

June 15, 1965

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MECHANISM FOR THE DELIVERY BY A BOX, OF COTTON-WOOL, SPRINKLED
WITH DISINFECTANTS

3,189,228

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3 Sheets-Sheet 1

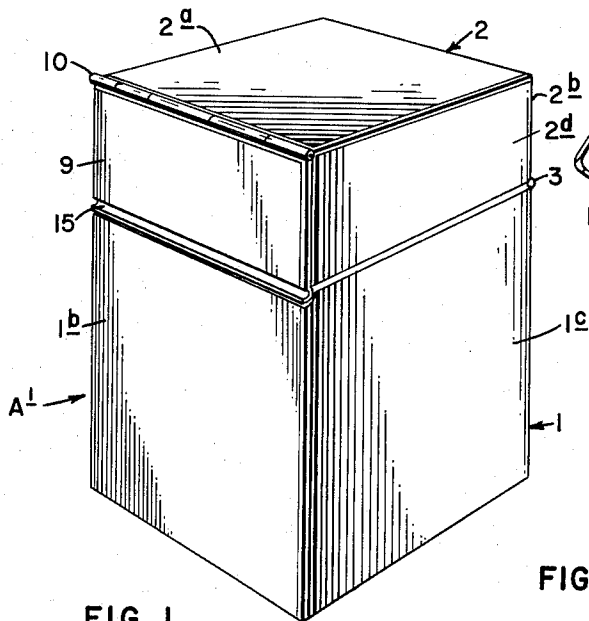


FIG. 1

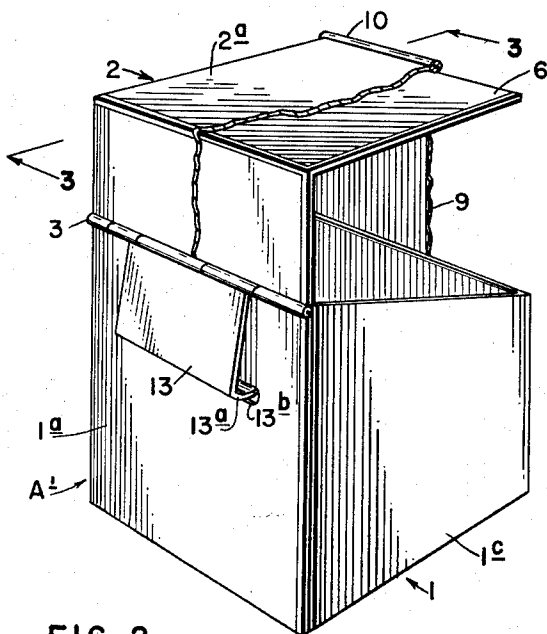
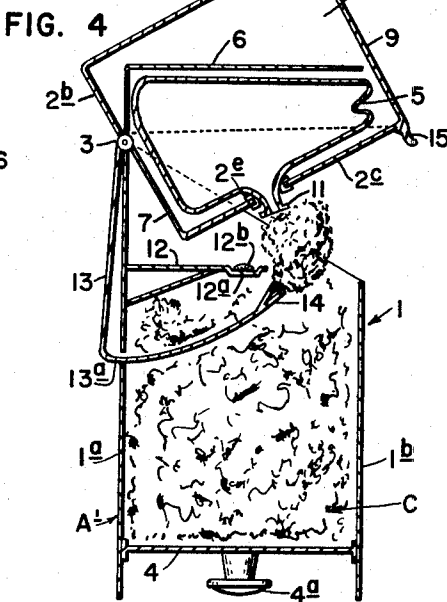
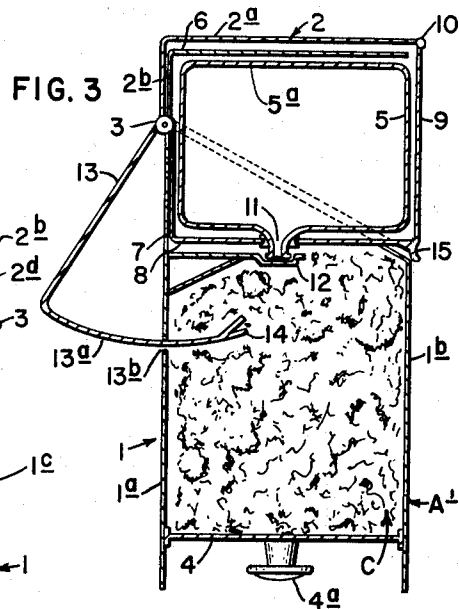


FIG. 2



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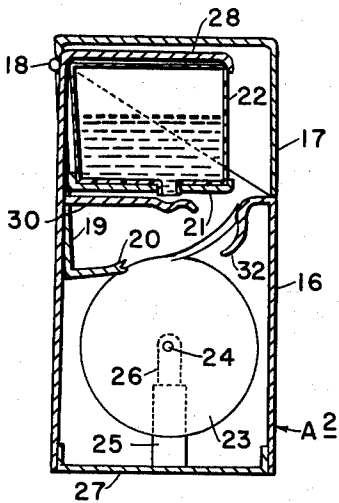


FIG. 5

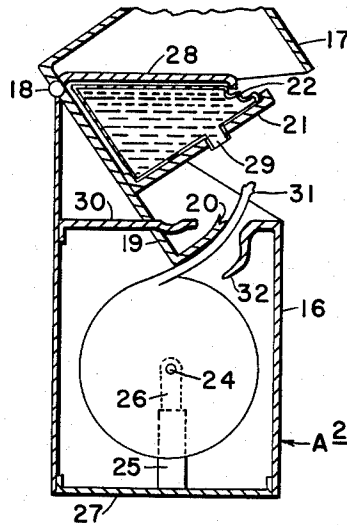


FIG. 6

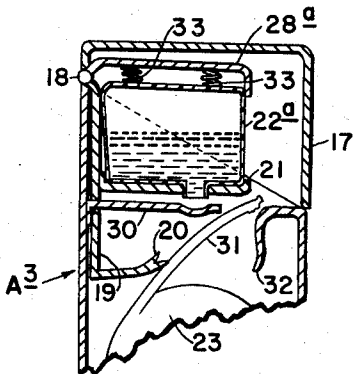


FIG. 7

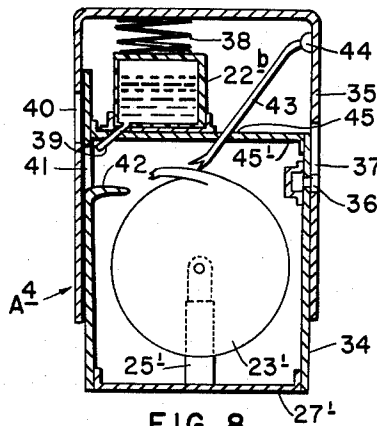


FIG. 8

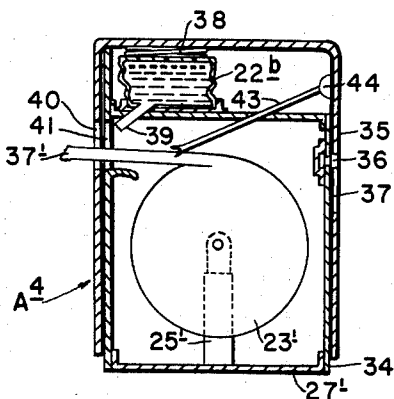


FIG. 9

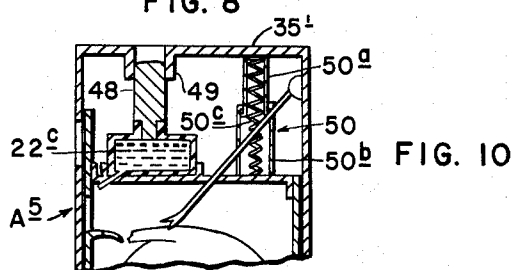


FIG. 10

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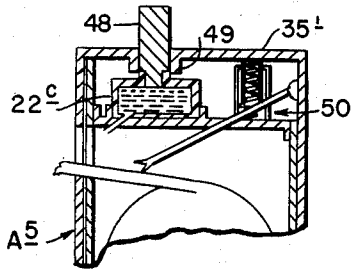


FIG. 11

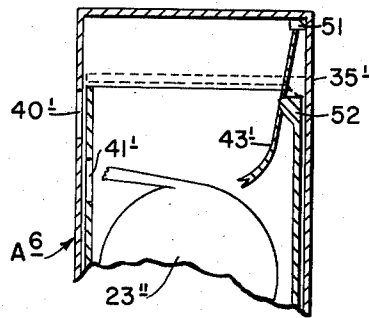


FIG. 12

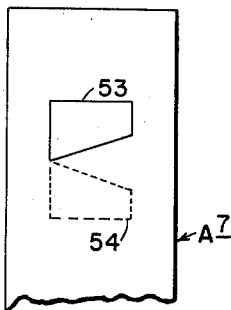


FIG. 13

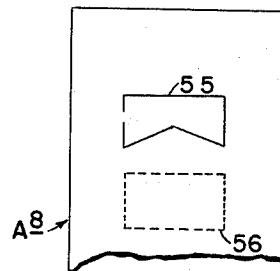


FIG. 14

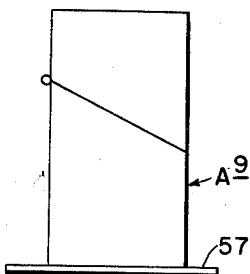


FIG. 15

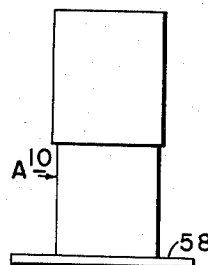


FIG. 16

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MECHANISM FOR THE DELIVERY BY A BOX, OF COTTON-WOOL, SPRINKLED WITH DISINFECTANTS

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Filed May 16, 1962, Ser. No. 196,559
18 Claims. (Cl. 222-129)

This invention relates in general to medical apparatus and, more particularly, to a mechanism for the dispensing of cotton-wool and similar materials wherein the dispensed cotton-wool or similar material is sprinkled with a liquid disinfectant such as alcohol, ether, and the like.

In medical practice, it is often necessary to penetrate the flesh of the patient with a needle such as the needle which conventionally forms a part of the hydrodermic syringe. When this is done, it is necessary to cleanse and disinfect the area of the patient's skin which is to be penetrated by the needle. According to present day techniques, this is accomplished by dampening a ball of cotton with alcohol or some other liquid disinfectant, and sponging off the affected area of the patient's skin. Obviously, this is an extremely time-consuming operation particularly when multiplied a countless number of times during the day in the average hospital, doctor's office, or other medical institution. In each instance, it is necessary for the doctor, nurse, intern, or medical technician to remove a portion of cotton from a container and similarly open a container of the liquid disinfectant which is to be used. Then the liquid disinfectant is poured or sprinkled over the cotton and the dampened cotton rubbed over the selected area of the patient's skin where the puncture is to be made. Obviously, this is a rather time-consuming procedure inasmuch as the two containers must be opened and a series of other manual steps carried out before the injection or puncture can be made. Moreover, the containers are usually glass and, by reason of the manipulations required, are occasionally broken or otherwise damaged.

It is, therefore, the primary object of the present invention to provide an automatic dispensing device which will dispense a suitable quantity of cotton-wool which has been dampened or sprinkled with a liquid disinfectant during the course of the dispensing operation so as to be immediately in condition for actual use.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a dispensing device of the type stated having a dispensing aperture which is automatically opened and closed during the dispensing operation and the completion thereof so that when not in use, the contents within the dispenser are fully protected and maintained in a clean, sterile condition.

It is an additional object of the present invention to provide a dispensing device of the type stated which is relatively simple, compact, and economical and is otherwise efficient in operation.

With the above and other objects in view, my invention resides in the novel features of form, construction, arrangement, and combination of parts presently described and pointed out in the claims:

In the accompanying drawings—

FIG. 1 is a front-perspective view of a cotton dispensing device constructed in accordance with and embodying the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a rear-perspective view, partly broken away and in section, of the cotton dispensing device shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken along line 3-3 of FIG. 2, the cotton dispensing device being shown in closed position;

FIG. 4 is a vertical sectional view similar to FIG. 3,

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except that the cotton dispensing device is shown in partially open or dispensing position;

FIG. 5 is a vertical sectional view of a modified form of cotton dispensing device constructed in accordance with and embodying the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a vertical sectional view of the cotton dispensing device shown in FIG. 5, the device being shown in open or operative position;

FIG. 7 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of another modified form of cotton dispensing device constructed in accordance with and embodying the present invention;

FIG. 8 is a vertical sectional view of a further modified form of cotton dispensing device constructed in accordance with and embodying the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a vertical sectional view of the cotton dispensing device shown in FIG. 8, the device being shown in cotton-dispensing position;

FIG. 10 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of a further modified form of cotton dispensing device constructed in accordance with and embodying the present invention;

FIG. 11 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of the cotton dispensing device shown in FIG. 10, the device being shown in operative or dispensing position;

FIG. 12 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of a further modified form of cotton dispensing device constructed in accordance with and embodying the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of a further modified form of cotton dispensing device constructed in accordance with and embodying the present invention;

FIG. 14 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of a further modified form of cotton dispensing device constructed in accordance with and embodying the present invention; and

FIG. 15 is a side elevational view of a further modified form of cotton dispensing device constructed in accordance with and embodying the present invention, and

FIG. 16 is a side elevational view of a further modified form of cotton dispensing device constructed in accordance with and embodying the present invention.

Referring now in more detail and by reference characters to the drawings which illustrate practical embodiments of the present invention, A¹ designates a cotton dispensing device comprising an upright rectilinear shell or container 1 having a rear wall A^a and a front wall 1^b connected by two spaced parallel side walls 1^c. As will be seen by reference to FIGS. 3 and 4, the rear wall 1^a is substantially higher than the front wall 1^b, and, as a result, the top margins of the side walls 1^c slant obliquely downwardly, all as best seen in FIGS. 3 and 4.

Extending across the otherwise open top of the shell 1 is an upper box-like structure 2 of substantially the same cross-sectional shape as the shell 1 and including a top wall 2^a and a rear wall 2^b, the latter being hingedly connected, along a horizontal line approximately midway of its height, to the upper transverse margin of the rear wall 1^a, by a conventional hinge structure 3. Since it is obviously possible to use any type of hinging arrangement which will permit the upper structure 2 to swing with respect to the shell 1 in the manner shown in FIG. 4, the hinge structure 3 is not shown or described herein in particular detail. It is merely sufficient for present purposes to indicate that the rear wall 2^b of the upper structure 2 extends, as a single and integral unit, above and below the hinge structure 3, and at its lower extremity is integrally provided with a forwardly extending bottom wall 2^c which is of substantially the same perimetral dimensions as the shell 1. The walls 2^a, 2^b, and

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2^c are laterally connected by identical spaced parallel side walls 2^d which have oblique bottom margins adapted and shaped for complementary closure-forming abutment against the oblique top margins of the side walls 1^c when the dispensing device A¹ is in the position shown in FIG. 3.

Slidably mounted for snug-fitting somewhat friction-tight disposition within the bottom of the shell 1, and serving as a bottom-closure therefor, is a pusher-plate 4 centrally provided with a small knob or handle 4^a. As can be readily seen by reference to FIGS. 3 and 4, this pusher plate 4 can be manually shoved upwardly from time to time to advance or consolidate the mass of cotton C which is placed in the shell 1. When necessary, the pusher-plate 4 can be bodily removed to permit refilling.

Disposed within the upper structure 2 and supported on the bottom wall 2^c thereof is a somewhat rectilinear disinfectant bottle 5 formed of a flexible or resilient material of rubber-like physical characteristics, such that it can be compressed in the manner which may be observed by comparison of FIGS. 3 and 4.

Rigidly mounted upon the rear wall 1^a and extending upwardly therefrom above the hinge structure 3 is a somewhat L-shaped top plate 6 which extends in closely spaced parallel relation to and along the interior faces of the top wall 2^a and the upper portion of the rear wall 2^b when the upper structure 2 is in the closed position shown in FIG. 3. Moreover, the top plate 6 terminates with its forward transverse margin spaced slightly to the rear of the forward transverse margin of the top wall 2^a. Finally, it will be noted that the top plate 6 extends in overlying relationship to the upper horizontal 5^a of the disinfectant bottle 5, and the lower rear corner of the disinfectant bottle 5 rests against the lower portion 7 of the rear wall 2^b and the rear portion 8 of the bottom wall 2^c, the portions 7, 8, conjointly forming a corner which supports the disinfectant bottle 5 and causes it to be compressibly squeezed against the top plate 6 when the upper structure 2 is lifted, substantially as shown in FIG. 4.

In this connection, it should also be noted that a swingable closure-forming front wall 9 is hingedly connected to the top wall 2^a of the upper structure 2 by means of a conventional hinge-structure 10, thereby providing access to the disinfectant bottle 5 so that the latter can be removed and replaced or refilled with liquid disinfectant such as alcohol, ether, or other similar material whenever necessary.

The disinfectant bottle 5 is, furthermore, provided with a downwardly extending neck or spout 11 which projects through a suitable aperture 2^e formed in the bottom wall 2^c. Obviously, the liquid disinfectant will be squirted or sprayed through this neck or spout 11 whenever the upper structure 2 is lifted and the disinfectant bottle 5 thereby compressed or squeezed. Rigidly mounted upon the interior face of the rear wall 1^a and extending horizontally into the shell 1 is a cross-plate 12 provided at its forward end with a shallow depressed area 12^a located in close fitting underlying relationship to the spout 11 when the latter is in the position shown in FIG. 1, and is provided with a soft elastic pad 12^b which serves as a hermetical closure for the spout 11 when the latter is in the closed position shown in FIG. 3.

Rigidly connected to the rear wall 2^b of the upper structure 2, across the region of the hinge structure 3, is a downwardly extending rearwardly diverging arm 13, integrally provided at its lower end with a forwardly extending arcuate element 13^a which projects slidably through a slit 13^b formed in the rear wall 1^a approximately midway of its vertical height. As can be seen from FIG. 3, the arcuate element 13^a projects into the interior of the shell 1, and on its interior end is provided with a fork-like set of picker fingers 14 which serve to pick up the wad of cotton as the arm 13 moves

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through the body of cotton C responsive to the lifting movement of the upper structure 2. As will be seen by reference to FIG. 4, the element 13^a is of such arcuate length that when the upper structure 2 is swung upward or so-called open position, the picker-fingers 14 will project up into the region just forwardly of the forward end of the cross-plate 12, thereby lifting a wad of cotton upwardly out of the interior of the shell 1 so that it is accessible and can be readily grasped by the fingers of the user. At the same time, this dispensed wad of cotton will be held directly beneath the spout 11 of the disinfectant bottle 5 and will receive an adequate discharge of liquid so as to be thoroughly and effectively wetted or dampened thereby.

Finally, the swingable front wall 9 of the upper structure 2 is provided along its lower margin with a conventional type of catch-lever 15 which serves to hold the front wall 9 in closed position and also can be used as a sort of handle by which the upper structure 2 can be lifted and swung into the open position shown in FIG. 4.

In use, the dispensing device A¹ functions in the following manner. When the upper structure 2 is swung from the closed position shown in FIG. 3 to the elevated or upwardly swung position shown in FIG. 4, a wad of cotton will be picked up by the picker-fingers 14 and pushed outwardly or dispensed so that it may be conveniently grasped and removed to a point of use. As this occurs, the disinfectant bottle 5 will be compressed or squeezed so that a predetermined quantity of liquid will be propelled outwardly and downwardly directly upon the dispensed wad of cotton. When the wad of cotton has been removed, the upper structure 2 can be returned to the closed position, that is to say the position shown in FIG. 3, and will be ready for subsequent use. The body of cotton C held within the shell 1, being of somewhat resilient fibers, will tend to expand and fill the void left by the dispensing of the wad of cotton so that when the picker-fingers 14 again move through the body of cotton, a second wad of cotton will be dispensed. It will, of course, be understood that from time to time, the pusher-plate 4 will be manually pushed upwardly to consolidate the mass of cotton C as portions thereof are dispensed. Ultimately, when substantially all of the cotton has been dispensed, the pusher-plate 4 may be pulled downwardly and out of the shell 1 leaving it open-bottomed so that it can be refilled with a new quantity of cotton.

It is also possible to provide a modified form of dispensing device A² comprising a receptacle 16 which is substantially similar in all respects to the previously described shell 1, and is provided with an upper structure or cover-section 17 which, again, is substantially identical with the previously described upper structure 2. As can be seen by reference to FIG. 5, the cover-section 17 is swingably connected to the receptacle 16 by means of a conventional hinge structure or rotation axis 18. Rigidly connected to the cover-section 17 in the region of the rotation axis 18 is a cotton-transporting arm 19 which is substantially similar to the previously described arm 13 except for the fact that it is located entirely within the receptacle 16, and, therefore, slit 13^b is obviated. At its lower end, the arm 19 is bent forwardly and provided with a set of bifurcated picker-fingers 20. Also rigidly mounted to the arm 19 in upwardly spaced relation to the picker-fingers 20 is a bracket arm 21 which supports a flexible disinfectant bottle 22 which is substantially similar to the previously described disinfectant bottle 5.

Disposed within the lower portion of the receptacle 16 is a roll of cotton-batting 23 mounted upon a horizontal spindle or roller 24, which is, in turn, rotatably mounted, at its opposite ends, in a supported structure consisting of a pair of upwardly opening vertical support tubes 25 which telescopically accommodate upwardly extending trunnions 26 in which the roller 24 is operatively mounted. Although not specifically shown herein in detail, it should be understood that some conventional means such as

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spiral springs, for example, should be provided in the tubes 25 for progressively shifting the cotton roll upwardly as it is used up. It will also be evident by reference to FIG. 5 that the support tubes 25 are rigidly mounted upon a bottom plate 27 which is removably but securely mounted in and extends across the bottom portion of the receptacle 16. It will also be noted in this connection that the receptacle 16 is provided, adjacent its upper extremity, with an inwardly projecting horizontal top plate 28 which extends across and abuttingly engages the top of the disinfectant bottle 22. This top plate 28 functions substantially in the same manner as the previously described top plate 6 and serves to cause the bottle 22 to be compressed or squeezed when the upper structure or cover-section 17 is swung from the closed position shown in FIG. 5 to the upwardly swung or open position shown in FIG. 6. The disinfectant bottle 22, furthermore, is provided with a depending spout or neck 29 which is substantially identical in construction and function to the neck or spout 11 of the previously described disinfectant bottle 5, and rests, when in downwardly swung or closed position, upon a bracket plate 30 which is substantially similar to the previously described cross-plate 12. However, in this connection it should be noted that the bracket plate 30 is slotted from front to rear in the area of its longitudinal centerline so as to provide clearance space in which the arm 19 can swing.

When the cover-section 17 is swung upwardly, the picker-fingers 20 will engage the cotton-batting roll 23 tangentially and propel a portion 31 thereof forwardly and upwardly over a feeder-plate 32 which is rigidly mounted on the forward wall of the receptacle 16 and extends arcuately inwardly and downwardly therefrom. The portion of cotton 31 is pushed upwardly, as shown in FIG. 6, so that it is conveniently accessible for manual removal. In other words, it can be conveniently gripped by the fingers of the user and pulled away from the remainder of the continuous web of cotton-batting which is wound into the form of the cotton-batting roll 23. Meanwhile, as the portion of cotton 31 is pushed upwardly into dispensing position, it will again be dampened or wetted by a discharge of disinfectant fluid which is propelled downwardly and outwardly from the disinfectant bottle 22 as the latter is compressed or squeezed.

When the cotton-batting roll 23 is used up, the bottom plate 27 can be pulled downwardly and outwardly from engagement within the receptacle 16 and a new roll of cotton-batting 23 installed.

It should be noted, in connection with the dispensing devices A¹ and A² that the disinfectant bottles 5 and 22, respectively, cannot be filled entirely with disinfectant liquid, since liquids are non-compressible fluids, and the disinfectant bottles 5 and 22 could not be swung upwardly and compressed if entirely filled with liquid. For this reason, the bottles 5 and 22 should be filled more than half full at the very beginning of usage. For this same reason, it is necessary to move the upper structures 2 and 17, respectively, through fairly large angles of swing in order to achieve spraying action. As a result, the picker-fingers 14 and 20, respectively, will dispense a reasonably large ball or piece of cotton which is sufficient in size for the skin cleansing or sterilizing purposes intended.

It may be desirable, however, to provide a dispensing device in which the liquid disinfectant container or bottle can be utilized when completely filled, and, therefore, it is possible to provide a further modified form of dispensing device A³, as shown in FIG. 7. The dispensing device A³ is substantially identical in all respects to the previously described dispensing device A² except that it is provided with a fixed top plate 28^a and a liquid disinfectant bottle 22^a of such size and proportion that the top of the bottle 22^a will be located in downwardly spaced relation to the underface of the top plate 28^a. This space is filled or taken up with a plurality of spiral springs 33 having relatively small force or strength. Thus, the bottle 22^a is

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held in operative position, and, even when completely full, is free to swing upwardly, the required clearance for movement being provided for by compression of the springs 33. Obviously, as the springs 33 are compressed, they will exert a small amount of force against the top wall of the bottle 22^a and cause disinfectant to be sprayed outwardly onto the cotton which is being dispensed.

It is also possible to provide another modified form of dispensing device A⁴ as shown in FIGS. 8 and 9 which comprises a receptacle or shell 34 substantially similar to the previously described receptacle 16, and being adapted to house a roll of cotton-batting 23' supported substantially in the same manner as the previously described roll of cotton-batting 23 from upstanding support tubes 25' which are rigidly mounted on a bottom plate 27', removably, but nevertheless snugly and retentively, disposed within and extending across the bottom of the receptacle or shell 34. Telescopically disposed over and upon the upper end of the receptacle 34 is a rectilinear shell or cover member 35 which is retentively held in place for vertical shifting movement by a spring-biased pin 36 operatively mounted on the wall of the receptacle 34, substantially as shown in FIG. 8, and adapted to project slidably within a slot 37 formed in the adjacent wall of the cover member 35. Disposed within the upper portion of the dispensing device A⁴ is a liquid disinfectant bottle 22^b which is flexible and compressible in the same respect as the previously described liquid disinfectant bottles 5, 22, and 22^a. The upper wall of the liquid disinfectant bottle 22^b, however, is abuttingly seated against a light compression spring 38 which is, in turn, abuttingly seated at its upper end against the underface of the horizontal top wall which forms a part of the cover member 35 as best seen in FIG. 8. The liquid disinfectant bottle 22^b also is provided with a dispensing spout or nozzle 39 which projects downwardly into the receptacle 34 in the area or space into which the cotton will be dispensed. The cover member 35 and receptacle 34 are respectively provided with apertures 40 and 41 which are located in the dispensing region so that when the cover member 35 is pushed downwardly from the position shown in FIG. 8 to the position shown in FIG. 9, the two apertures 40, 41, will come into registration and allow a piece of cotton which is being dispensed to pass outwardly therethrough so that it is accessible for manual removal. It will be noted, in this connection, that the spout 39 is so positioned that as the cover member 35 is pushed downwardly during dispensing-movement, the liquid spraying therefrom will fall directly upon the piece of cotton being dispensed. Furthermore, the shell or receptacle 34 is provided along the lower margin of the dispensing aperture 41 with an inwardly extending feeder plate 42 which is substantially similar in type and function to the previously described feeder-plate 32.

A cotton-feeding arm 43 is swingably mounted, at its upper end, to the upper portion of the cover member 35 by means of a pivot element 44, and extends obliquely downwardly through an aperture 45 formed in a horizontal partition-element 45' which is rigidly secured in and extends across the upper end of the receptacle 34 and also serves as a supporting shelf for the liquid disinfectant bottle 22^b. It will also be obvious, in this connection, by reference to FIGS. 8 and 9, that the compression spring 38 and the inherent flexibility of the liquid disinfectant bottle 22^b combine to supply an upward biasing force which normally maintains the cover member 35 in upwardly shifted position as shown in FIG. 8, and will, when manually released after the dispensing operation, shift said cover member 35 from the dispensing position shown in FIG. 9 back up to the inactive position shown in FIG. 8.

It is also possible to provide a further modified form of dispensing device A⁵ as shown in FIGS. 10 and 11 which is substantially similar to the previously described dispensing device A⁴ except that the liquid disinfectant

bottle 22^c is somewhat shorter in vertical height than the previously described liquid dispensing bottle 22^b and is provided with an upwardly extending push button or plunger 48 which extends slidably through a depending tubular collar 49 formed upon the underside of the top wall of the cover member 35'. Moreover, in this modified form of dispensing device A⁵, the previously described compression spring 38 is omitted and in lieu thereof, an upward biasing mechanism 50 is provided which includes a pair of telescoping tubes 50^a, 50^b, which house a compression spring 50^c. When the cover member 35' is pushed downwardly and a piece of cotton is dispensed, this dispensed piece of cotton will initially be dry and, if desired, can be manually removed and used in dry form. If it is desired that the dispensed piece of cotton be saturated with liquid disinfectant, the plunger 48 can be manually manipulated once, twice, or for that matter any number of times until a sufficient amount of liquid disinfectant has been applied to the piece of cotton.

It is also possible to provide a further modified type of dispensing device A⁶ as shown in FIG. 12 which is actually a very simple form of device having a rotatably supported roll of cotton-batting 23'' and a cotton-feeding arm 43' substantially similar to the corresponding parts previously described in connection with the dispensing devices A⁴ and A⁵. The arm 43', however, is rockably mounted at its upper end in a pivot element 51 mounted on and carried by a telescoping cover member 35'', the latter being substantially similar to the previously described cover members 35. The dispensing device A⁶ is also provided with dispensing apertures 40' and 41', which are correspondingly similar to the previously described dispensing apertures 40 and 41, and function in substantially the same manner. However, the dispensing device A⁶ is not provided with any liquid disinfectant spraying mechanism, and is, therefore, intended for dispensing cotton in dry form.

FIGS. 13 and 14 respectively show modified forms of dispensing devices A⁷ and A⁸ which are both similar to the previously described dispensing devices A⁴ and A⁵, except that the cotton dispensing apertures thereof are provided with pairs of guillotine-blades 53-54, and 55-56, which will sever the dispensed piece of cotton from the residual body of cotton remaining within the dispensing devices. As can be seen by comparison of FIGS. 13 and 14, the difference between the pairs of cotton severing blades 53-54, and 55-56, is that the former employ straight oblique cutting edges, whereas the latter employ matching V-shaped cutting edges.

FIG. 15 shows a modified form of dispensing device A⁹ which is substantially identical to the previously described dispensing device A¹ except that it is provided with a relatively heavy flat horizontal base-plate 57.

FIG. 16 shows a further modified form of dispensing device A¹⁰ which is substantially identical with the previously described form of dispensing device A⁴ in all respects except that it is provided with a heavy flat horizontal base-plate 58.

It should be understood that changes and modification in the form, construction, arrangement, and combination of the several parts of the mechanism for the delivery by a box, of cotton-wool, sprinkled with disinfectants may be made and substituted for those herein shown and described without departing from the nature and principle of my invention.

What I claim is:

1. Apparatus for dispensing cotton wool comprising an open-topped cotton receptacle having a cover operatively mounted across the top thereof for a dispensing movement from a first position to a second position, a cotton dispensing arm extending into the cotton receptacle and being connected to the cover so that upon movement of the cover said cotton dispensing arm will push cotton out of the receptacle, and a container for disinfectants opera-

tively mounted within said cover, said container having a disinfectant dispensing opening positioned so as to be in overlying relation to the portion of cotton being dispensed so that the disinfectant will flow out of said opening and be deposited on said dispensed portion of cotton as it is being dispensed.

2. Apparatus according to claim 1, characterized by dispensing means operatively connected with the container and actuated by movement of the cover for dispensing a sufficient quantity of disinfectant from the dispensing opening upon the movement of the cover from the first position to the second position.

3. Apparatus according to claim 1, characterized by a box-like construction made in two sections connected by a hinge, one of said sections being the cotton-receptacle and the other being the cover.

4. Apparatus according to claim 3, characterized in that the cover includes a flexible bottle containing a liquid disinfectant.

5. Apparatus according to claim 1, in which the means for dispensing a piece of cotton consists of a lever-arm mounted at one end on the cover so as to be movable therewith, said lever-arm being provided at the other end with a fork-like grasping mechanism.

6. Apparatus according to claim 1, characterized in that the container for the disinfecting liquid is compressible, and is firmly secured within the upper part of the cover for movement therewith, said apparatus also including an upper arm which is rigidly secured to the receptacle and bears against the liquid container so that the container will be compressed as it moves with the cover.

7. Apparatus according to claim 2, characterized in that the container has a spout and the cover has a shelf which supports the container, said shelf having an opening so that when the cover is in a position of non-use, the opening of the liquid container rests on an elastic holder provided with tightly-made fittings, and thus it ensures the closure of the opening of the container.

8. Apparatus according to claim 3, characterized in that the container for the disinfectants can be removed from one side of the cover through a wall attached to the cover by means of a joint.

9. Apparatus according to claim 2, characterized by a box-like construction represented by two parts which move to and away from one another and where one part represents the cotton receptacle and the other the cover, said receptacle and cover being normally biased apart by the force of a spring.

10. Apparatus according to claim 2, characterized in that the container for the disinfectant is provided with a hydraulic output mechanism for dispensing the disinfectant, said mechanism being actuated by the cover of the cotton receptacle.

11. Apparatus according to claim 10, characterized in that the mechanism for dispensing the disinfectant is made in such a manner that the output of disinfectant follows shortly after the output of the cotton-wool.

12. A device for dispensing cotton wool; said device comprising a cotton receptacle, a cover operatively mounted across the top of the cotton receptacle and adapted for a dispensing movement from a first position to a second position, a cotton dispensing arm extending into the cotton receptacle and being connected to said cover, said cotton dispensing arm adapted to engage a portion of cotton wool within the receptacle and present it in a position outside the confines of the cotton receptacle, and a flexible container for disinfectants disposed within said cover between the cover and the cotton receptacle, said container having a spout located in the zone where said cotton dispensing arm presents a portion of cotton wool.

13. A device for dispensing cotton wool; said device comprising an open topped cotton receptacle having an upper extension formed thereon, a cover hingedly mounted across the open top of the cotton receptacle and adapted

for a dispensing movement from a first position to a second position, said cover having a lower extension formed thereon, a cotton dispensing arm extending into the cotton receptacle and being connected to said cover, said cotton dispensing arm adapted to engage a portion of cotton wool within the cotton receptacle and present it in a position outside and above the confines of the cotton receptacle, and a flexible container for disinfectants disposed within said cover between a lower extension of said cover and an upper extension of said cotton receptacle, said container having a spout located in the zone where said cotton dispensing arm presents a portion of cotton wool, said container adapted to be compressed between the upper extension of said cotton receptacle and the lower extension of said cover when said cover is moved from the first to the second position, thereby discharging the disinfectant stored therein onto the portion of cotton presented on said cotton dispensing arm.

14. A device for dispensing cotton wool, said device comprising an open topped cotton receptacle having an upper extension formed thereon, a cover hingedly mounted across the open top of the cotton receptacle and adapted for a dispensing movement from a first position to a second position, said cover having a lower extension formed thereon, cotton dispensing arm extending into the cotton receptacle and being connected to said cover, said cotton dispensing arm adapted to engage a portion of cotton wool within the cotton receptacle and present it in a position outside and above the confines of the cotton receptacle, flexible container for disinfectants disposed within said cover between the lower extension of said cover and the upper extension of said cotton receptacle, said container having a spout located in the zone where said cotton dispensing arm presents a portion of cotton wool, said container adapted to be compressed between the upper extension of said cotton receptacle and the lower extension of said cover when said cover is moved from the first to the second position, thereby discharging the disinfectant stored therein onto the portion of cotton presented on said cotton dispensing arm, and a cross plate rigidly secured to the cotton receptacle, said cross plate adapted to abut against the spout of said cover when said cover is in the first position, thereby forming a seal to prevent the leakage of disinfectant.

15. A device for dispensing cotton wool from a roll of cotton batting, said device comprising an open topped receptacle having an upper extension formed thereon, a mount for a roll of cotton batting provided in said cotton receptacle, a cover hingedly mounted across the open top of the cotton receptacle and adapted for a dispensing movement from a first position to a second position, a cotton dispensing arm extending into the cotton receptacle and being connected to said cover, said cotton dispensing arm adapted to engage a portion of cotton wool within the receptacle and present it in a position outside the confines of the cotton receptacle, and a flexible container for disinfectants disposed within said cover between the cover and the cotton receptacle, said container having a spout located in the zone where said cotton dispensing arm presents a portion of cotton wool, said container adapted to be compressed between the upper extension of said cotton receptacle and the lower extension of said cover when said cover is moved from the first to the second position, thereby discharging the disinfectant stored therein onto the portion of cotton presented on said cotton dispensing arm.

16. A device for dispensing cotton wool, said device comprising an open topped cotton receptacle having an upper extension formed thereon, a cover hingedly mounted across the open top of the cotton receptacle and adapted for a dispensing movement from a first position to a second position said cover having a lower extension

formed thereon, a cotton dispensing arm extending into the cotton receptacle and being connected to said cover, said cotton dispensing arm adapted to engage a portion of cotton wool within the cotton receptacle and present it in a position outside and above the confines of the cotton receptacle, a flexible container for disinfectants disposed within said cover between a lower extension of said cover and an upper extension of said cotton receptacle, said container having a spout located in the zone where said cotton dispensing arm presents a portion of cotton wool, said container adapted to be compressed between the upper extension of said cotton receptacle and the lower extension of said cover when said cover is moved from the first to the second position, thereby discharging the disinfectant stored therein onto the portion of cotton presented on said cotton dispensing arm, and a spring-like means disposed between the upper extension of the cotton receptacle and the upwardly presented surface of said container.

17. A device for dispensing cotton wool, said device comprising cotton receptacle having an upper partition element formed thereon, a cover telescopically mounted over the top of the cotton receptacle and adapted for a dispensing movement from a first position to a second position, a cotton dispensing arm extending into the cotton receptacle and being connected to said cover, said cotton dispensing arm adapted to engage a portion of cotton wool within the receptacle and present it in a position outside the confines of the cotton receptacle, and a flexible container for disinfectants disposed within said cover between the cover and the upper partition element of the cotton receptacle, said container having a spout located in the zone where said cotton dispensing arm presents a portion of cotton wool, said container adapted to be compressed between the cover and said upper partition element when the cover is telescopically depressed over said cotton receptacle, thereby discharging the disinfectant stored therein onto the portion of cotton presented on the cotton dispensing arm.

18. A device for dispensing cotton wool, said device comprising a cotton receptacle having an upper partition element formed thereon, a cover with a sleeve formed therein telescopically mounted across the top of the cotton receptacle and adapted for a dispensing movement from a first position to a second position, a spring-like means operatively mounted in compression between said cover and said upper partition element, a cotton dispensing arm extending into the cotton receptacle and being connected to said cover, said cotton dispensing arm adapted to engage a portion of cotton wool within the receptacle and present it in a position outside the confines of the cotton receptacle, a flexible container for disinfectants disposed within said cover between the cover and the upper partition element of the cotton receptacle, said container having a spout located in the zone where said cotton dispensing arm presents a portion of cotton wool, and a plunger secured at its lower end to the flexible container and having part of its lateral surface disposed within said sleeve.

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