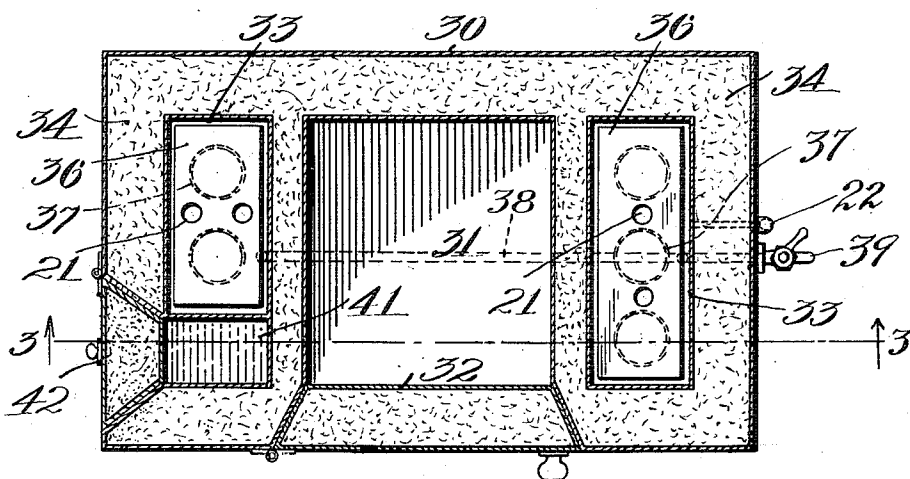
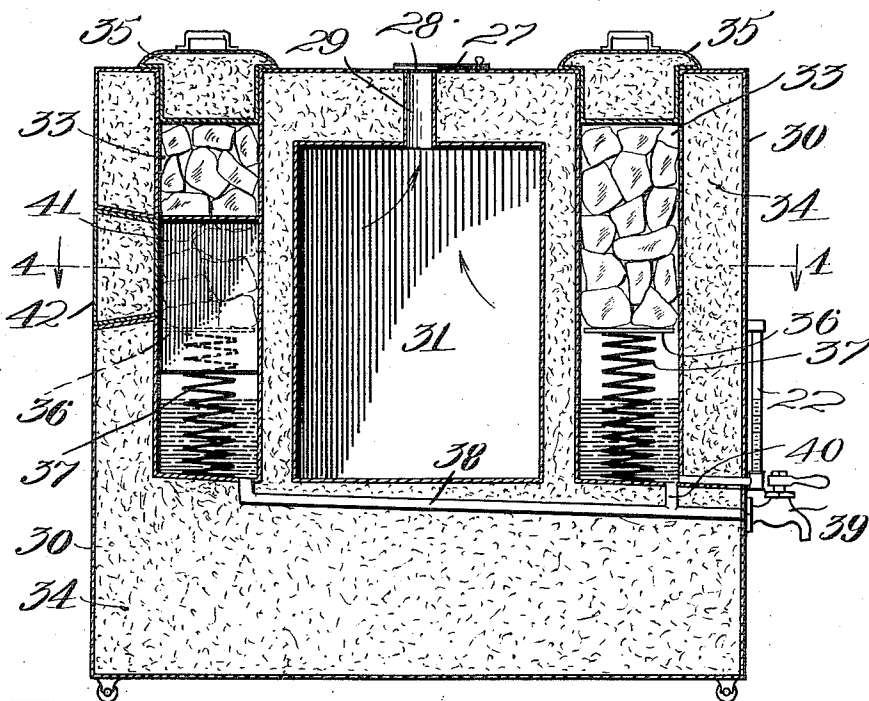


J. A. ANDERSON.
REFRIGERATING DEVICE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 4, 1909.

1,030,270.

Patented June 25, 1912.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

C. F. Mason
C. Hartnett

Fig. 2.

Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. ANDERSON, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

REFRIGERATING DEVICE.

1,030,270.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 25, 1912.

Application filed October 4, 1909. Serial No. 520,939.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Refrigerating Device, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a refrigerating device particularly adapted for cooling milk, but capable of general application for cooling purposes.

The principal objects of the invention are to provide simple and convenient means whereby the ice and water will be kept separated so that the water can be allowed to accumulate in the bottom of the ice receptacle and the low temperature of the water utilized for cooling purposes without leaving the ice in contact with it, whereby the efficiency of the device for cooling purposes is greatly increased; and to provide a refrigerating apparatus with a small bottle cooling compartment in addition to the main compartment for receiving articles to be cooled.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal, vertical, sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2 of one form of the cooling appliance in which this invention can be embodied; Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

As shown in said drawings the cooler comprises a casing 30 of rectangular form, which is provided with a compartment 31 for materials to be refrigerated. This compartment has a ventilating tube 29 extending to the top of the casing, provided with a perforated top 28 and with a swinging cover 27 so that the opening can be regulated. The compartment 31 is closed by a door 32 swinging on a vertical axis and provided with a charcoal or other heat insulating packing. Two ice receptacles 33 are provided and a heat insulating packing 34 surrounds them as well as the compartment 31 and separates the ice receptacles from the central compartment. Each ice receptacle is provided with a separate heat insulating cover 35, and each one is also provided with a movable support or plate 36 for the ice, and underneath each support are a plurality of springs 37 for yieldingly holding it up as

far as possible. Each plate 36 has perforations 21 so that it can be grasped from above and lifted out. This construction keeps the ice up out of contact with the water which accumulates at the bottom of the ice receptacle and is kept dry. In this way the ice is preserved longer than it would be if it was allowed to be in the water and at the same time the water collects below, and as it is substantially at the freezing point is capable of acting to cool bottles or other small articles. One of the ice receptacles is provided with a drip pipe 38 leading to a faucet 39 and extending under the other ice receptacle which is connected with the drip pipe 38 by a short connection 40.

For the purpose of holding a few bottles or other small articles to be cooled, one of the ice receptacles is provided with a small compartment 41 having a door 42 opening at one end of the casing just above the high water line. This compartment is separated from the ice receptacle by a vertical partition having an opening or perforation at the bottom. Thus it is formed to extend down into the lower part of the ice receptacle so that bottles placed in it are directly in the cold water and are thus kept colder than they would be in a compartment separated from the water and the ice. It will be seen therefore, that instead of allowing the water to run off and losing this cooling effect, this water is preserved and its cooling effect utilized, thus greatly increasing the total cooling effect of the ice. In this way a great saving of ice is secured.

In order that the height of the water may be observed from without a gage glass 22 is employed, connected with one of the receptacles by a pipe extending through the wall of the casing. This glass of course can extend to any desired height. When desired the water is drawn off by the faucet 39.

While I have illustrated and described a preferred embodiment of the invention, I am aware that many modifications may be made therein by any person skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention as expressed in the claims. Therefore I do not wish to be limited to all the details of construction shown and described, but—

What I do claim is:—

As an article of manufacture, a refrigerating device, comprising a casing, a compartment within said casing for receiving

articles to be cooled; a receptacle for ice, located at the side of said compartment and extending from the bottom thereof to a level higher than the top of said compartment, 5 and spaced therefrom, a small compartment at the side of said ice receptacle communicating therewith at the bottom; an opening in the casing at the side of the last named compartment above the top of its communication with said ice receptacle, whereby the 10 water collected from the melted ice will stand in the ice receptacle and in said small compartment, a closure for said opening, and heat insulating material within

said casing surrounding said compartment 15 and ice receptacles and covering the top and bottom thereof and the spaces between them, and having a comparatively thin layer separating the first named compartment from the receptacle. 20

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

JOHN A. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

A. E. FAY,
C. I. HARTNETT.