April 6, 1943. N. A. GLASKOWSKY 2,315,697

DEODORIZING DEVICE

Filed Feb. 28, 1940

Fig. 1.

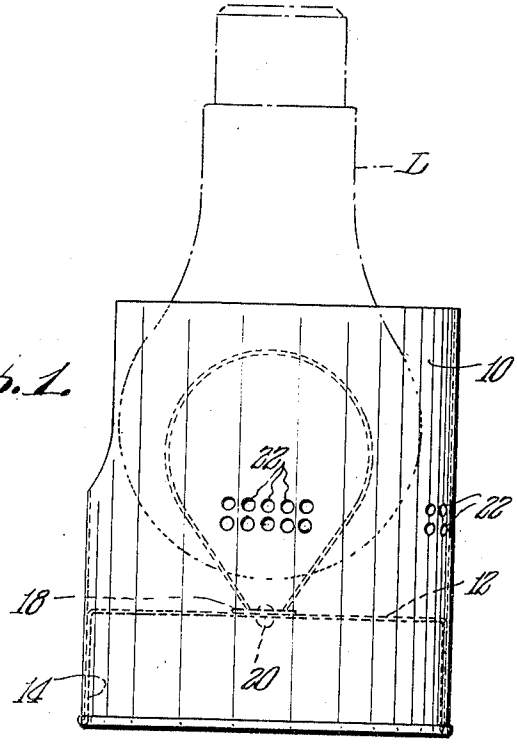


Fig. 2.

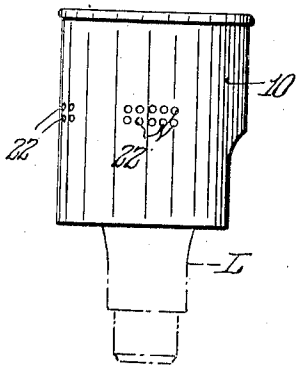
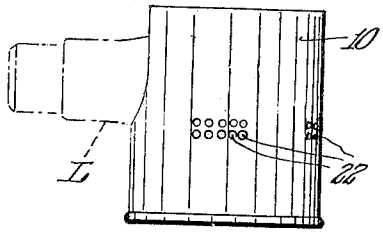


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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DEODORIZING DEVICE

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Application February 28, 1940, Serial No. 321,268

1 Claim. (Cl. 21—120)

My invention relates to improvements in deodorizing devices and it is directed more particularly to the provision of a novel means whereby a room or closet may be readily and efficiently fumigated at an exceeding low cost.

The disclosure of this application is of subject matter of the general type disclosed by me in an abandoned application Ser. No. 245,953 filed by me December 15, 1938.

It is a principal object of my invention to provide a device which is adapted to be associated with an electric light bulb and the arrangement of the component parts is such that the heat given off by the lighted bulb may be utilized to advantage in activating a deodorizing composition and in sending off the desired fumes.

As special features of my invention, the device includes a receptacle which is easily and removably attached to an electric light bulb regardless of the position of the latter. That is to say, the device is adapted to be associated with the bulb whether the latter be suspended from a ceiling of a room or closet or whether it extends outwardly from a socket in a wall or upwardly from a socket on the floor or table or the like.

The device of my invention is simple in its construction and economical in its manufacture. At the same time, it efficiently accomplishes its intended function with a minimum amount of inconvenience to the user.

It is well known that many different crystallized materials, such as those which are derived from camphor and similar chemical materials, when subjected to heat throw off a vapor which is an excellent deodorant and the main object of this invention is to provide a device which is adapted to receive and to heat such crystals.

Paradichlorbenzine crystals are commonly employed and in this case, crystals change into a liquid when they are heated. The evaporization of the liquid gives off the desired moth-repellant fumes.

This device is of relatively light weight and is simple in its construction whereby it may be easily frictionally supported by and retained upon an incandescent lamp of the ordinary type.

Among the other objects of my invention are: first, to provide a simplified construction of a deodorizing device; second, to secure a higher degree of accuracy in the performance of the work performed therewith than has heretofore ever been possible; third, to attain a higher degree of speed in the construction of the device due to its unique and simplified construction; fourth, to attain a flexibility or a capability of adjustment by which a larger variety of work can be produced; fifth, to attain a greater ease in the adjustment and repair of the device; and sixth, to provide an improved deodorizing device which may be made more economically and with fewer operations in the manufacture of its parts, as well as in the assembly thereof, than prior devices heretofore known in the art.

Various other novel features and advantages of my invention will be hereinafter more fully referred to in connection with the accompanying description of the same, in the present preferred form thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing wherein:

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of the device of my invention shown in association with a downwardly-extending electric light bulb;

Fig. 2 is a small scale side elevational view with the bulb in an upwardly-extending position.

Fig. 3 is a similar view on a small scale with the bulb in a horizontal position; and

Referring now to the drawing more in detail, my invention will be fully described. Like numerals refer to like parts in different figures of the drawing.

In general, the device of the invention consists of a cylindrical member 10 which is beaded at its lower end 11 as shown so as to form a finished projecting edge. The member 10 is open at both of its ends and telescoped within one of these open ends is a cup member having a bottom wall portion 12 and a circular side wall portion 14.

This cup member preferably nests securely and snugly within the cylinder member 10 in such a way that the bottom wall 12 of the cup member extends transversely of the cylinder member intermediate the opposite ends thereof so as to serve as a partition wall. This divides the cylinder member 10 into a pair of open-ended receptacles having their open ends in opposed relation as to each other.

Preferably both the cylinder member and the cup member are formed of a non-corrodible metallic material which is light in its weight. These members are adapted to receive and retain quantities of evaporable crystals.

The cylinder member may vary in both its size and shape, as may the cup member which is receivable in one of the ends of the cylinder member as before stated.

There is also provided a clip member for yieldably engaging a lamp bulb L. Preferably this clip consists of a pair of loop-shaped parts 16 which are made of copper, brass or other material having a high degree of heat conductivity.

The lower ends of these parts 16 may be brought together and held against spreading by securement to a plate member 18 by solder or otherwise, and the plate member is secured to the bottom wall portion, preferably near the center thereof, as by a screw or rivet 20 or the like. The loop-shaped parts extend in diverging planes as

shown and thus are adapted to frictionally engage opposite sides of the lamp bulb.

It will be appreciated that the clip member 16 could easily be formed of a single length of wire bent to have the spaced parts necessary for yieldably embracing the light bulb. By reason of the construction shown, the clip is readily put in place and easily removed for repair or replacement purposes.

When the device is in the position as shown in Fig. 1, which we may call the "inverted" position for purposes of description, the moth-repellent crystals may be placed in the receptacle then uppermost so as to rest upon the bottom wall member 12. When the bulb L is lighted, it gives off heat so as to liquify the crystals and to cause fumes to arise.

The cylinder member may be formed of a shiny metal so that heat is reflected by the inner sides of the cylinder member wherefore the crystals are heated more quickly and efficiently due to the thorough generation of heat therewithin.

A series of openings 22 are provided in the member 10 so as to assist both in the creating of a draught to facilitate in the speed of operation and in the aiding of the escape of the fumes from the receptacle.

Preferably there are three sets of openings located circumferentially of the cylinder member 10 with each set approximately at right angles to any adjacent set. Two of the sets may be directly opposite to each other with the third set disposed therebetween and directly opposite from a cut away portion in the cylinder member 10 which is to be described hereinafter. If desired, of course, the openings could be arranged in a continuous row extending entirely around the can.

These openings constitute draft openings through which air currents are induced. The openings are disposed above the bottom wall portion so that any liquid placed within the receptacle will not leak out therefrom. With the device attached and the lamp illuminated, heat from the lamp induces an upward draft of air carrying with it the deodorizing vapors. By virtue of the openings, currents of air are caused to circulate inwardly through the openings and upwardly within the receptacle, thereby promoting vaporization and causing relatively rapid dissemination of the vapors throughout the room.

In the position shown in Fig. 1, these openings 22 are particularly desirable inasmuch as the heat from the bulb has a tendency to rise and a draught is almost necessary for efficient operation. Also were it not for the ventilation provided by the openings 22, the fumes would have difficulty in escaping from their place of origin upon the surface of the bottom wall member 12.

When the device of my invention is associated with a bulb in the position which is shown in Fig. 2, which position we shall call the upright position, the crystals are deposited in the opposite receptacle. The bulb heats the bottom wall member which is relatively thin, and consequently the crystals on the opposite side are likewise heated. In this way, the device may be associated with a bulb when it is carried by a lamp, as distinguished from a bulb which is merely suspended downwardly from a cord.

The cylindrical member has a cut-away portion 24 on one side thereof. This cut-away portion is preferably in a line with the space between the clips and thus a horizontal bulb may have the device associated with it as is shown in Fig. 3. It will be appreciated that were it not for this cut-out portion and the fact that the clips extend well above the bottom thereof as shown in Fig. 1, the horizontal bulb could not extend into the cylinder member 10 so as to be near to the crystals without moving the tubular member out of a truly horizontal plane. To tip the receptacle, of course, would be objectionable as it would cause spilling of the crystals.

It is also to be noted that the construction is such that the device may be readily and securely associated with a bulb which is on any angle between the vertical and the horizontal. This would not be possible if the construction were such that the rim of the can interfered with the bulb's extending into the receptacle the required distance or on the necessary angle.

While I have described the invention in great detail and with respect to the present preferred form thereof, it is not desired to be limited thereto since changes and modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. The invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the essential characteristics thereof. The present embodiments are therefore to be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being indicated by the appended claim rather than by the foregoing description, and all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claim are therefore intended to be embraced therein.

What it is desired to claim and secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

As a new article of manufacture, a deodorizing device of the class described for removably attaching to a light bulb which is disposed in either upright, inverted or horizontal positions comprising in combination, a cylindrical member having its opposite ends open, a transverse partition wall within said member extending thereacross at a point nearer one end of the member than the other and cooperating with the side walls of the member to provide oppositely-disposed relatively shallow and deep receptacles for deodorizing materials, said member being provided with a series of openings extending circumferentially of the side wall of said deep receptacle, a clip secured to said partition wall and extending outwardly away therefrom and within the deep receptacle for yieldingly engaging a light bulb, said member being provided with a cut-away portion which extends inwardly from the outer marginal edge of the side wall of the deep receptacle to a point in a plane outwardly of said series of openings, all adapted and arranged whereby the device may be associated with a light bulb which is in upright position by engaging the bulb by the clip with the open end of the shallow receptacle uppermost and may be associated with a light bulb which is in an inverted position by engaging the bulb by the clip with the open end of the deep receptacle uppermost and may be associated with a light bulb which is in horizontal position by engaging the bulb by the clip with the bulb extending into said cut-away portion and the open end of the deep receptacle uppermost.

NICHOLAS A. GLASKOWSKY.