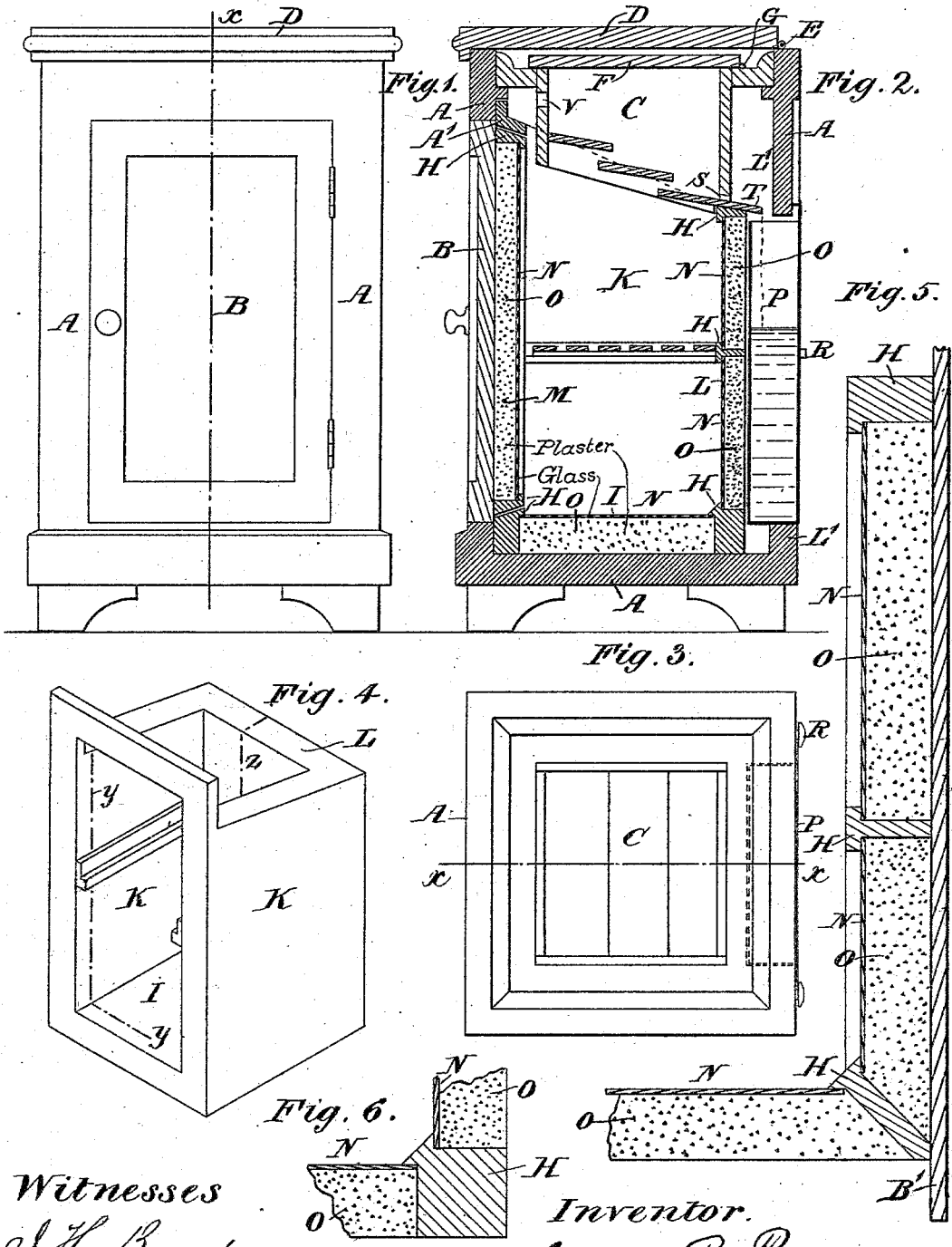


(No Model.)

G. R. PROWSE.
REFRIGERATOR.

No. 295,197.

Patented Mar. 18, 1884.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE ROGER PROWSE, OF MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.

REFRIGERATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 295,197, dated March 18, 1884.

Application filed November 23, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE ROGER PROWSE, of the city of Montreal, District of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Construction of Refrigerators; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention consists, principally, in a new manner of forming an inner lining for refrigerators, said inner lining being an excellent non-conductor of heat, a non-corrosive, and gives all the finish and beauty of a polished-marble lining, and is much more easy of being kept clean than any of the metallic linings at present in use.

My said invention may be briefly stated to be forming a lining to a refrigerator of sash-work, similar to window-sashes to hold glass, with the said glass placed therein, as usual, and the whole filled up or backed with plaster or plastic compound, which, when it has set and hardened, becomes practically one substance with the glass lining and sash-work, giving at the same time strength to the glass to withstand any blows it may be subjected to, and imparting a heat non-conductive and binding or attaching medium to the whole.

My said invention is applicable to almost all, if not all, forms of refrigerators; therefore by drawings showing how it is applied to one form, the manner of applying it to others will be understood.

My invention further consists in providing a removable tank to catch the water formed by the melting ice, to enable it to be cleaned and free from bad odor, which cannot well be done when the tank is secured in place.

In the drawings hereunto annexed, similar letters of reference indicate like parts, and Figure 1 is a front elevation of an outer casing of a refrigerator. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional elevation on lines *x x*, Figs. 1 and 3, of the outer casing shown in Fig. 1, and of the ice-box and my invention applied thereto. Fig. 3 is a plan of both Figs. 1 and 2, with covers removed. Fig. 4 is an outline isometrical diagram of the general configuration of inner lining as applied to a refrigerator of the configuration shown. Figs. 5 and 6 are details of construction.

Letter A is the outer casing; B, the door; C, the ice-box; D, the cover of outer casing hinged at E. F is the cover of the ice-box, hinged at G, all of which are constructed and arranged in an ordinary manner.

To apply my invention to the above construction, I form a sash-work, H, by combining sash-frames together to form (see Figs. 2, 4, and 5) a bottom, I, two sides, K, and a back, L. The front, M, is formed of a single sash-frame, H, attached on the door B. In the sash frame-work I place squares of glass N, and fill up at the back of the glass the sash frame-work with plaster or plastic compound O, those compounds which will set hard in a short time being preferable. This section shown in Fig. 5 may be taken for a section on line *yy*, Fig. 4, or it may be taken to be a section at line Z through the back and part of the bottom. I much prefer to have the plaster or plastic compound white, or nearly so, as it reflects the light much better and enables the articles within the refrigerator to be seen more clearly; it also shows better if the refrigerator is in a clean or dirty state. The glass gives a beautiful smooth and easily-cleaned surface, and the plaster or plastic compound gives not only a good non-conductor of heat, but also great strength to the glass, so that it will stand very considerable concussions or blows without any danger of being broken.

Figs. 5 and 6 show two different ways of forming the angles of the inner casing. By a mere look at the drawings these will be understood without any further description, being equivalents of each other.

The top of the inner casing (shown in Fig. 4) may be configured to agree with any desired form of ice-box C employed.

A' is a strengthening-bar.

Although, as hereinbefore set forth and shown in the drawings, the refrigerator described consists of three principal parts—an outer and inner casing and ice-box—yet if it is so desired the inner and outer casing may be made in one by attaching battons B' to the sash-work, as shown in Fig. 5.

It would be useless and tedious to endeavor to give even a general description of the various forms in which my invention may be employed, for such forms have nothing to do

with the invention itself, except in so far as will be hereinafter claimed.

It will be observed that, as shown in the drawings, the back L of the inner casing is at a distance from the back L' of the outer casing. This is to give room for a tank, P, placed in an opening formed in the back L'. The tank projects into the casing A, as shown in Fig. 2, and by dotted lines in Fig. 3. This tank is secured in place by common cupboard-buttons R. The said tank is preferably formed of sheet metal, and may be provided at or near its bottom with a tap or other means of drawing off the water accumulating in it. As the ice melts in the box C the water passes through the opening S over the projection T and falls into the tank P.

V are openings for the circulation of the air formed in the front side of the ice-box C. I am aware that it is not new to line refrigerators with glass and fill in the spaces between the glass and outer casing with charcoal and such like non-conductors of heat; but such are quite distinct from my invention, which consists, as hereinbefore stated, in forming the inner casing of sash-work in which sheets of glass are placed, and then filling in the sash-work flush, as shown, with plaster or plastic compound, thereby enabling the casing shown in Fig. 4 to be, after the plaster or plastic compound has set and hardened so that the sash-work, glass, and plaster or plastic compound have become practically one and the same solid piece, put bodily into the

outer casing, A, after the same has been constructed the required size for it. Therefore, whenever it is desired to clean out the refrigerator, the inner casing may again be taken out, and restored when the operation of cleaning is finished. Consequently my invention has a clear distinction from the said former inventions.

What I claim, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a refrigerator formed of an outer casing and inner lining or casing, said inner lining or casing consisting of sash-work, glass, and plaster or plastic compound, constructed and arranged, as described, so that when the plaster or plastic compound has set and hardened, the sash-work, glass, and plaster or plastic compound form practically one solid piece, the whole substantially as described.

2. The inner lining of a refrigerator, formed in one piece by the combination of sash-work, glass, and plaster or plastic compound, substantially as described.

3. The combination of the outer casing, A, inner casing composed of sash-work, glass, and plaster or a plastic compound, ice-box C, and removable tank P, the whole substantially as described and shown.

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Witnesses:
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