 1 is wider and of greater area than the compartment 4 so that the water flushing downwardly over the walls of the compartment will be received in the basin. A spigot 12 communicates with the interior of the basin and is provided with a hand valve whereby the basin may be emptied when desired.

Mounted upon the topmost compartment is a reservoir 13 considerably narrower than the compartments but which has its base extended outwardly to fit over the top of the uppermost compartment and this extended

portion of the base of the reservoir is provided with a perimeter flange 14 whereby a trough 15 is formed extending completely around the reservoir 13. The portion 14, however, directly at the front of the reservoir is higher than the remaining portion of the flange 14 thereby forming an extended lip 16 at each end of which is provided a notch. An outlet valve or spigot 17 is arranged to communicate with the interior of the reservoir and is located directly behind the extended lip 16. The lip 16 prevents the water from passing directly down over the upper edge of the swinging door 8 when the latter is closed but the water may flow out of the notches and pass downwardly on the outer surface of the door into a semi-circular depression formed in the front surface of the door thus evenly distributing the water over the surface of the door but preventing the same from passing into the cabinet around the marginal edge of the door. The top of the reservoir is provided with a swinging top closure 19 suitably hinged to the reservoir and provided with chains 20 which limit the upward swinging movement of the closure whereby it can not be accidentally swung beyond an upright vertical position.

The cabinet is entirely constructed of concrete and it will be obvious that suitable molds will be provided to cast the different units or sections which constitute the cabinet. The concrete has a tendency to absorb and retain water and consequently when the trough overflows the walls will be flushed and thoroughly saturated. Air will be permitted to pass into the compartments through the openings 11 and since the air will be cooled by the water it will be obvious that a low temperature will be maintained within the different compartments and the water passing downwardly over the surfaces of the walls will be caught in the basin and the basin may be emptied through the spigot 12.

What is claimed is:—

A cooling cabinet of the character described comprising a supporting basin, a series of superposed compartments mounted upon each other, the upper marginal edge of each compartment being provided with a beveled edge, the lower marginal edge of each compartment having a beveled flange adapted to fit the beveled edge on the adjacent compartment, the said walls of each compartment being equipped with angular slots extending downwardly from the inside walls of the compartment, the inner terminals of the said angular slot being considerably wider than the outer terminals which open on the outer surfaces of the said walls whereby air may pass freely into the said compartment but water flowing downwardly over the surface of the walls will be excluded from the said compartment, and a reservoir mounted upon the top of the uppermost compartment and provided with a trough around its side, the front flange of the trough being higher than the other flanges thereof whereby water will flow only over the side and rear flanges and be permitted to flow down the side and rear walls of the said compartment.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WILLIAM P. FRY.