Nov. 19, 1946. R. R. WILKINS 2,411,310

LENS CLEANING DISPENSER CABINET

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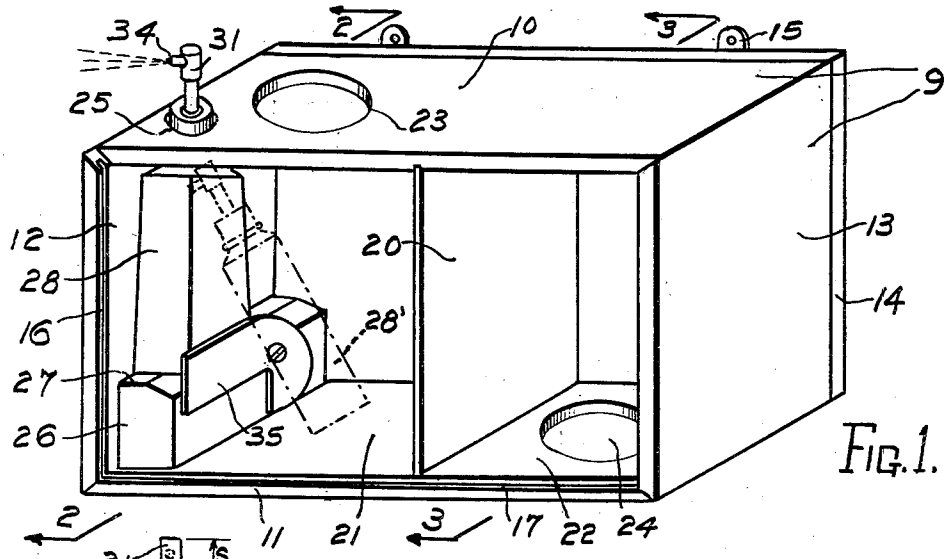


FIG. 1.

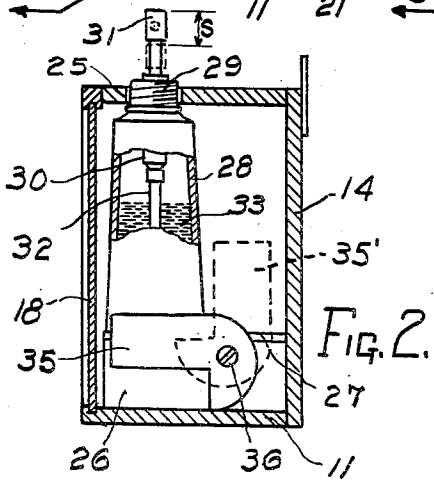


FIG. 2.

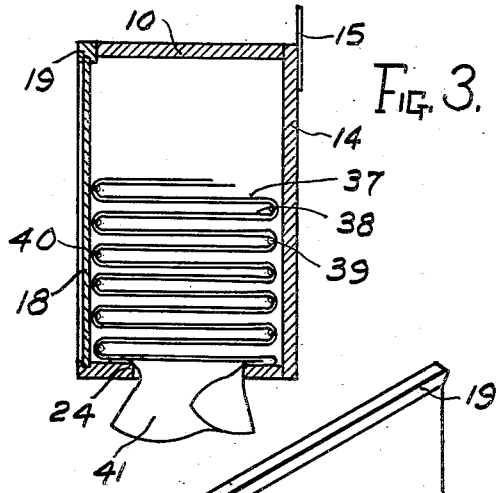


FIG. 3.

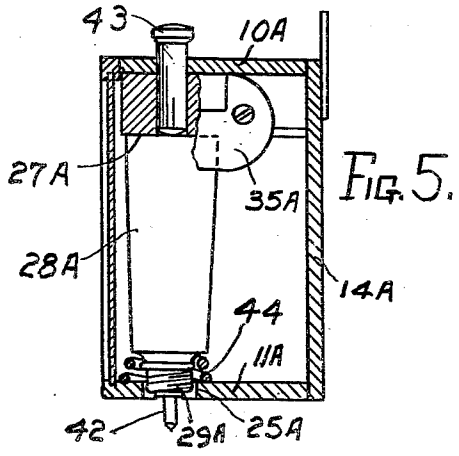


FIG. 5.

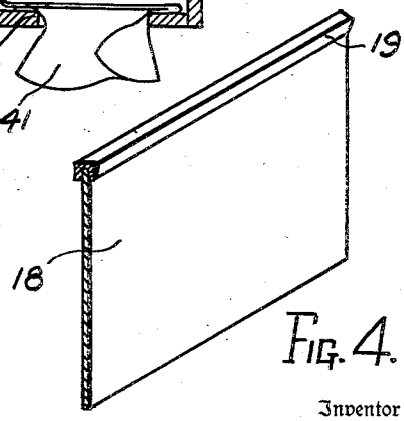


FIG. 4.

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LENS CLEANING DISPENSER CABINET

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3 Claims. (Cl. 206—47)

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The present invention pertains to a novel sanitary cabinet and which single box-shaped receptacle is especially developed for use in factories, optician's offices or the like establishments to afford a conveniently located service station at which to cleanse safety goggles, eye glasses or other lenses that periodically require film or other blur removal in order to maintain maximum efficiency and thereby reduce eye strain, factory accidents or the like hazards.

For such need, I preferably employ a closable compartmental cabinet unit in one of which chamber components is demountably installed sprayer bottle means containing an effective lens cleansing fluid. Closely associated therewith, is a companion chamber component for stowing a stack of self-feeding wiper napkins which when spent, may be deposited into the first named chamber. Such servicing cabinet units may be widely distributed throughout a large factory without having any workman lose time in straying far away from his workplace.

The object of my improvements is to devise an economical dispenser unit of the indicated self-contained type having one or more compartments in which to collectively stow a supply of lens cleaning fluid in a readily demountable container and an individually withdrawable napkin for wiping such applied fluid, also to contrive certain structural accessories that expedite the replenishment of any needed fluid supply.

Reference is had to the accompanying one sheet of drawings that are illustrative of alternative exemplifications, and in which drawings:

Fig. 1 represents a perspective view of a cabinet assembly having its detachable lid removed and being devoid of stowed napkins.

Fig. 2 is cross-sectionally taken along 2—2 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 along 3—3 but showing a stack of napkins installed therein.

Fig. 4 fragmentally shows a lid member in perspective.

Fig. 5 depicts a modified sectional view corresponding to Fig. 2 but having my bottle invertedly mounted.

In these structural disclosures, a box-shaped casing or hollow unitary cabinet 9 is preferably fabricated to include fixed wooden or plastic side panels, namely the laterally spaced top wall 10 and the bottom wall 11 of which corresponding ends are spanned by the vertical end or bridge walls 12 and 13. A rear panel 14 may permanently close the back of said casing with all such components secured together in any suitable manner. A pair of suspension eyes 15 may mount such

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cabinet alongside an upright wall of a station room.

The mated end walls and their interconnecting bottom wall may be grooved along the respective forward open edges as at 16 and 17. The aligning top wall edge may be receded for the reception of the vertically disposed drop lid or the like door means 18 having a miter ended grip bead 19 which when in place, flushly abuts opposed bevels of said end walls. The lid panel is preferably fabricated from fiberboard or the like.

A vertical partition 20 may also be made from like material and spanningly inset between the top and bottom walls 10 and 11 to form adjoining companion tandem chamber components 21 and 22 sized to suit their respective requirements. The chamber 21 may be provided with a comparatively large ingress aperture 23 through said top wall and the chamber 22 with a similar egress aperture 24 in the bottom wall, as shown. A supplementary bottle cap pilot hole 25 is also cut through the top wall in adjacency with the end wall 12.

A bottle mounting block step 26 may be spacedly affixed beneath the pilot hole in the corner region of the bottom wall and the last cited end wall. Its elevated and slightly beveled shelf-like ledge 27 may have demountedly erected thereon a transparent bottle or the like fluid container 28 of inherently rigid material whose base when installed, demountably rests upon said ledge. The contracted bottle neck is preferably screw threaded and provided with an engaging cap 29 sized to freely enter or to be withdrawn from said pilot hole in a guided telescopic relationship without need for disconnecting any fluid conveying coupling means.

Such cap is preferably equipped with sprayer means comprising a conventional reciprocative atomizer mechanism 30 that is manipulative by depressing an upstanding plunger or pumping element 31 against spring tension through the stroke marked *s* and which element is guided through the cap 29. A depending siphonlike tube 32 dips beneath the level of the lens cleaning fluid 33 for delivery to a horizontally directed nozzle 34. A befouled lens may be upheld for impingement by a required fluid spray quota to render such lens free from film or smudge, the fluid being occasionally delivered in successive quotas as needed while the cabinet cover remains closed and until substantially the whole fluid supply has become spent. It is emphasized that each such timed fluid discharge is herein ren-

dered instantly responsive to plunger manipulation, notwithstanding that the container may be but partially filled.

For refill purposes, the overall length of such dispenser assembly is preferably kept somewhat shorter than the spacing between the top and bottom walls and when operatively installed, may be slightly wedged into place by the beveled edge 27. Attention is directed to the facility with which a substitute bottle 28 may be installed to replenish the fluid supply. After the bottle neck has been entered into its pilot hole, the bottle base may be additionally retained against shift by a supplementary latch bar 35 that may be swingably mounted about the fixed pivot 36. When said bar assumes its full-lined operative position (see Fig. 2), its rounded cam edge or shiftable toe thrusts against the floor wall 11. When released into its dotted position 35', the bottle, its cap and nozzle may be freely tilted and withdrawn downwardly away from the end wall 12 and through the cleared position 28' schematically represented in Fig. 1, the chamber component 22 being disposed away from the ledge 27 at a sufficient distance to permit of unobstructed removal of the tilted bottle 28'. It will be observed that the nozzle 34 together with its cap may be withdrawn through the hole 25 without unscrewing the cap 29. The telescopic cap fit into its pilot hole is kept sufficiently snug to retain the plunger 31 against lateral shift while being manipulated.

In order to place within convenient reach an individual napkin for each lens wiping, I may provide for a stack of compactly folded tissue napkins loaded flatwise with their edges loosely guided between enclosing upright chamber walls. A continuous duplex series of such soft wiper sheets may be successively infolded into self-feeding layers 37 and 38 that are alternately perforated along opposed inner fold edges such as 39 and 40. A crimped tissue flap end 41 may be drawn through the centralized egress aperture 24 and independently severed to leave a similarly depending next succeeding flap. Successive fresh napkins may thereby be individually dispensed as needed. Upon completing a lens wiping operation, each soiled tissue may be deposited through the ingress aperture 23 into the surplus space afforded by the bottle holding chamber 21, it being evident however that such waste tissue may be otherwise disposed of.

Should the initial stack of napkins or cleansing fluid become exhausted, the lid 18 may be lifted to remove discarded tissues and to reload the cabinet with renewed supplies. Except for the exposed fluid ejector means, all such equipment is herein tidily concealed within the confines of a single boxshaped enclosure. The fact that my spray devices may be actuated while leaving closed the door 18, prevents spilling out any accumulated soiled napkins between reservicing periods.

Fig. 5 reveals an inverted modification wherein the ledge 27*a* is reversely arranged with respect to the Fig. 2 showing, the ledge block being now affixed to the top wall 10*a* and the bottom wall 11*a* provided with a pilot hole 25*a*. The screw cap 29*a* of the inverted bottle 28*a* needs no pumping mechanism to raise its liquid but may rely upon the delivery of a downwardly directed nozzle 42. The nozzle orifice is sized to allow only a small quota of fluid to be ejected

therethrough in unison with each repeated impact of the reciprocative tappet element 43. Upon being struck, such guided element impinges against the upturned bottle base. When the nozzle 42 is exteriorly exposed to wash a lens placed therebeneath, the capped bottle end may be resiliently upheld by yieldable transverse diaphragm means such as the conical spring 44.

The foregoing detailed description will it is believed, make evident to those skilled in this art, the inherent advantages and service benefits afforded by my simple dispenser assembly and I reserve the right to modify the given embodiments, all without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

I claim:

1. A chambered dispenser cabinet for lens cleaning purposes and which cabinet includes a pair of laterally spaced walls of which one such wall has a pilot hole therethrough, yieldably mounted diaphragm means bridging said hole, an elongated liquid container including a closable neck end superimposed upon the resilient diaphragm means, a closure agency for said neck and which agency carries nozzle means delivering exteriorly beyond said hole, and manipulative tappet means serving to instigate liquid delivery, said tappet means being entered through the other wall into operative engagement with the opposed container end region.

2. A self-contained lens cleaner dispensing cabinet unit of boxlike-shape combining as a whole a lens cleaner fluid dispenser component with a tissue dispenser component and which unit comprises opposed walls of which one such has a pilot hole therethrough for delivery of cleaner fluid and the other wall has an egress aperture therethrough for delivery of tissue, said fluid dispenser including a demountable receptacle having a capped tubular neck adapted to be withdrawably entered into said hole from the cabinet interior and which neck cap carries a nozzle operatively positioned to eject fluid exteriorly of the casing confines, and means located within the cabinet serving to releasably retain said entered neck with respect to the pilot hole.

3. A closable lens cleaner dispensing cabinet unit of box-shape containing two distinct regions respectively disposed adjacent opposite bridge walls as mated cabinet end regions and combining as a whole a lens cleaner fluid dispenser component disposed at one cabinet end region with a tissue dispenser component disposed at the other end region to leave an interspace between such components, said unit comprising top and bottom walls of which the top wall has a pilot hole therethrough contiguous to the aforesaid one end region for delivering cleaner fluid and the bottom wall has an egress aperture contiguous to the other end region for spanningly mounting a stack of tissue thereover and which top wall is further provided with an ingress aperture communicating with said interspace and serving to receive discarded tissues therein, the fluid dispenser including a receptacle having a nozzle carrying neck adapted to be interiorly entered into the pilot hole and arranged to eject fluid exteriorly of the cabinet confines, and a lid bridging corresponding edges of the top and bottom walls.

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