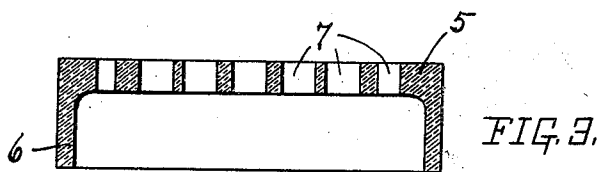
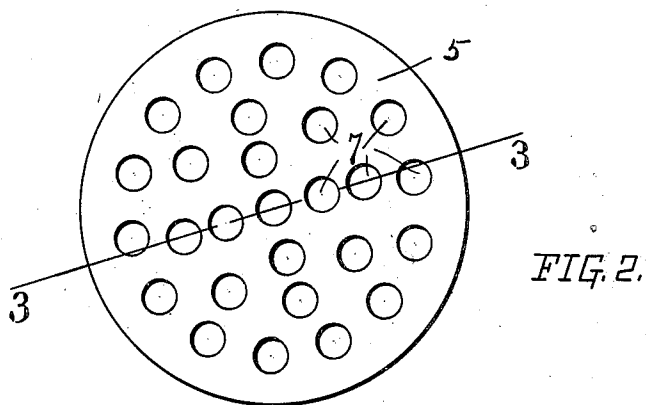
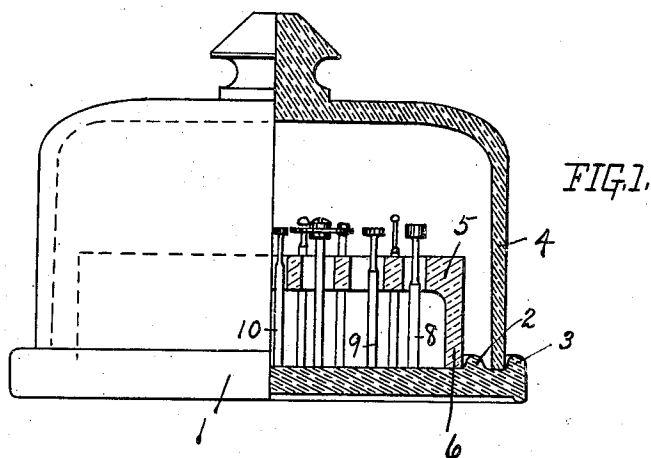


C. H. LAND.
DISINFECTING APPARATUS.
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1,087,669.

Patented Feb. 17, 1914.



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DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

1,087,669.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 17, 1914.

Application filed March 12, 1913. Serial No. 753,670.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. LAND, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented a new and Improved Disinfecting Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for disinfecting small articles, such as tools, rods, pins or the like, but especially the smaller dental instruments employed for drilling, cutting and grinding, and its object is to provide an apparatus wherein such instruments or articles may be kept in a disinfecting atmosphere, and wherein the instruments or articles can be seen at all times.

This invention consists, in combination with a base and a bell, of a holder having a series of vertical holes and adapted to rest on but spaced away from the base within the bell.

It further consist in forming the bell and holder of transparent glass so that the instruments or other articles in the disinfecting atmosphere can be conveniently observed at all times.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a view, partly in elevation and partly in central section of this disinfecting apparatus. Fig. 2 is a plan of the instrument holder. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Similar reference characters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

Dental instruments are sometimes the means of communicating disease to patients being operated upon. While the dentist himself may take every precaution to insure the sterilization of his instruments, he can never be certain that his assistants do the same, nor can he be certain that the instruments are not infected by disease germs after they have been sterilized. The dust from decayed teeth of one patient floats around such patient while being operated upon, and may settle on the instruments in the drawers of the small tables mounted on the frame of the operating chair, which drawers are often open during the time work is being done. While the dentist and his assistant may take particular pains to sterilize the instruments used on the patients, those not used are left as they were, with the disease germs in good order to be planted in that most vulnerable place, the mouth of the next

patient. The safe and sane procedure is to keep the instruments disinfected until the very instant that they are put into use.

In the drawing, 1 is a base, of glass, porcelain, pottery or other vitreous or semi-vitreous material, preferably circular, having annular ridges or rings 2 and 3. A bell 4 rests on this base, with its edge between these ridges and covers a holder 5 for the instruments or other articles, and which is of similar material as the bell. This holder has a downwardly extending flange 6 to support it a distance above the base, and holes 7 in which the instruments 8, 9 and 10 are placed, with the operative ends upward so that they can be clearly seen by the dentist through the bell 4, which, like the holder 5, is preferably of clear glass.

A good volatile disinfectant is placed in the depression within the ring 2 of the base, under the holder, so that its fumes will fill the entire space beneath the bell and effectually destroy every germ. For this purpose I prefer the substance known as campho-phenique, which consists of one part of carbolic acid and two parts of camphor. It has the desirable quality of not causing instruments or other articles of iron or steel to rust.

The size of this device and the proportions of the parts may be varied to suit the demands of the profession in which it is to be used. When a number are used by the same operator, the glass bells 4 will permit him to examine his entire outfit through these bells without lifting the bells and thus permitting the disinfectant to escape. While glass is preferred as the material for the bell, holder and base, any other material, such as pottery or metal, which will not be affected by the disinfectant, may be employed.

I claim.

1. In a disinfecting apparatus, the combination of a base of vitreous material having a depression to receive a volatile disinfectant, a cylindrical instrument holder of glass mounted on but spaced from the base, and a bell mounted on the base over said holder.

2. In a disinfecting apparatus, the combination of a base having a plurality of concentric circular ribs, a longitudinally perforated cylindrical holder having a circular flange on its lower end to space it

from the base, and a bell resting on said base with its edge between said concentric ribs.

3. In a disinfecting apparatus, the combination of a base of vitreous material having a central depression to receive a volatile disinfectant, a cylindrical holder mounted on but spaced apart from said base and having a series of longitudinal perforations, and a transparent bell mounted on the base over said holder through which bell articles

in said perforations may be observed, said base having a circumferential ridge of such diameter as to project upwardly around said bell.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES H. LAND.

Witnesses:

EDWARD N. PAGELSEN,
HUGO W. KREINBRING.