

C. L. HAYWOOD.
REFRIGERATOR.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 17, 1909.

947,576.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

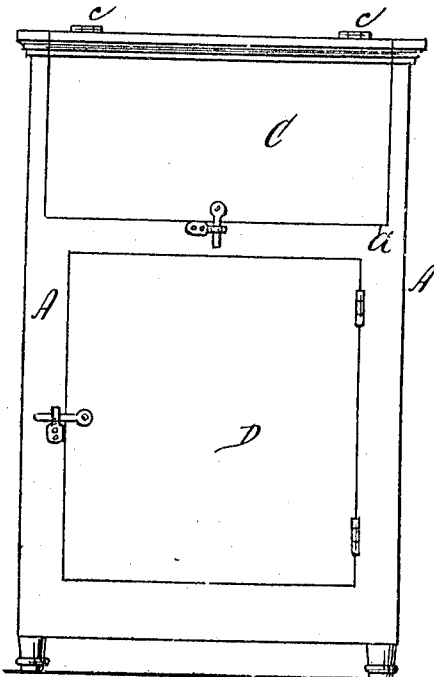


Fig. 2.

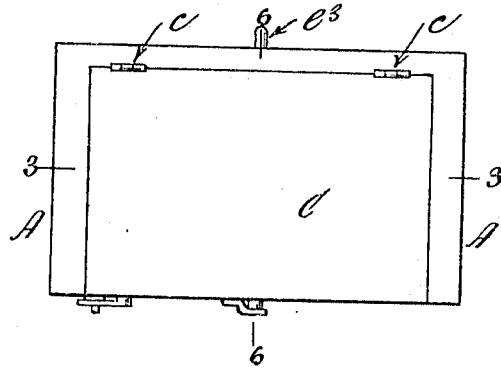
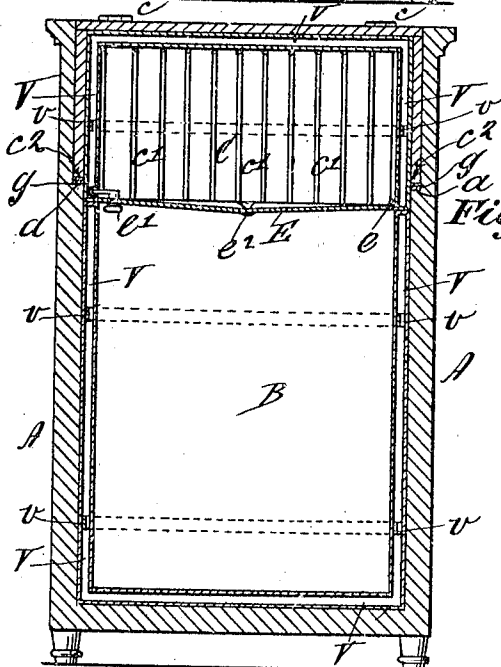
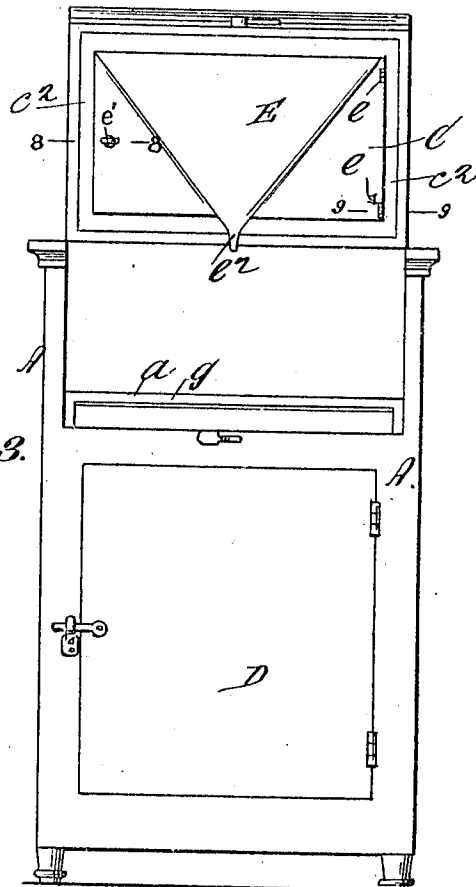


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
O. W. Gardner.
B. W. H. H.

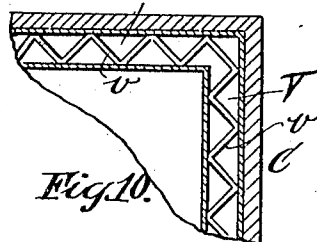
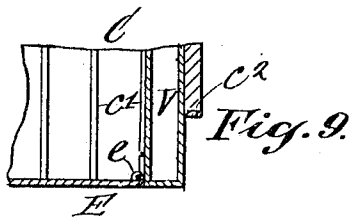
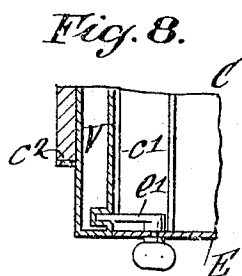
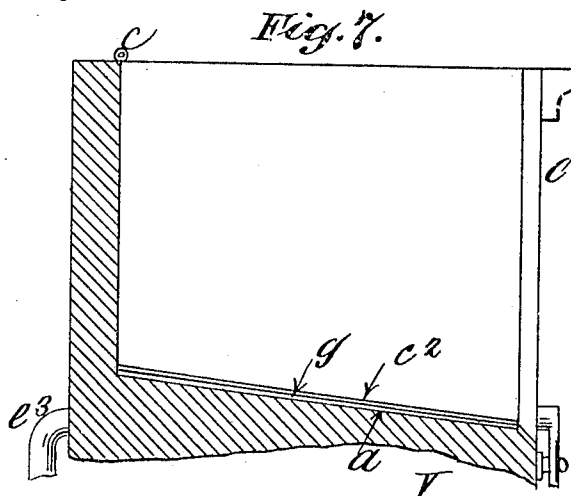
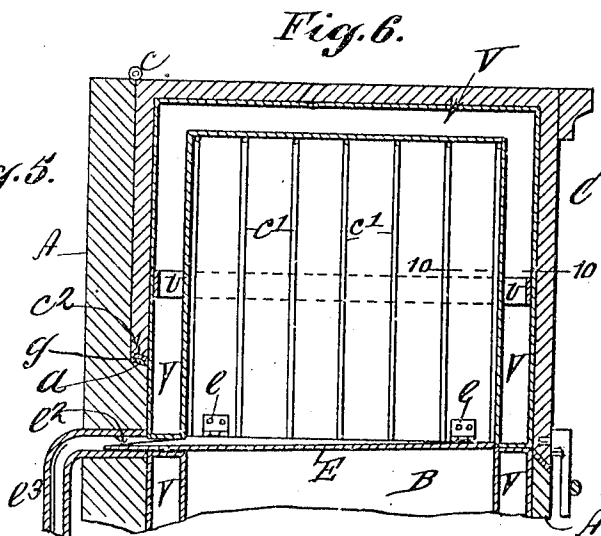
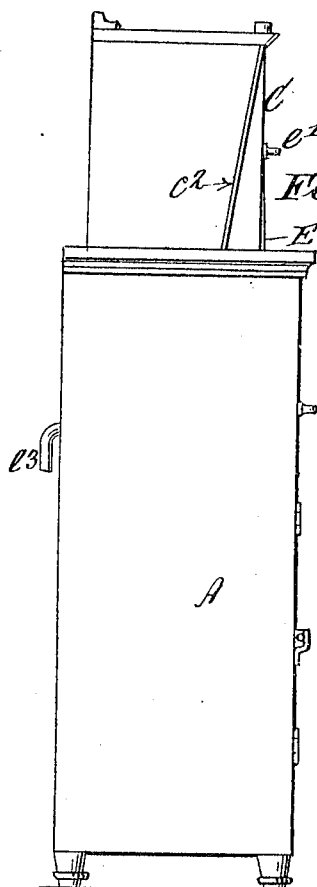
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By his Attorney
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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B. M. B. B.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

COLIN L. HAYWOOD, OF SLOATSBURG, NEW YORK.

REFRIGERATOR.

947,576.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

Application filed August 17, 1909. Serial No. 513,249.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, COLIN L. HAYWOOD, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Sloatsburg, Rockland county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Refrigerators, of which the following is a specification.

My improvements relate to refrigerators generally, although intended more particularly for those for domestic use, and are designed to attain a relatively light and portable structure which will be convenient in use; and to render the structure more effective in the exclusion of extraneous heat. The invention consists in the specific construction and arrangement of parts herein-after described and claimed,—distinguishing features being the formation of the storage chamber and ice receptacle with vacuum jackets, and the arrangement of the ice receptacle in such manner that it may be swung upward above the top of the refrigerator body.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, is a front elevation of my improved refrigerator, closed; Fig. 2, a top view of the same; Fig. 3, a vertical section taken upon plane of line 3—3—Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a front elevation of the refrigerator, with the ice compartment raised; Fig. 5, a side elevation of the refrigerator with the ice compartment, raised; Fig. 6, is a section upon plane of line 6—6—Fig. 2; upon an enlarged scale, of the upper portion of the refrigerator; Fig. 7, is a sectional view taken on the plane of one side of the ice compartment; Fig. 8, is a sectional detail taken upon plane of line 8—8—Fig. 4; Fig. 9, is a sectional detail taken upon plane of line 9—9—Fig. 4; Fig. 10, is a section taken upon plane of line 10—10—Fig. 6, showing the use of reinforcing and spacing strips.

A, represents the external framework of the refrigerator.

B, is the storage chamber, and C the ice receptacle. The bottom and sides of the storage chamber B, and the top and sides of the ice compartment C, are formed with vacuum spaces V, as is also the door D.

The ice compartment C, is hinged at *e, e*, to the back of the refrigerator framework, so that it may be raised up out of the upper portion of the refrigerator as shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

What constitutes the bottom of the ice compartment C, when closed, is made in

the form of a door E, hinged at *e, e*, to one side of the ice compartment C, so that when the ice compartment is raised into the position shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the said door E, may be swung open for introduction of ice into the chamber C. The door E, is held closed by a bolt or button *e'*, or other mechanical expedient as shown by way of illustration in Fig. 8. The central portion of the door E, is dishd or depressed as shown in Fig. 6, so that when the ice compartment is in position, within the refrigerator body, the door E will present a rearward inclination extending to and terminating in a drain spout *e²*, which projects into a conduit *e³*. The walls of the compartment C, are formed with reinforcing ribs *e'*, which not only strengthen and stiffen the structure, but also tend to hold the ice in position.

The weight of the ice compartment C, and its contents is supported mainly by the internal bearings *a*, formed in the frame A, of the refrigerator and provided with gaskets *g*,—the ice compartment C, being formed with corresponding bearings *a²*, which contact with the gasket *g*, when the ice compartment is lowered into position within the refrigerator.

A refrigerator thus constructed is not only convenient of access, but also effects great economy in the amount of ice required to cool the storage chamber, since the vacuum jackets around the latter as well as that around the ice receptacle effectually excludes extraneous heat. My construction of refrigerator also renders it light and portable as compared with refrigerators packed with insulating material.

In order to reinforce the vacuum jackets against external pressure and maintain their shape I use spacing strips *v*, as shown in Fig. 10. These spacing strips may be duplicated within each vacuum jacket as may be found most expedient, according to the thickness of the metal used in the forming of the jackets.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,

1. In a refrigerator of the character described, the combination with a storage receptacle, of an ice receptacle pivotally supported above the latter, and formed with a door which constitutes the bottom of the ice receptacle when the latter is lowered into position above the storage compartment.

2. In a refrigerator of the character described, the combination with a storage receptacle, of an ice receptacle pivotally supported above the latter, and formed with a door which constitutes the bottom of the ice receptacle when the latter is lowered into position above the storage compartment, said door being inclined and formed with a draining spout, for the purpose described.
3. In a refrigerator of the character described, the combination of a storage chamber, and an ice receptacle pivotally supported above the storage chamber, and adapted to be swung above the body of the refrigerator, said ice receptacle being also formed with a door which constitutes the floor of the ice receptacle when the latter is in position within the refrigerator body.

COLIN L. HAYWOOD.

Witnesses:

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