

February 2014

EC1133 Iceless Refrigerator

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist>

"EC1133 Iceless Refrigerator" (2014). *Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension*. 2455.
<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/extensionhist/2455>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Extension at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historical Materials from University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

AGRI
S
EJ
#1133
EC 1133

Not available
1133

NEBRASKA
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
Under Acts of May 8 & June 30, 1914
The University of Nebraska College of Agriculture
& U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating
W. H. Brokaw, Director, Lincoln

ICELESS REFRIGERATOR

In homes without ice the iceless refrigerator is an important factor in conserving food during the summer months. Foods, such as milk, butter, other supplies and left-overs that might spoil without some means of refrigeration may be kept cool in the iceless refrigerator. This cooler can be made at small cost and is especially well adapted to western Nebraska conditions.

The refrigerator consists of a wooden frame covered with canton flannel, burlap, or heavy duck. It is best to have the frame screened. Wicks made of the same material as the cover, and sewed on top of each side of the cover, extend over into the bucket or pan of water on top of the refrigerator. The water seeps over the sides of the pan and down the sides of the cooler. The evaporation of this moisture draws heat from the inside and causes a lower temperature for the food. It is necessary to have shade and a free circulation of air to insure rapid evaporation. In dry, hot days a temperature of 50° has been obtained in the cooler, which is very little higher than the temperature of an ice refrigerator.

Make a frame about 4 ft. 8" high x 12" x 12" with a solid top and bottom. In this frame place 3 shelves 9" to 12" apart. Cover with screen, fit the frames with a covering of canton flannel either white or grey with the smooth side of the flannel on the outside. Fasten the covering over the frame with buggy or curtain hooks and eyes, arranged so the door may be opened with-out unfastening the cover. The hem of each side must extend far enough to cover the cracks in the door in order to keep out the warm outside air. Wicks made of two double strips $\frac{1}{2}$ the width of each side should be sewed on the top of each side covering and allowed to extend to the bottom of the pan of water on the top. The bottom of the covering should extend into the lower pan.

Hooks and eyes used should be brass rather than steel, as the latter would rust very quickly. Pearl wire screening should be used. If ordinary screening is used it should be kept well painted. The frame also should be well protected with paint.

Buttons and buttonholes may be used instead of hooks and eyes. Sew the buttons on tape and tack the tape around three sides of the top and down each side of the frame work next to the door and on the upper and outer edges of the door. Make buttonholes in the canton flannel covering to correspond to the buttons on the case.

Materials Needed

40 ft. of pine; - 1 pair of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " hinges to fasten the door; - 1 hook to fasten door; - $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 5 penny nails to build frame; - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. pearl wire screen to cover frame; - 1 pail or large flat pan 4 in. deep for top; - 1 large pan or wash tub for bottom; - 6 yds. canton flannel for 1 cover; - 2 cards large snaps or hooks and eyes or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen buttons and 10 yds. of tape; - paint.