

March 22, 1932.

J. B. WHITTAKER

1,850,524

INSTRUMENT STERILIZING BOX

Filed Feb. 19, 1929

Fig. 1.

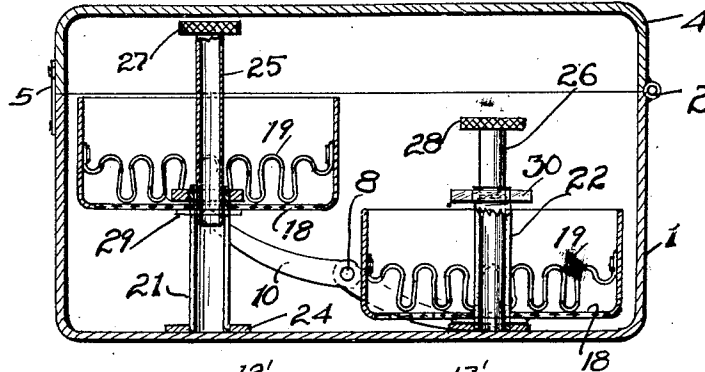


Fig. 2.

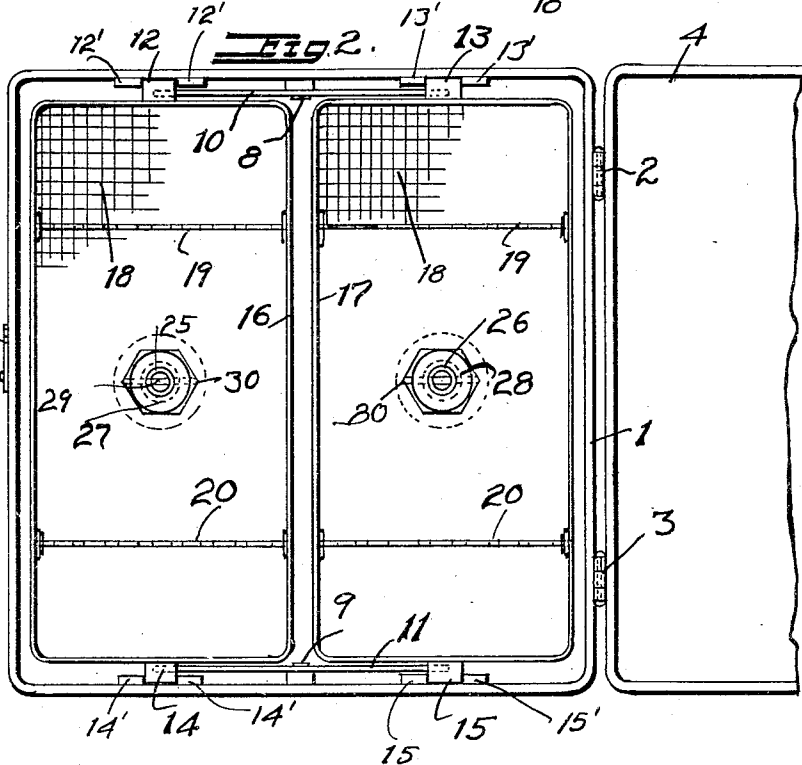


Fig. 3.

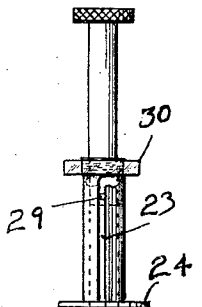
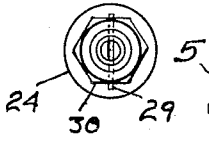


Fig. 4.

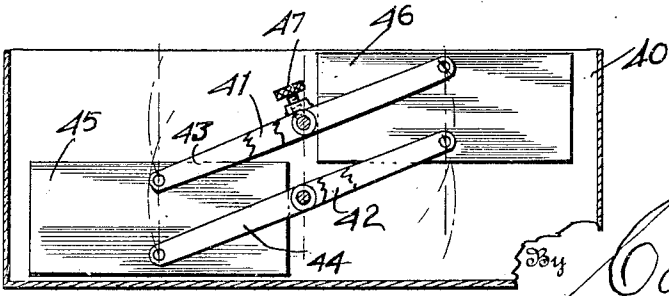


Fig. 5.

Inventor
John B. Whittaker

By *Carlos P. Griffin*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN B. WHITTAKER, OF SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA

INSTRUMENT STERILIZING BOX

Application filed February 19, 1929. Serial No. 341,219.

This invention relates to an instrument sterilizing box, and it is intended especially for the use of barbers, chiropodists or physicians where it may be necessary to provide a duplicate series of instruments for use during the time one of the series is being immersed in the sterilizing fluid, so that there will always be one set of instruments ready for use and completely sterilized.

Another object of the invention is to provide sterilizing racks for the instruments which will enable the instruments to be lifted out of the sterilizing fluid when the instruments are put up for the night, or whenever they are not in use.

Another object of the invention is to provide means whereby the instrument holding rack will be lifted substantially straight up and returned substantially straight down into the sterilizing fluid.

Other objects of the invention will be apparent as the description proceeds.

An embodiment of the invention is shown in the accompanying drawings in which the same reference numeral is applied to the same portion throughout the several figures of the drawings and of which there may be modifications.

Figure 1 is a transverse sectional view of the sterilizing trays,

Figure 2 is a plan view of the same,

Figure 3 is a plan view of the center post for holding the sterilizing racks raised, and

Figure 4 is a side elevation of one of the center posts

Figure 5 is a transverse view of a modified form of the sterilizer box.

The numeral 1 indicates a metal box made of a suitable material to resist corrosion of all ordinary disinfectants. This box has hinges 2 and 3 for the support of a cover 4 which cover is closed and latched by means of the latch 5, at the center of the ends of the box near the bottom and the pivot points 8 and 9 which support two arms 10 and 11.

The arms engage the underside of the lugs 12, 13 and 14, 15 on the ends of the instrument carrying trays 16 and 17, each tray being substantially like the other one. In order to guide the trays, the lugs 12 to 15 inclusive operate in guides 12', 13' and 14', 15' secured inside the ends of the box 1.

The instrument trays have screen bottoms 18, and they are provided with two series of spring wire racks 19 and 20. The wire being folded up into a series of loops so as to hold a number of different instruments in place.

At the center of each rack the box 1 is provided with a vertically extending tubular member shown at 21, 22, each of said members having a slot and bayonet joint as indicated at 23.

The tube 21 is secured to a heavy washer 24 which enables it to be properly secured to the bottom of the box 1 and inside of the tubes 21, 22 are the slidable tubes 25, 26 which are lifted by means of the knurled nuts 27, 28. The tubes 25, 26 have a longer pin 29 at their lower ends which pin extends through the slots in the tubular members 21, 22, there being one of said pins for each of the tubes 25, 26 so that it is possible to lift the trays out of the fluid, and permit them to drain off the disinfectant when the instruments are in use. A nut 30 at the top of each of the tubes 21, 22 prevents the trays from being lifted too high.

If it is desired to lift the instruments out of the solution to permit them to drain the tray can be lifted and locked in the raised position without lowering the tray that is already up. If it is desired to use the tray as it is used in the ordinary barber shop, or in the office of a chiropodist one tray will be lowered into the solution, while the other one is raised, the two links 10 and 11 act for the purpose of balancing one tray against the other when it is desired to lift the lowermost tray out of the solution.

It will be seen that while both trays can be lifted out of the solution at one time and so locked in the up position that both trays cannot be placed in the solution at one time.

In the form of the invention shown in Figure 5 the box is indicated at 40, and at each end are four links 41, 42 and 43, 44. These links are pivotally mounted on the ends of the box and are also pivotally mounted on the ends of the two trays 45, 46.

The four levers are pivotally mounted on the ends of the box at their centers so that they will lift the trays 45, 46 straight up and lower them straight down. A set screw 47 is used to lock the trays in either the up or the down position.

When it is desired to lift the trays out of the solution they are both placed in a half way position with the level of the fluid just below the bottom of each tray. While this sterilizing box has been described as especially for the use of barbers, chiropodists and physicians, it will be apparent that it can be used in any different trades where it is necessary to have on hand a set of sterilized instruments ready for use with another set ready to be sterilized as soon as that particular set is out of use.

Having thus described my invention, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is as follows, but modifications may be made in carrying out the invention as shown in the drawings, and in the above particularly described form thereof, within the purview of the annexed claims.

1. An apparatus of the class described comprising a disinfectant receptacle, a pair of trays therein, pivoted means connecting the trays, guiding tubes fixed to said receptacle, tubes telescoping in said guiding tubes, and fixed to said trays, pins passing through the ends of said telescoping tubes and projecting into slots provided in said guiding tubes, and notched means to hold the pins fixed in said slot when the trays are raised.

2. An apparatus of the class described comprising a disinfectant receptacle, a lever pivoted in said receptacle, counterbalancing trays mounted at each end of the lever, guide tubes mounted on the bottom of said receptacle, tubes connected with said trays and telescoping within said guide tubes, a bayonet joint connection between said telescoping tubes for locking one or both the trays in raised position, vertical guides on the side of said receptacle, and lugs on said trays extending into said guides.

3. An apparatus of the class described comprising a disinfectant receptacle, a lever pivoted in said receptacle, a tray mounted at the end of said lever, a guide tube mounted on the bottom of said receptacle, and having a bayonet slot therein, a tube telescoping within said guide tube, and a pin in the inner telescoping tube extending through said bayonet

slot to support said tray and adapted to lock in said slot.

4. An apparatus of the class described comprising a disinfectant receptacle, a pair of trays therein, pivoted means connecting the trays, guiding tubes fixed to said receptacle, tubes telescoping in said guide tubes and fixed to said trays, and bayonet joint connections between said telescoping tubes for locking the trays in raised position.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of February, A. D. 1929.

JOHN B. WHITTAKER.