

No. 845,559.

PATENTED FEB. 26, 1907.

J. E. LEE.

DISINFECTING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 27, 1905.

Fig-1.

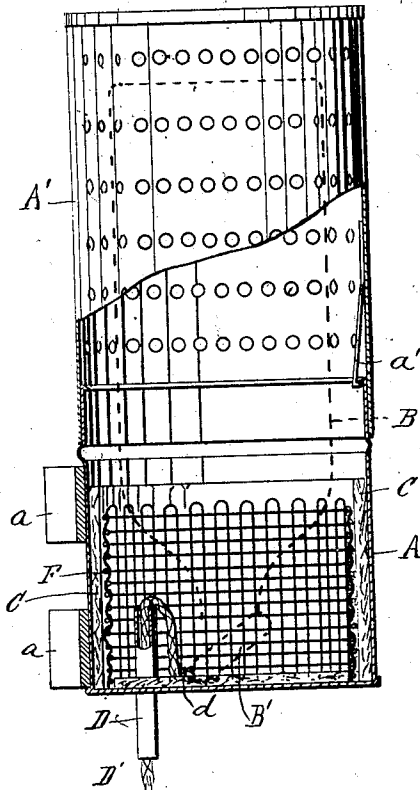


Fig. 2.

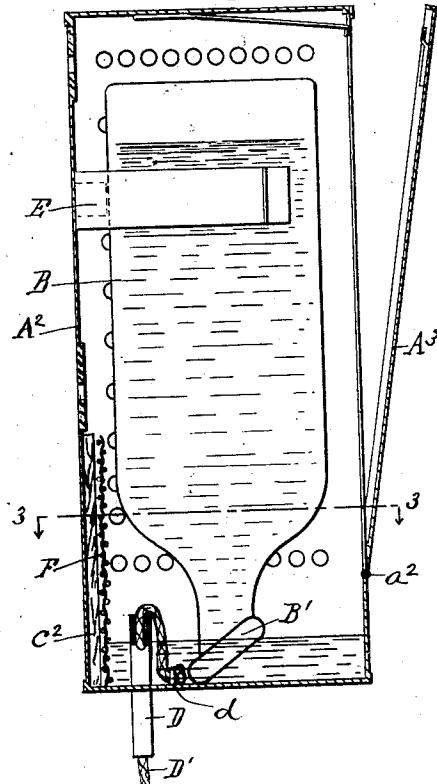
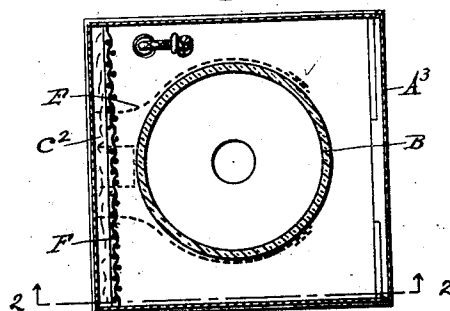


Fig. 3.



**WITNESSES**

Paul A. Blair;  
Mudge E. Kerr

INVENTOR

BY *John Ellwood Lee*

Howson and Howser

**ATTORNEYS**

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ELLWOOD LEE, OF CONSHOHOCKEN, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO  
JOHNSON AND JOHNSON, OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY, A CORPO-  
RATION OF NEW JERSEY.

## DISINFECTING DEVICE.

No. 845,559.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 26, 1907.

Application filed November 27, 1905. Serial No. 289,323.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN ELLWOOD LEE, a citizen of the United States of America, and residing in Conshohocken, county of Montgomery, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Disinfectant Devices, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of disinfectant devices designed to hold a quantity of liquid disinfectant and to feed or drip the same at a desired degree of slowness into the place desired.

The main object of my invention is to simplify the construction of such a device so that it may be filled by any one of ordinary intelligence and at the same time to increase the efficiency of the device.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a diametrical vertical sectional view of one form of my invention. Fig. 2 represents a sectional view of another form; and Fig. 3 is a sectional plan on line 33, Fig. 2.

Referring to Fig. 1, A represents a case which may be secured by suitable means, such as brackets *a*, to the wall. In this form the case is in the form of a cup for holding the liquid disinfectant which flows from the inverted bottle B. A perforated inclosing cap or cover A' is fitted over on the cup and is held in place by a spring-catch *a'* or other convenient means adapted for that purpose. Around the interior of the cup, which is here shown as cylindrical, a felt or other absorbent material C extends upward to a height of several inches and is held in place by a wire-netting F. The lower part of the felt is immersed or dips in the liquid disinfectant, which is maintained at a suitable depth—say less than an inch—as will be hereinafter described. The felt absorbs the liquid by capillary attraction until the entire felt or pad is saturated, thereby presenting a large surface for evaporation.

Through the bottom of the cup A passes a tube D, the top of which is higher than the normal level of the liquid. A wick D', secured near the bottom of the casing at *d* to prevent its being pulled out, passes through the tube and conducts the liquid drop by drop to the place required.

The inverted bottle B has a slanting neck B', and the forward edge of this slanting neck

rests directly on the bottom of the casing and is held in an upright position either by the casing itself or by clips on the perforated cover A'.

In the modification shown in Figs. 2 and 3 the casing A<sup>2</sup> is shown as of rectangular section, and it may be secured to the wall by screws passing through the back. It is provided with a front cover A<sup>3</sup>, which may be hinged near the lower part at *a*<sup>2</sup>. The bottle B may be held upright by clips E and is formed with a slanting neck B', the forward edge of which rests on the bottom of the cup, as before. The absorbent material C<sup>2</sup> is secured by wire-netting on one or more sides and bottom of the cup. The tube D and the wick D' pass through the bottom, as before.

In both forms of the apparatus the manner of use is substantially the same. The upper part or front of the casing is opened, and the cork having been removed from the slanting neck of the bottle the latter is inverted and introduced into the casing, with the forward edge of the slanting neck resting on the bottom of the casing. The disinfectant liquid flows out into the lower part of the casing until the air is unable to enter the bottle through the upper part of the slanting neck, and a seal is thus formed temporarily or until enough liquid runs out of the casing to permit the air to again enter the bottle. The felt absorbs the disinfectant, which evaporates and passes off through the perforations in the casing. The wick D' conducts the liquid through the tube D, so that the liquid falls drop by drop into the receptacle below.

I do not limit these improvements to disinfectant devices, for it is obvious that certain of the improvements can be used in other combinations.

I claim as my invention—

A disinfectant device comprising a casing adapted to hold liquid in its lower part, in combination with a bottle having a slanting neck dipping into the liquid and resting on the bottom of said casing.

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

JOHN ELLWOOD LEE.

Witnesses:

M. E. WRIGHT,  
E. M. LEWIS