

F. E. BOSWORTH.
REFRIGERATOR.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1910.

994,242.

Patented June 6, 1911.

Fig. 1.

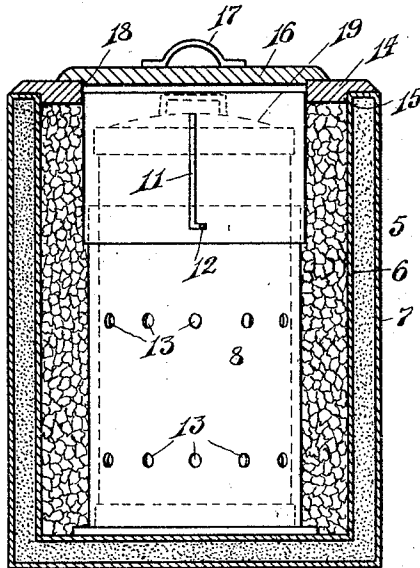


Fig. 2.

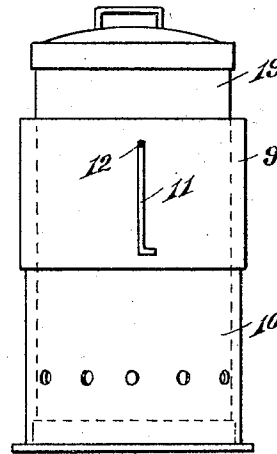
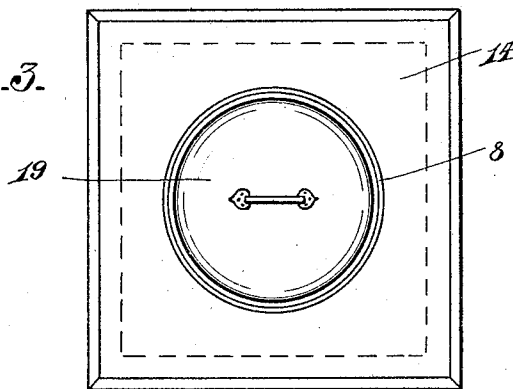


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
G. M. Cole.
L. D. Stahlen.

Frank E. Bosworth.
Inventor.

By George J. Oltsch.
attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK E. BOSWORTH, OF SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

REFRIGERATOR.

994,242.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 6, 1911.

Application filed April 4, 1910. Serial No. 553,361.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK E. BOSWORTH, a citizen of the United States, residing at South Bend, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Refrigerators, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a storage cabinet for ice cream, ices and other frozen viands, and the particular object of the invention resides in the provision of new and novel means whereby the cans containing the frozen viands may be handily and easily removed from the cabinet without interference with the freezing medium.

A further object of my invention consists in the provision of means whereby the ice and the cans containing the frozen viands are kept separated, while at the same time the brine resulting from the melting ice and salt is permitted to come in contact with the contained can.

Another object resides in the provision of means whereby the freezing medium is protected from exposure to the air when access is had to the contained can, and a structure and relation of parts in the cabinet as a whole which will permit its parts to be easily disassembled so that each part will be fully accessible for cleansing purposes.

With these and other objects in view, the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims, it being understood that changes may be made in the form, proportion, size and minor details without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a cabinet embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a telescoping cylinder forming a partition in the cabinet, with a can disposed therein. Fig. 3 is a top view of the cabinet with the upper cover removed.

Referring now more particularly to the accompanying drawings, the cabinet comprises an outer receptacle 5, preferably of double wall construction with an intervening space between the walls 6 and 7, which is filled with cork or other suitable material to prevent heat radiation. A telescoping cylinder 8, preferably of galvanized iron, and consisting of two sections 9 and 10, is cen-

trally disposed within the receptacle 5, the cylinder being of relatively smaller diameter so as to provide ample space therebetween for the reception of cracked ice. The upper section 9 of the cylinder is provided with an L-shaped slot 11 into which a pin 12 on the lower section 10 projects, the vertical arm of the slot being elongated so as to permit the upper section to be lowered a considerable distance when the same is turned so as to cause the pin to register therewith. The sections are locked against telescopic movement by turning the upper section so as to register the pin with the short lateral arm of the slot, as shown in Fig. 1. The lower section of the cylinder is foraminated as indicated at 13, for a purpose presently explained.

With the cylinder fully extended, its upper edge is substantially on a line with the upper edge of the outer receptacle 5. In order to exclude the atmosphere from the freezing medium, and to prevent escape of cold air, a cover-plate 14, which has a central opening of a size sufficient to snugly fit around the cylinder, is disposed so as to rest upon the upper edge of the outer receptacle, the same having a shoulder 15, which abuts against the inner side walls of the receptacle, so as to prevent relative side movement between the cylinder and outer receptacle and thus form an entirely inclosed compartment for the freezing medium. The opening in the cover plate is in turn closed by a lid 16, which is provided with a handle 17, and an annular shoulder 18, which prevents lateral movement therebetween. The can 19 containing the frozen viands is placed within the cylinder 8, and may thus be removed and replaced at any time without disturbing the freezing medium.

It has been found in practice that considerable difficulty is experienced in removing and replacing the contained can in cabinets of this type, owing to the fact that the can is usually of but slightly smaller diameter than the cylinder, in order to avoid any greater air space therebetween than necessary and thereby obtain the best possible effect from a given quantity of freezing medium, and as this does not leave sufficient space to allow a handhold to be had so as to grip the can, which is of considerable weight when filled, I overcome this difficulty by the use of the telescopic cylinder, which permits the upper section to be lowered so as to fully expose the upper end of the can, as

shown in Fig. 2, when a firm grip may be had and the can removed or replaced without difficulty.

By storing the contained can within the cylinder, no ice or salt comes in contact with the can, and removes the danger of any ice or salt finding its way into the can during the operation of removing the contents thereof. The removal of the contents at no time appreciably exposes the freezing medium to the outside air, and as the brine only enters through the foraminations in the cylinder, the contained can may be easily removed and replaced at any time without disturbing the cracked ice, the cylinder preventing the ice from filling up the space occupied by the can upon removal thereof. The cabinet is provided with the usual means for draining the same, which is not shown.

As the cylinder, cover-plate and lid are all removable from the receptacle, each part is accessible at every point for cleansing purposes, and the cabinet as a whole may therefore be easily kept in the best sanitary condition.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a refrigerator, the combination with the outer receptacle, of a cylinder spaced therefrom, a contained can adapted to closely fit into the cylinder, said cylinder having a lower stationary section and an upper telescopic section adapted to be lowered to fully expose the upper part of the contained can.

2. In a refrigerator, the combination with the outer receptacle, of a cylinder spaced therefrom, a contained can adapted to

closely fit into the cylinder, said cylinder comprising a stationary lower foraminated section, and an upper telescopic section adapted to be lowered to fully expose the upper part of the contained can.

3. In a refrigerator, the combination with the outer receptacle, of a cylinder spaced therefrom, a contained can adapted to closely fit within the cylinder, said cylinder comprising a stationary lower foraminated section and an upper telescopic section extending above the contained can when in its raised position and below the upper end of said can when in its lowered position, a cover plate having an opening therein to receive the upper end of the telescopic section, and a lid for the cover opening.

4. In a refrigerator, the combination with the outer receptacle, of a cylinder spaced therefrom comprising a lower stationary section and an upper telescopic section, a bayonet slot formed in the upper section, a pin on the lower section engaging said slot, a contained can adapted to fit snugly within the cylinder with its upper end extending above the lower section and below the upper end of the telescopic section when in its raised position, a cover plate having an opening therein to receive the upper end of the telescopic section, and a lid for the cover opening.

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

FRANK E. BOSWORTH.

Witnesses:

GEORGE OTTSCH,
LULU WAHLEN.