

(No Model)

J. A. CLINTON.
DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

No. 584,208

Patented June 8, 1897.

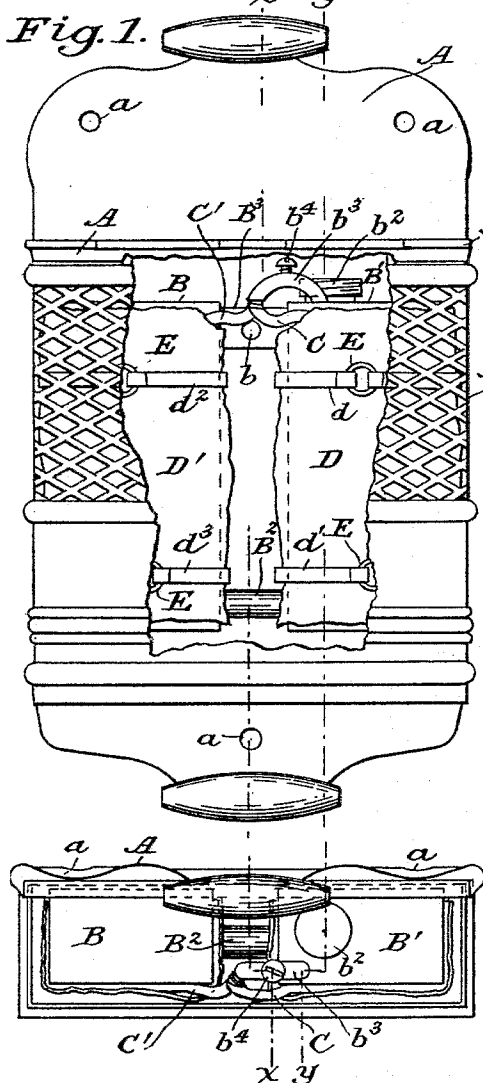
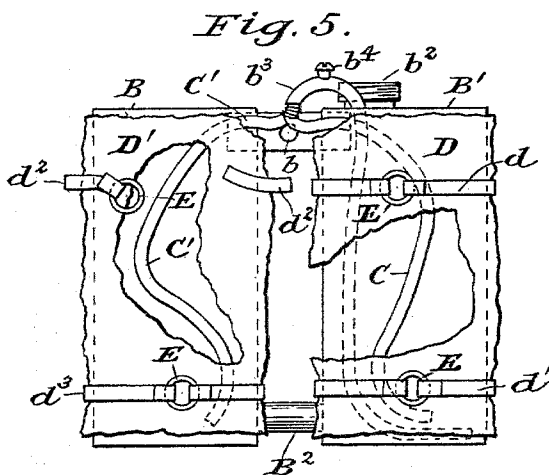
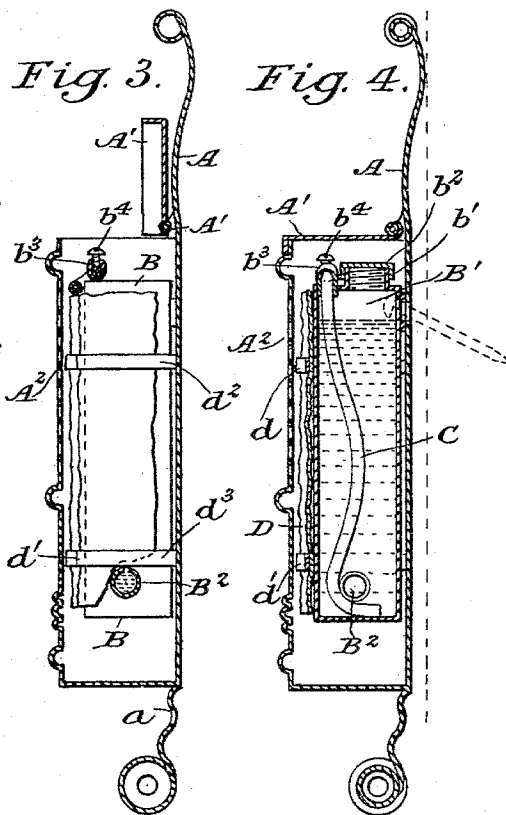


Fig. 2.



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DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,208, dated June 8, 1897.

Application filed March 21, 1896. Serial No. 584,282. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. CLINTON, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Receptacles for Containing Disinfectants and other Similar Substances and Exposing Same to Evaporation, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a receptacle for disinfectants which shall contain same in such a manner that a determined quantity of the disinfectant shall at all times be exposed, while the quantity of the disinfectant so exposed may be easily regulated.

Referring to the drawings, which form a part of my specification, and in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts wherever they occur, Figure 1 is a front elevation showing my improved receptacle, a portion of the front wall of the outer casing being broken away in order to show the inner receptacle. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the receptacle. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken upon the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken upon the line *yy* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of the inner receptacle, part of the wicking upon both chambers being broken away to show the arrangement of the distributing-wicks.

The letter A indicates the outer receptacle, which may be constructed in any suitable manner, preferably being made of light metal. This receptacle is provided with a hinged cover A', and its front wall has openings A² to admit of the free circulation of air around the inner receptacle. The back of the receptacle A is extended at its top and bottom and is provided with openings *a* to permit of nails or screws being passed therethrough, so as to secure the receptacle to a wall or other means of support or so that the receptacle may be supported upon hooks or nails secured to such walls or other supports.

The inner receptacle consists of two chambers B B'. These may be of any desired shape and are preferably formed of light metal. The two chambers B B' are connected together at or near their bottom parts by a tube B³, which readily permits the flow of liquids from the chamber B' to the chamber

B, or vice versa. In order to give strength and solidity, the two chambers are also connected at or near their top parts with a strap B³, and this strap has opening *b* to permit of a nail or screw being passed therethrough, as shown in Fig. 4, so that these chambers may, if desired, be supported by such nail or screw or by a hook or other fastening means upon the wall or other supporting-surface.

As shown in Figs. 1, 4, and 5, the chamber B' is provided with a screw-threaded nipple *b'* and with a screw-threaded cap *b*², which is adapted to engage with the screw-threaded nipple and to close it.

Upon the top of the chamber B' is a tube *b*³. This tube opens into the chamber B'. It is provided with a set-screw *b*⁴, which is used as a regulator, as will more fully be hereinafter explained. A circular wicking C, of approximately the same diameter as the tube *b*³, passes through said tube *b*³ into the interior of the chamber B' and extends out of the outer extremity of the tube *b*³, and when the receptacle is in use it passes down against the side of the receptacle B', being held in that position by the wick D and the clamps *d* *d'*. Attached to said wick C, at or near the point where it emerges from the tube *b*³, is another circular wick C', which passes down by the side of the chamber B, and is there held in that position by the wick D' and the clamps *d*² *d*³.

The wicks D D' are sufficiently large to cover the front and the two sides of the chambers B B', respectively, but do not extend around the back of said chambers. Metal clamps *d* *d'* *d*² *d*³ are secured to the back of the chambers B B' and are formed in two parts, each part extending around one side of the chambers B B', and are adapted to be secured together at or near the middle of the chamber by means of the rings E, the ends of the clamps being passed through said rings and bent back upon themselves for that purpose. Instead of the clamps *d* *d'* *d*² *d*³ any other suitable fastening means can be employed, this forming no material part of my invention.

In operating my invention the inner receptacle, or, in other words, the chambers B B', are withdrawn from the outer casing A and the cap *b*² is unscrewed from the cham-

ber B'. The disinfecting fluid is then poured into the chamber B' through the nipple b', and the screw-cap is then screwed in place upon said nipple. The disinfecting fluid passes up the wick C through the tube b³ and down through the circular wicks C C' upon the outside of the chambers B B', the wicks D D' being saturated with the fluid by means of the circular wicks C C', as the large wicks D D' rest against these circular wicks, being held in that position by the clamps d d' d² d³. I regulate the flow of the disinfecting fluid in two ways: first, by means of the set-screw b⁴ in the tube b³, for as the set-screw is turned down upon the wick C it prevents, according as it is turned a greater or a less distance, the passage of the disinfecting fluid through the wick C; second, it will be observed that the chamber B has no inlet or outlet except through the tube b³. As the disinfecting fluid is poured in the chamber B' it rises, of course, to an equal height in both of the chambers B B', the screw-cap b² being screwed down upon the nipple b'. Both chambers are thus closed, the only inlet or outlet being the small tube b³, through which the circular wick C passes. As the chambers B B' are not entirely filled, a small body of air is always present in the upper part of the chamber B, thus forming an air-cushion. As the fluid is withdrawn from the chamber B' through the wick C the withdrawal of the fluid tends to create a vacuum in the upper part of the chamber B, and to this extent the flow of the disinfecting fluid through the circular wick C is retarded and regulated, the flow being slower than it would be but for this arrangement of the two chambers and the presence of air in the upper part of the chamber B. I secure, therefore, by this means a constant and automatic regulation of the flow of the disinfecting fluid in addition to the regulation which I secure by means of the set-screw b⁴.

It will be obvious that while my invention

is more particularly adapted for use in connection with disinfecting fluids it may be employed as a receptacle for other liquids and for other purposes without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination, a plurality of chambers, a conduit-pipe connecting them to allow the liquid to flow from one chamber to the other, independent wicks on the outer sides of the chambers and the feed-wick extending from one of the chambers and having branches connecting with both the outer wicks, substantially as described.

2. A receptacle for disinfectants consisting of an outer casing, a plurality of chambers communicating with each other through a tubular connection located at or near their bottom parts, inlet and outlet openings therein, and means for closing same, wicks secured to the outer walls of said chambers and connected by means of wicking with the interior of one of said chambers through its outlet-opening, substantially as shown and described.

3. A receptacle for disinfectants consisting of a plurality of chambers communicating with each other through a tubular connection located at or near their bottom parts, inlet and outlet openings therein, and means for closing same, wicks secured to the outer walls of said chambers and connected by means of wicking with the interior of one of said chambers through its outlet-opening, substantially as shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES A. CLINTON.

Witnesses:

WALTER F. PEACOCK,
JOSEPH J. CHANDLER.