W. N. BEST.

PROVISION SAFE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 14, 1914.

1,228,523.

Patented June 5, 1917.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

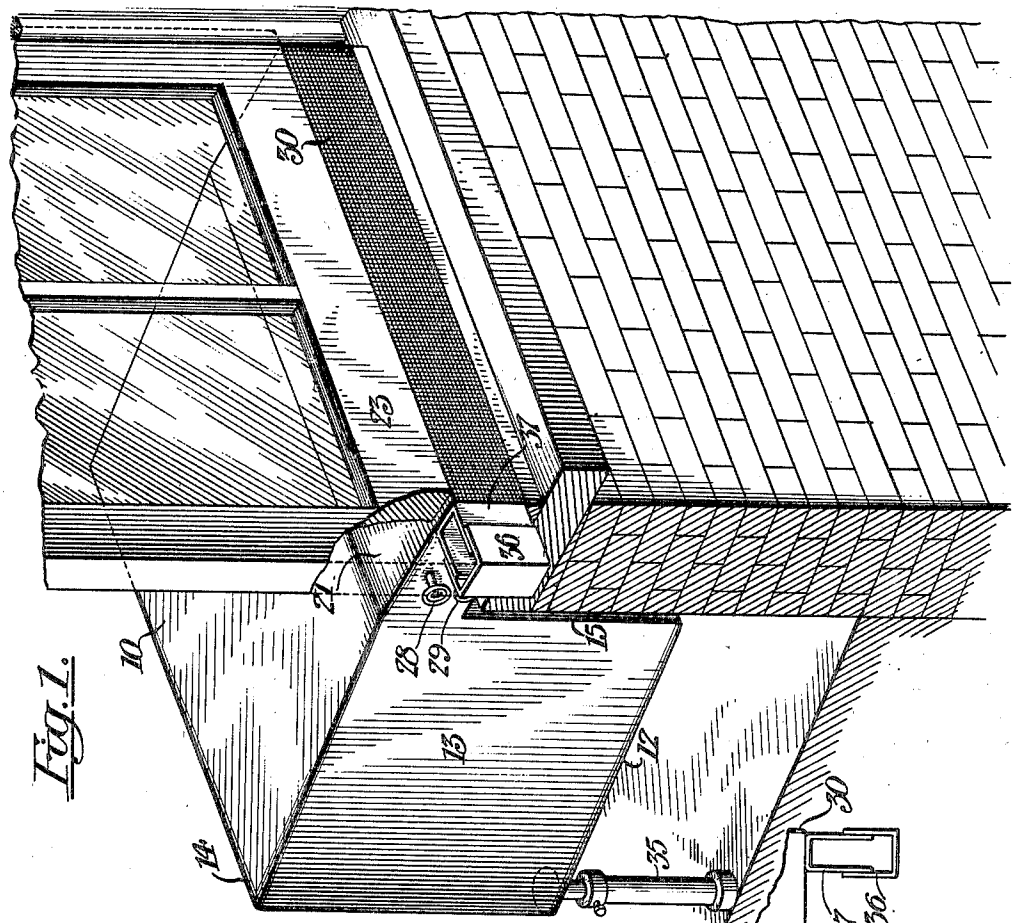


Fig. 1.

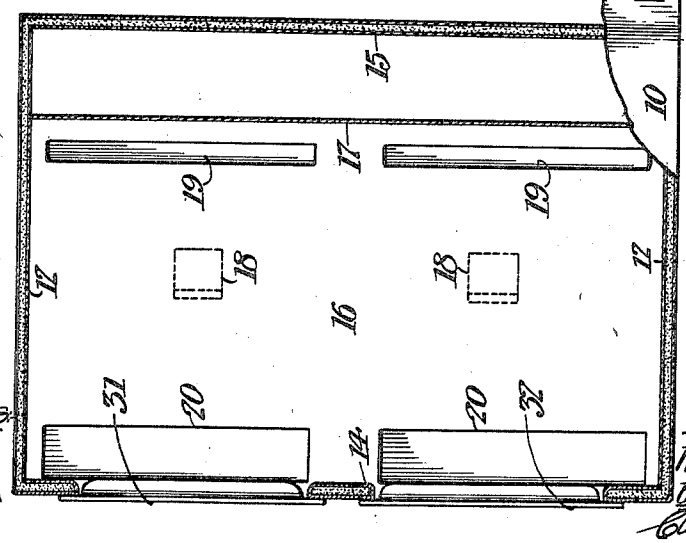


Fig. 2.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

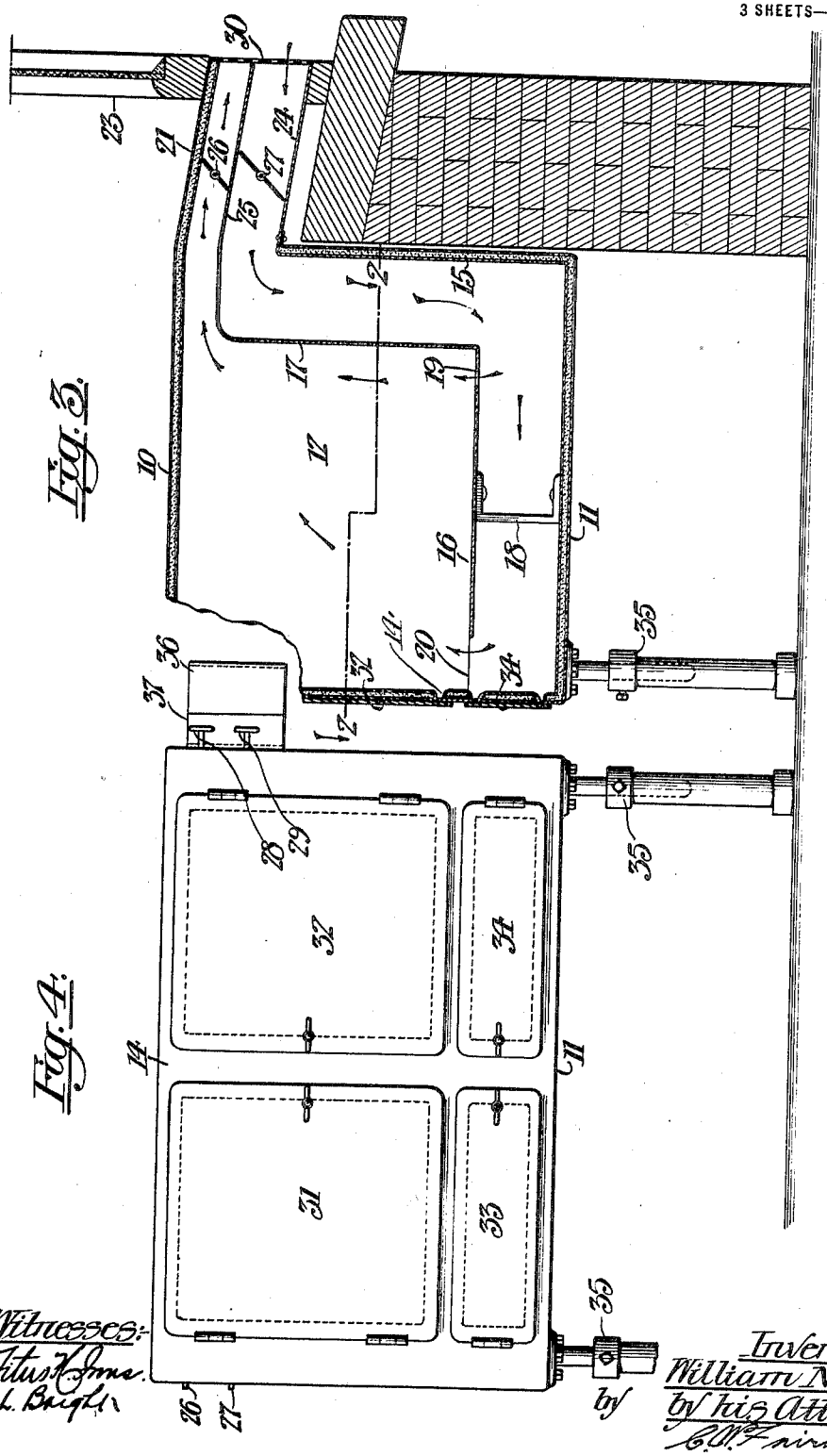


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

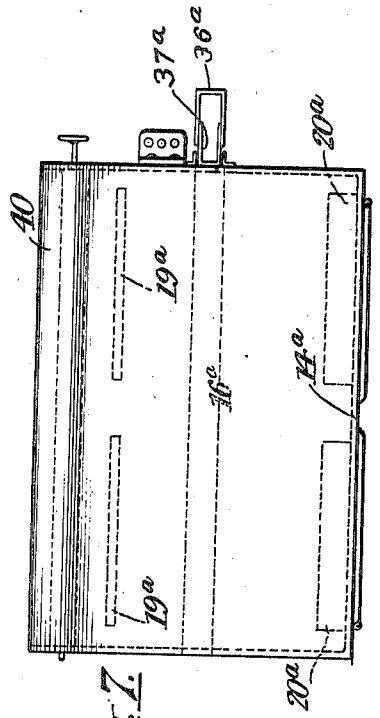


Fig. 7.

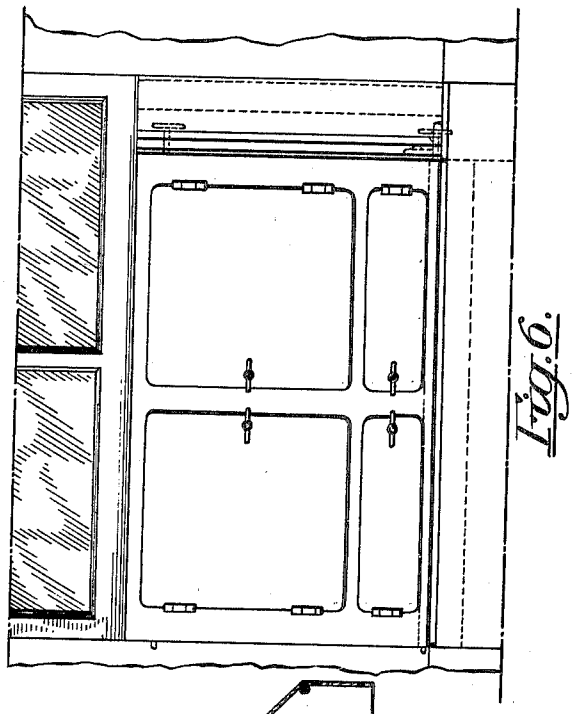


Fig. 6.

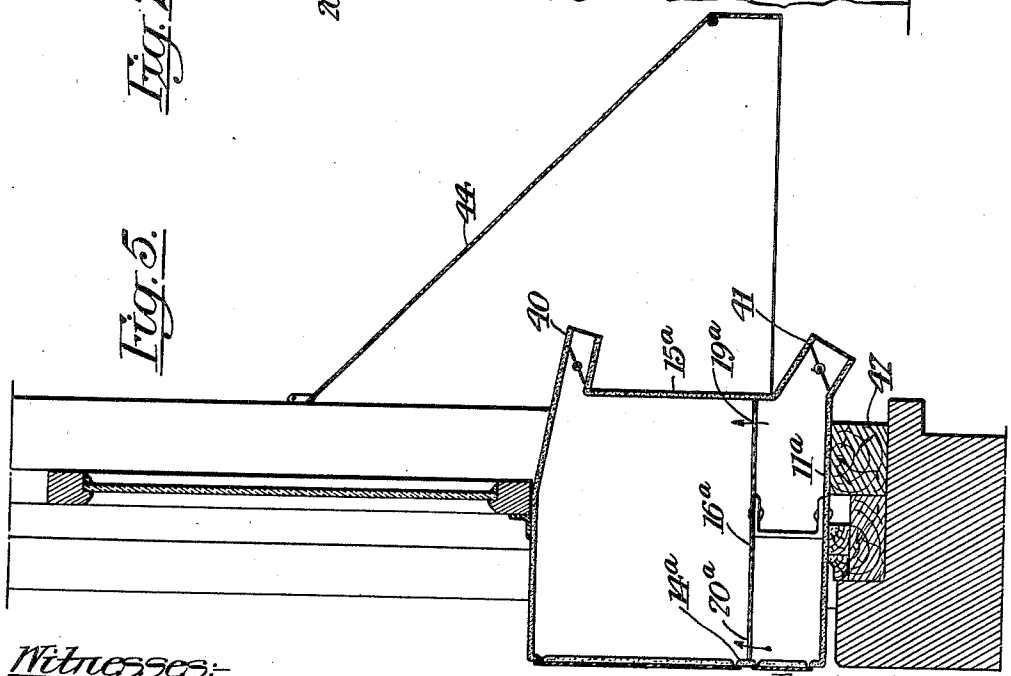


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM N. BEST, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES HERBERT SILLIMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PROVISION-SAFE.

1,228,523. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 5, 1917.

Application filed December 14, 1914. Serial No. 877,120.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM N. BEST, a citizen of the United States, and resident of New York city, in the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Provision-Safes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in provision safes and more particularly to that type in which the provisions are kept cool by the circulation of air through the chamber or compartment containing them. My improved device is adapted to be supported in or adjacent to a window and is so constructed that the outside air may freely enter the safe, circulate through the main storage compartment thereof and then escape again to the exterior of the building. The circulation is maintained and may be controlled at will, and the entrance of dust, insects and the like, as well as rain or snow, is effectively prevented.

The various important features of my improved device will be set forth more fully hereinafter in connection with the detailed description of an embodiment thereof. Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings in which similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts in the several views and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a device constructed in accordance with my invention, a portion of the building being shown in section;

Fig. 2 is a transverse section through the main body of the device, said section being taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 3 is a vertical section in a plane at right angles to the wall;

Fig 4 is a front elevation;

Fig 5 is a vertical section through a modified form;

Fig 6 is an inside view of the lower portion of the construction shown in Fig 5;

Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the form shown in Fig. 6.

In the specific construction illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, I employ a cabinet having a top wall 10, a bottom wall 11, side walls 12 and 13 and front and back walls 14 and 15. All of these walls are preferably formed of two spaced layers of sheet metal, soldered, riveted or otherwise rigidly secured together so as to form an air space therebetween which may, if desired, be filled with asbestos, mineral wool or other suitable insulating material. Within the chamber is a partition including a substantially horizontal floor 16 spaced above the bottom 11 and a vertical wall 17 spaced a short distance from the back wall 15, so as to leave substantially vertically and horizontally disposed air passages. The floor 16 is preferably supported by suitable brackets 18 and is provided with perforations or apertures permitting the air to rise from the horizontal passage beneath the floor 16 to the main body or chamber of the device. These apertures preferably include comparatively narrow slots 19 closely adjacent to the vertical wall 17 and materially wider slots 20 adjacent to the front wall 14.

At the upper rear side, the safe is provided with an extension adapted to rest upon the window-sill and to project to a point in or beyond the plane of the window 23. This extension preferably is inclined downwardly at a slight angle to the horizontal and includes a top wall 21 formed as an extension of the top wall 10, the side walls forming extensions of the side walls 12 and 13 and a bottom wall 24 leading outwardly and downwardly from the upper edge of the back wall 15. This extension is also sub-divided by a partition 25 connected to the upper edge of the partition 17. This partition 25 is somewhat nearer to the top wall 21 than it is to the bottom wall 24 so as to form two air passages of different sizes, the lower and larger passage communicating with the air passage leading down the rear side of the safe and across the bottom while the smaller and upper passage communicates with the upper part of the main storage compartment. Within these two passages are mounted dampers 26 and 27 which may be controlled by suitable handles 28 and 29 projecting beyond the side wall 23, and at the extreme outer end of the two passages is a screen 30 serving to prevent the admission of foreign bodies or particles to the interior of the safe.

Access may be gained to the provision compartment in any suitable manner, but preferably by doors 31 and 32 in the side thereof opposite to the extension and additional doors 33 and 34 may lead to the passage beneath the floor 16. The safe may be

supported entirely by its engagement with the window-sill although preferably the end of the safe farthest from the window is supported upon suitable legs or standards 35 which are preferably of adjustable length so as to permit the use of the device with windows having sills at different distances from the floor. In order to permit the use of the device with windows of various widths, the extension upon one of its side walls preferably carries a spacer of a height substantially equal to the height of the extension and of adjustable width. As shown, this spacer includes two telescoping sections 36 and 37 which may be pulled out to the full width of the window opening when the provision safe is in position upon the window-sill and against the opposite side of the window casing.

Within the provision compartment I have not shown any shelves or supports as the provisions to be kept cool may rest directly upon the bottom 16 although it is of course evident that any style of shelf or other support, commonly employed in refrigerators or other provision safes, may be employed if desired.

By making the passages in the extension incline downwardly and outwardly any moisture which may condense in the passages will flow outwardly rather than into the safe, and any rain which may beat through the screen will also flow out.

By making the upper passage somewhat smaller than the lower passage and by arranging them as shown, the air within the main provision compartment, as it becomes warm by contact with the provisions or by heat transmitted through the walls of the safe, will rise toward the upper part of the provision compartment and will escape through the upper passage while the cool outside air will be drawn in through the lower passage and will enter the provision compartment at the bottom of the latter. By making the opening 20 of materially larger size than the opening 19, the proper and uniform distribution of the cold air throughout the provision chamber will be secured.

Under exceptional circumstances, it may be desired to use ice or refrigerating chemicals in the lower compartment beneath the floor 16, but ordinarily during a large portion of the year, the outside air will be sufficiently cool to produce the desired results. The circulation may be limited or prevented by means of dampers and these may be entirely closed when the outside atmosphere is so low as to render liable the freezing of the contents of the provision compartment.

Although the specific form illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive is a very efficient device and its top provides a table which may be used for convenience in the kitchen, yet in some cases, particularly where the kitchen is comparatively small, it may be desired to support the provision safe entirely within the window and thus not in any way encumber the kitchen floor.

In Figs. 5 and 6, I have shown a construction similar in many respects to that hereinbefore described, but instead of having one extension at the upper part and partitions for leading the incoming air to the lower part, I mount the device directly within the window and provide two separate extensions 40 and 41, the former being along the upper outer corner, while the latter is along the lower outer corner. The lower is preferably larger and each has its own damper and screen. Within the compartment is a floor 16^a resting upon a suitable bracket and extending all of the way to the outer wall 15^a. This compartment may have a slot 19^a adjacent to the outer wall and a wider slot 20^a adjacent to the inner wall 14^a. The bottom 11^a may rest upon or be secured to a transverse block 42 which is of such size as to maintain the provision safe in a substantially horizontal position within the window, and there may be also provided a spacer including two sections 36^a and 37^a and extending the full length of the safe along one side thereof and in the plane of the window. The safe may be protected from the heat of the sun by a sun-shade or canopy 44 which may be of any suitable construction.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A provision safe of substantially rectangular form and provided with an extension across one side thereof adjacent to the top, said extension having a partition subdividing the same into two superposed passages communicating at their outer ends with the outside atmosphere, a substantially vertical partition within said chamber and connecting at its upper end with said first mentioned partition, a substantially horizontal partition within said chamber and adjacent to the bottom thereof and connected to said second mentioned partition, said third mentioned partition having apertures therethrough whereby air may enter the lower passage and flow down one side and across the bottom and upwardly through said apertures and thence out the upper passage.

2. A provision safe comprising a substantially rectangular body having an extension along one side adjacent to the top thereof and adapted to rest upon a window-sill to partially support the device, an independent support adjacent to the opposite side of the body and a partition sub-dividing the space within said extension into superposed

passages, each communicating with the outside atmosphere at its outer end and one having its inner end communicating with the lower portion of the body and the other communicating with the upper portion of the body.

3. A provision safe including a body of substantially rectangular form and an extension along one side thereof adjacent to the top and adapted to rest upon a window-sill and project through the window opening, a partition within said extension subdividing the latter into two superposed passages, a damper within each passage, a screen at the outer end of each passage and a partition within said body portion and extending from the inner end of said first mentioned partition downwardly toward the lower portion of said body.

4. A provision safe including a body of substantially rectangular form and an extension along one side thereof adjacent to the top and adapted to rest upon a window-sill and project through the window opening, a partition within said extension subdividing the latter into two superposed passages, a damper within one of said passages, a screen at the outer end of each passage and a passage within said body portion and connecting the inner end of one of said passages with the lower portion of said body and said extension having upon one side thereof a spacing device adjustable in width in accordance with the width of the window.

Signed at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York this 10th day of December, A. D. 1914.

WILLIAM N. BEST.

Witnesses:
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