

I. S. ROSENBLATT.
 ANTISEPTIC TELEPHONE MOUTHPIECE.
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1,059,073.

Patented Apr. 15, 1913.

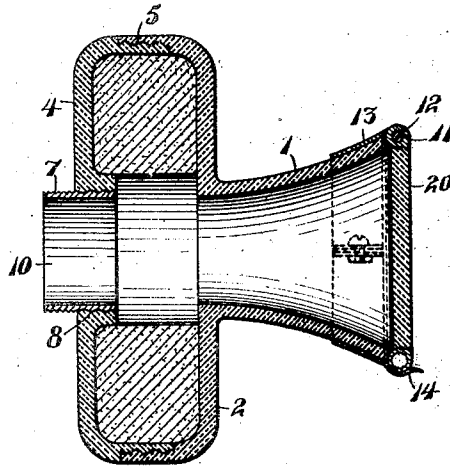


Fig. 1.

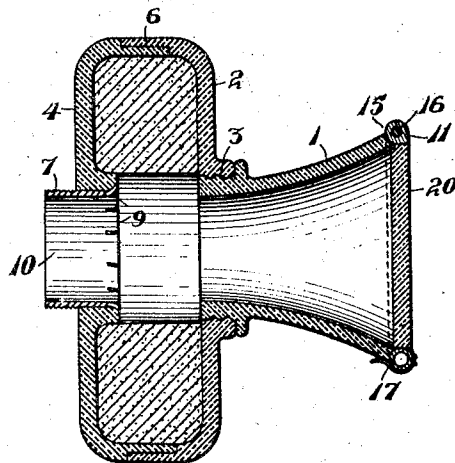


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES

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ANTISEPTIC TELEPHONE-MOUTHPIECE.

1,059,073.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVING S. ROSENBLATT, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the 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.

The object of the present invention is to provide an antiseptic telephone mouthpiece of simple construction, neat and attractive in appearance, and which will perform its office for a great length of time without requiring replenishment of antiseptic material.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of one form of my invention; Fig. 2 is a similar view of another form thereof.

Referring to the drawing, 1 indicates the mouthpiece proper, which, in the form shown in Fig. 1, is formed integral with a front section 2 of the casing for the antiseptic material and, in the form shown in Fig. 2, is screwed therinto, as shown at 3. The other section 4 of said casing is either screwed to the section 2, as shown at 5 in Fig. 1, or is cemented thereto, as shown at 6 in Fig. 2. Both sections as well as the mouthpiece proper 1 are preferably made of glass. In a central aperture in the rear section 4 is a tube 10, preferably of metal, and formed with a comparatively fine thread 7 for attachment in the usual manner in the telephone transmitter casing. Said tube or union 10 may be either screwed into the rear casing section 4 by a coarse thread, as shown at 8 in Fig. 1, or may be sprung therinto, as shown at 9 in Fig. 2. Within the chamber formed by the casing sections 2 and 4 is contained the disinfectant material, which is in a solid or crystalline condition, and is annular in form.

It will be seen that by using solid disinfectant material instead of liquid, I not only avoid the necessity of providing an aperture through which to pour the disinfectant material, but I am enabled to use a very simple and convenient construction for securing said disinfectant material in place.

Solid disinfectant material has not been used commercially, so far as I am aware, in antiseptic telephone mouthpieces, the objection to its use being that the disinfectant va-

por given off by it is too slow to be effective. I overcome this objection by providing a practically air tight closure for said mouthpiece, which confines said vapor and concentrates it therein. This closure comprises a glass cover 20, secured within a metallic rim 11, which is pivoted at the top, as shown at 12, to a ring 13 clamped to the outside of the mouthpiece proper, which ring is engaged at the part diametrically opposite to said hinge by a spring catch 14 extending from said ring.

In the modification shown in Fig. 2 a lug 15 is formed in the outer side of the telephone mouthpiece, to which lug the cover 20 is hinged, as shown at 16, said cover having a metallic catch 17 adapted to engage the lower side of the edge of the mouthpiece.

It is of extreme importance for the success of an antiseptic telephone mouthpiece that the disinfecting material should be located as near as possible to the passageway from the mouthpiece to the transmitter, and that the approaches to said passageway of the disinfectant vapor should be as free as possible from obstructions. With prior antiseptic telephone mouthpieces in which the material absorbent of disinfectant liquid has been used, it was not possible for this result to be completely obtained. It was necessary either to support the absorbent material in such a location that it presented no surface quite close to said passageway, or to interpose between said passageway and disinfecting material supports for the latter, such as wire netting or gauze, or the like. It will be observed that in my invention, by using rigid disinfectant material, which does not require extraneous means to maintain it in shape, I am enabled to locate the inner surface of the annular body of disinfectant material very close to said passageway. The disinfectant material, being solid or rigid, does not require to be supported by ribs, wire or other devices, but the vapor therefrom can communicate with said passageway unobstructedly. Furthermore, by reason of this construction, it is now quite impossible for any moisture from the breath to pass from the mouthpiece to the side of the casing next to the transmitter without flowing directly over the disinfectant material. Such a result was possible where it was necessary to support said disinfectant

material by ribs, bars, wire netting or other means. The disinfectant material is therefore rendered most effective in producing the desired result.

5 I claim:—

In combination with the mouthpiece and transmitter of a telephone, a casing formed in two sections, one secured to and wholly supporting the telephone mouthpiece and
10 the other secured to the transmitter, said sections being secured together wholly at their outer peripheries, the section next the transmitter having a passageway registering with or opposite to the rear end of the
15 opening in the mouthpiece, and, supported

by one of said sections, a loose annular piece or block of rigid disinfectant material, the inner surface of said annulus extending between said latter section and the other section, and located in close proximity to the
20 passage between the mouthpiece and the aperture in the rear casing section.

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

IRVING S. ROSENBLATT.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT,
D. B. RICHARDS.