

S. BLICKMAN.
STERILIZER.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 27, 1909.

962,809.

Patented June 28, 1910.

Fig. 1.

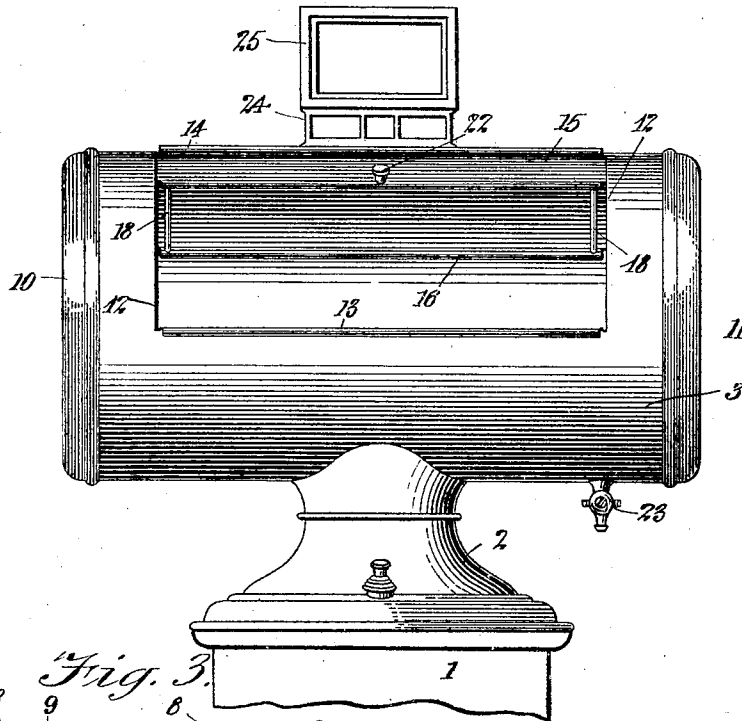


Fig. 3.

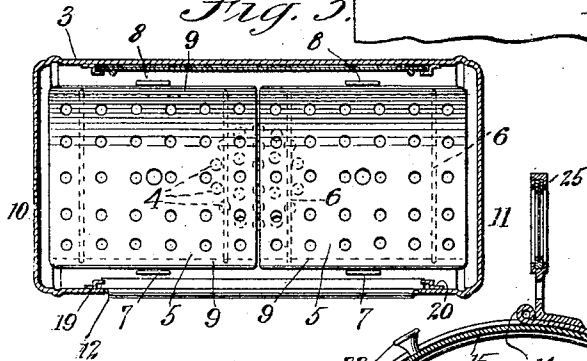


Fig. 4.

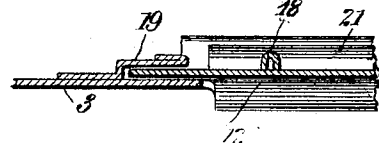
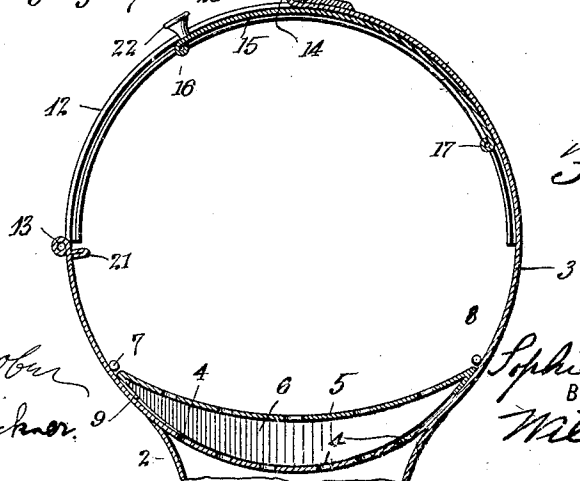


Fig. 2.



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STERILIZER.

962,809.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 28, 1910.

Application filed March 27, 1909. Serial No. 436,213.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SOPHIA BLICKMAN, a subject of the Czar of Russia, residing in the borough of Manhattan, New York city, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sterilizers, of which the following is such a full, clear, and exact description as will enable any one skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to sterilizers and particularly to that class of devices which is used in barber shops, surgical and dentistry offices and like places.

The particular objects of my invention are to provide a sterilizer in which the casing in which the articles are placed to be sterilized is conveniently arranged and to the interior of which easy access is given for the insertion therein and removal therefrom of the articles which are to be treated. Also to provide a convenient and serviceable form of door for closing the hand-opening in the sterilizing casing, which door when open a considerable distance, say for half of its range of movement, will remain in such position and not accidentally gravitate into closed position.

With these and other objects in view, my invention consists in the various novel and peculiar arrangements and combinations of the different parts of the device, all as hereinafter fully described and then pointed out in the claims.

I have illustrated a type of my invention in the accompanying drawings, wherein;—

Figure 1 is a side view of a sterilizer with the lower portion thereof in which the heat or sterilizing agent is generated, broken away. In this view the door in the side of the cylindrical sterilizing casing is shown as open. Fig. 2 is a view in cross section of the part shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken centrally through the cylindrical sterilizing chamber. This view is shown on a reduced scale. Fig. 4 is an enlarged view of a detail showing the sliding door and guides therefor mounted upon the interior of the cylindrical casing.

Referring to the drawings in which like numbers of reference designate like parts throughout 1 is a drum or body in which steam or other sterilizing agent is generated

and 2 is a tubular tapering part or neck to which is secured the under side of the cylindrical sterilizing-chamber 3. The curved under side of the cylindrical casing 3 within the tubular part 2 is perforated as indicated at 4, by means of which the steam or other agent passing up through the tubular part 2 may readily enter the interior of the cylinder 3.

Within the lower part of the horizontal casing 3 are placed two removable perforated trays 5 each extending over about one-half the length of the interior thereof and placed end to end. These trays 5 are slightly curved downwardly and are provided upon their under sides with flanges 6 which are curved to conform to the bottom of the interior of the casing 3 as indicated in Fig. 2 and act as supports for the trays. Upon each side of the lower interior of the casing 3 are arranged stops 7 and 8 located in corresponding positions and adapted to engage the side edges of the trays to hold the same in place and to keep them from shifting in a circumferential direction within the casing. The trays 5 are each also formed at its side edges with a lip 9 which is turned underneath the tray, for the purpose of strengthening the edge and having a better finish, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3.

The cylindrical casing 3 which is arranged horizontally is formed preferably of a sheet metal body with sheet metal caps 10 and 11 spun up and secured upon the ends of the cylindrical body so as to form a closed cylindrical chamber.

In the side of the horizontal casing is formed a hand-opening 12 which extends a considerable portion of the length of the casing and from a point at about the level of the horizontal plane containing the longitudinal axis of the cylinder 3 to about the vertical plane containing the same axis. Thus this opening extends over about one-quarter of the circumference of the cylinder. The lower and upper edges of the opening 12 are formed with a bead 13 and 14, respectively, which are made from the metal of the cylinder 3 which metal is turned back upon itself as indicated in Fig. 2. The opening 12 is provided with a door 15 which is arranged upon the interior of the casing 3 and is curved to conform to the same. This door has its lower and upper edges provided with the beads 16 and 17 respectively, made by rolling the material on itself and it is also

formed upon its interior with transversely extending strengthening ribs 18. This door is mounted in guides 19, 20, which are secured upon the interior of the casing 3 at the respective sides of the hand-opening 12, as indicated in Figs. 3 and 4. Just within the lower edge of the opening 12 is placed a stop 21 for receiving the lower edge of the door 15 when the same is closed. The door is provided with a knob 22 by means of which it may be raised into open position as indicated in Figs. 1 and 3 or drawn down into full closed position. It will be noted that the hand-opening 12 being arranged in the side of the upper half of the horizontal cylindrical casing 3, and the door 15 being curved to conform to the cylinder, that when such door is slid upwardly to about half its range of movement, it will remain in such position and not close accidentally by gravity, thereby enabling the user to leave the door open without holding it in such position, while having access to the interior of the casing. Furthermore, this door gives full access to the interior of the casing 3 practically throughout its length and in this respect it affords great facility in handling the articles such as towels and cloths of various kinds which may be placed in the casing 3 and particularly where such articles are placed in two stacks, one at each end of the cylinder upon the respective trays 5. When using this sterilizer for example in a barber-shop, it is frequently the case that two or more persons desire to use it at the same time and I find from actual use of this construction of the sterilizer that this door arranged in the upper half of the horizontal cylinder affords great facility for two persons gaining access to the sterilizing casing at the same time.

In the lower part of the casing 3 is arranged a small valve 23 for draining off the liquid condensed and upon the upper side of the casing 3 is arranged a bracket 24 for carrying a small frame 25 in which may be inserted a sign bearing for example the trademark under which the apparatus is made.

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

1. In a sterilizer, the combination of a horizontally disposed cylindrical casing provided with closed ends, said casing having an elongated hand-opening 12 formed in the side thereof and extending upwardly from about the center of said side on about

a level with the horizontal axis of the cylinder to a point near the top thereof and extending horizontally from near one end of the cylinder to near the other end thereof thereby giving access to substantially the entire length of the interior of the cylinder, a vertically sliding upwardly opening door 15 having a curvature conforming to that of the said cylinder, guide-ways for said door mounted upon the interior of said cylinder at the side of each end of said opening, a drum 1 and a contracted tubular part 2 connecting said drum and said horizontal casing, and means for supplying a sterilizing agent to the interior of said casing.

2. In a sterilizer, the combination of a horizontally disposed cylindrical casing provided with a hand-opening and a door therefor, a removable perforated tray adapted to be placed in the lower part of said cylinder and comprising a sheet of perforated material having its edges provided with a downwardly extending flange, longitudinally extending strips 7 and 8 arranged upon the interior of the said cylinder upon opposite sides thereof and adapted to engage the side edges of said tray to hold the same in place, and means for supplying a sterilizing agent to the interior of said casing.

3. In a sterilizer, the combination of a horizontally disposed cylindrical casing provided with closed ends, said casing having an elongated hand-opening 12 formed in the side thereof and extending upwardly from about the center of said side on about a level with the horizontal axis of the cylinder to a point near the top thereof and extending horizontally from near one end of the cylinder to near the other end thereof thereby giving access to substantially the entire length of the interior of the cylinder, a vertically sliding upwardly opening door 15 having a curvature conforming to that of the said cylinder and provided with transverse strengthening ribs, guide-ways for said door mounted upon the interior of said cylinder at the side of each end of said opening, and means for supplying a sterilizing agent to the interior of said casing.

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

SOPHIA BLICKMAN.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH COHEN,
HERMAN MARGULE.