

I. S. ROSENBLATT.
ANTISEPTIC TELEPHONE MOUTHPIECE.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 28, 1911.

1,012,919.

Patented Dec. 26, 1911.

Fig. 1

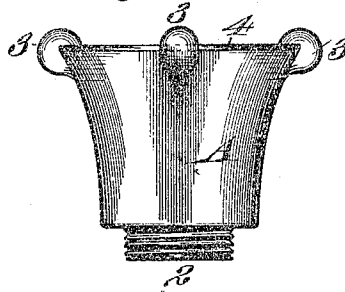


Fig. 2.

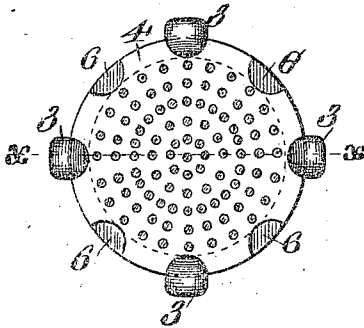
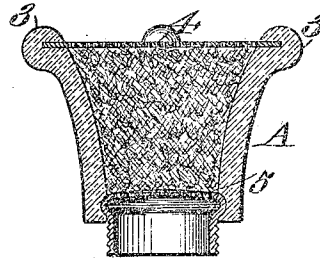


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRVING S. ROSENBLATT, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

ANTISEPTIC TELEPHONE-MOUTHPIECE.

1,012,919.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 26, 1911.

Application filed February 28, 1911. Serial No. 611,363.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVING S. ROSENBLATT, citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Antiseptic Telephone-Mouthpieces, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a telephone antiseptic mouth-piece, and is especially designed to provide an efficient, antiseptic attachment by which the disagreeable and dangerous effect arising from the passage of the breath of the user through the telephone may be avoided by other users of the instrument. The device also serves to prevent the user from placing the mouth so near to the mouth-piece as to render the conversation indistinct.

The invention consists of the parts and the combination and construction of parts hereinafter more fully described and claimed, having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view illustrating my invention. Fig. 3 is a section of my invention.

Various devices have been heretofore employed to purify, disinfect, and prevent disagreeable or dangerous results from the general use of telephones by a great variety of people, such devices consisting usually of disks of absorbent material located within the mouth-piece or of annular casings of such material surrounding the interior of the mouth-piece. These devices do not present a sufficient surface for the proper purification of the apparatus.

In my invention, I form the mouth-piece A, preferably of glass of the usual form, and to the inner and smaller end of the glass is secured a rim of metal which may be secured by expanding it within the glass, or any other suitable manner. The end of this rim 2 extends outwardly and is screw-threaded as shown, so that the mouth-piece may be readily attached to or disconnected from the instrument. The outer end of this mouth-piece is formed with lugs 3, which are preferably spaced equidistant around the edge of the flaring outer end, and slightly raised above it.

4 is a disk perforated with small holes sufficiently numerous to allow the air vibrations to pass freely therethrough.

The rim or ring 2 has its inner end closed

or provided with an arched perforated disk 5 and between the two disks I place a mass of cotton or equivalent loose porous and absorbent material which fills the entire space between the perforated disks 4 and 5, thus providing a body of considerable depth. This absorbent material may be saturated from time to time with any suitable antiseptic and being of extremely loose texture it will not interfere in any way with the vibrations caused by talking into the instrument. At the same time, the distance between the disks and the very considerable mass of sterilizing material, will insure the utmost cleanliness of the interior of the mouth-piece.

The disk 4 is formed with notches 6 corresponding with the position of the lugs 3, so that the disk may be introduced by bringing the notches to register with the lugs 3, then pushing the disk downwardly until it passes the lugs, after which it may be slightly turned in the channel formed between the lugs and the divergent interior of the part A, so that it will be easily held in position and may be as readily removed by turning the disk, so that the notches will again register with the lugs 3. By reason of these lugs 3 being above the exterior of the periphery of the mouth-piece, the disk itself will be brought to the extreme outer periphery and the position is such that the operator will be prevented from placing the mouth so near to the instrument as to render the tones of the voice indistinct.

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

1. A telephone mouth-piece consisting of an exterior shell having a screw-threaded extension and perforated disk at the smaller end, a perforated disk at the outer end, and a filling of sterilized absorbent material occupying the entire space between the disks and sides.

2. The combination in a telephone mouth-piece of a bell-shaped glazed shell portion, a metal, exteriorly screw-threaded nipple fixed to the inner end and a perforated disk carried thereon, a second perforated disk and means detachably securing it to the outer end of the shell and a mass of porous absorbent, sterilized material packed into the space between the disks.

3. A telephone mouth-piece consisting of a glazed bell-shaped shell, a metal exteriorly

threaded nipple having a perforated disk at
its inner end, and secured to the inner end
of the shell, a second perforated disk fitted
to the outer end of the shell and having pe-
5 ripheral notches, and a mass of porous ab-
sorbent, sterilized material packed into the
space between said disks, said shell having
peripheral lugs with which said notches may
engage.
10 4. A telephone mouth-piece consisting of
a glazed bell-shaped shell having lugs ex-
tending inwardly from the outer periphery,
a perforated correspondingly notched disk

engageable with said lugs, an exteriorly
screw-threaded nipple having a perforated 15
transverse disk fixed to the inner end of the
shell and a filling of porous absorbent, steri-
lized material occupying the space within
the shell and between the disks.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set 20
my hand in the presence of two subscribing
witnesses.

IRVING S. ROSENBLATT.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. HERRING,
CHARLES EDELMAN.