E. M. DOERINGER & A. C. ST. MARIE.

ANTISEPTIC CONTAINER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 23, 1912.

1,081,493. Patented Dec. 16, 1913.

Fig. 1

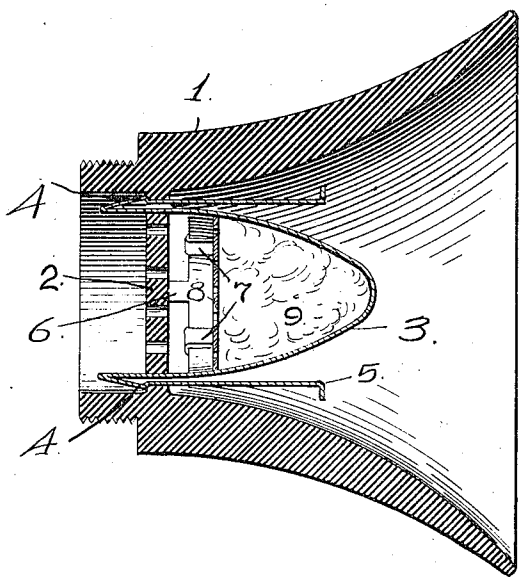


Fig. 5

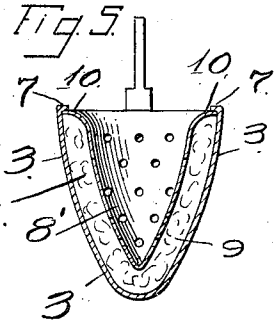


Fig. 2

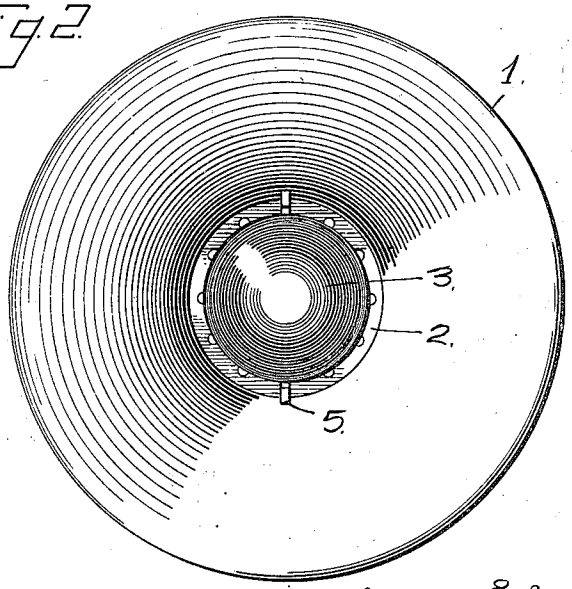


Fig. 3

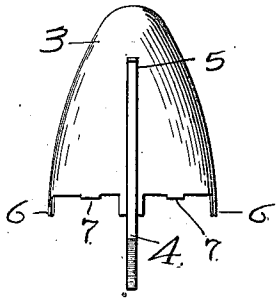
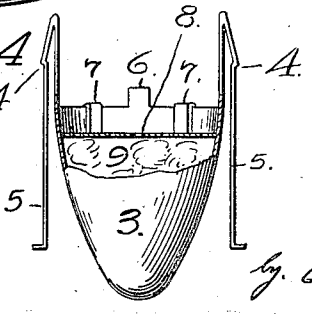


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ANTISEPTIC CONTAINER.

1,081,493. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 16, 1913.

Application filed November 23, 1912. Serial No. 733,177.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD M. DOERINGER, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and AMIE C. ST. MARIE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Antiseptic Containers, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to antiseptic containers to be inserted within the month piece of a telephone transmitter, wherein an absorbent material is saturated with a volatile antiseptic solution for the purpose of destroying germs and odors within the said mouth piece and its objects are, first, to provide means for maintaining an antiseptic within the mouth piece of a telephone transmitter, second, to provide a container that may be readily attached or detached, third, to provide means that will determine the amount of antiseptic solution to be contained in the container, and, fourth, to provide a container that will not interfere with the entrance of the tone vibrations to the mouth piece. We accomplish these several features by means of the device illustrated in the drawings forming a part of this specification in which like numerals of reference refer to similar parts throughout the said specification and drawings.

Figure 1 is a sectional view of a telephone mouth piece with the device therein. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of a telephone mouth piece with the device therein. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the device removed from the mouth piece. Fig. 4 is a broken view of the container showing the position for receiving the antiseptic solution. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of a modified form of the container.

The numeral 1 is used to designate a telephone mouth piece having the usual perforated partition 2 to which is secured the container 3 by means of the shoulders 4 of the spring arms 5, (see Fig. 1 of the drawings). The container 3 is maintained a short distance from the perforated partition 2 by means of the separator lugs 6 which are integral with the body of the container 3. Other integral lugs 7 are bent inwardly for the purpose of securing a perforated plate 8 within the body of the container 3 and some distance from the edge thereof, the purpose of which will hereinafter be more fully described. A suitable absorbent material 9 is held within the body of the container 3 by means of the perforated plate 8. In order to saturate the absorbent material 9 with the volatile antiseptic solution the container 3 is held in an inverted position as shown in Fig. 4 (and 5) of the drawings, and the said solution is poured into the cup shaped portion formed by the perforated plate 8 and the open end of the container body 3. The capacity of this cup portion is equivalent to the capacity of the absorbent material within the body of the container 3. After the antiseptic has been poured into the cup portion of the container 3 it enters the perforations of the plate 8 and is absorbed by the absorbent material 9 within the said container 3. The antiseptic being volatile the fumes thereof will readily permeate the atmosphere within the mouth piece and effectively disinfect the same as well as the mouth piece. In order to assist such permeation the separator lugs 6 are employed to maintain an open space between the open end of the container 3 and the perforated partition 2 of the mouth piece 1.

In the modification disclosed in Fig. 5 of the drawings the perforated plate 8′ is shown to be conoidal, or similar in shape to the body of the container 3, and has an annular flange 10, the periphery of which flange 10 is approximately the same diameter as the internal diameter of the container 3 at that point. The flange 10 is engaged and secured by means of the lugs 7 in the same manner that the said lugs secure and retain the perforated plate 8. The space between the perforated conoidal plate 8′ and the walls of the container 3 is filled with an absorbent material 9. This modified form can be filled with the antiseptic solution by inverting the same as shown in Fig. 5 and pouring the said solution into the hollow portion of the conoidal perforated plate 8′, the capacity of which is equivalent to the capacity of the absorbent material 9 contained between the said perforated plate 8′ and the walls of the container 3.

The container 3 can be readily and easily removed from within the mouth piece 1 by moving the spring arms 5 toward the center of the container 3. This action will release the shoulders 4 from the inner edges of the perforations in the partition 2 so that

the container 3 may be withdrawn therefrom.

The container 3 will in no wise interfere with the entrance of the vocal vibrations to the mouth piece as the shape of the container 3, which is concentric with the internal walls of the mouth piece 1, is adapted to intensify the said vibrations by reason of the convergency which it forms with the said internal walls of the telephone mouth piece.

It is obvious from the foregoing that we have provided means for maintaining a volatile antiseptic within the mouth piece of a telephone transmitter that may be readily and easily attached or detached as well as means that will not interfere with the entrance to the mouth piece of the vocal vibrations. We have also provided means that will determine the amount of the antiseptic solution that will be absorbed by the absorbent material therein.

The details of construction are so susceptible to variation that we do not wish to confine ourselves to the precise construction shown herein but rather to avail ourselves of any modifications that may fall properly within the scope of our invention.

Having thus described our invention what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. An antiseptic container comprising a hollow conoidal body; a perforated plate secured within the base of the hollow conoidal body and adapted to retain an absorbent material therein; and lugs integral with the hollow conoidal body adapted to retain the said body adjacent to the perforated partition of a telephone mouth piece.

2. An antiseptic container comprising a hollow conoidal body having shouldered spring lugs integral therewith and adapted to retain the said hollow conoidal body within and concentric with the mouth piece of a telephone transmitter and adjacent to the perforated partition thereof; a perforated plate secured within the hollow conoidal body; and an absorbent material within the hollow conoidal body adapted to absorb a volatile antiseptic.

3. An antiseptic container comprising a hollow conoidal body having shouldered spring lugs integral therewith and adapted to retain the said hollow conoidal body within and concentric with the mouth piece of a telephone transmitter and adjacent to the perforated partition therein; means for releasing the shouldered spring lugs; a perforated plate secured within the hollow conoidal body; and an absorbent material within the hollow conoidal body adapted to absorb a volatile antiseptic solution.

4. An antiseptic container comprising a hollow conoidal body having shouldered spring lugs integral therewith and adapted to secure the hollow conoidal body within and concentric with the mouth piece of a telephone transmitter and adjacent to the perforated partition therein; means for releasing the shouldered spring lugs; a perforated hollow conoidal body having an annular flange and secured within the hollow conoidal body; lugs integral with the hollow conoidal body and adapted to engage the annular flange of the perforated hollow conoidal body; and an absorbent material in the space between the hollow conoidal and the hollow perforated conoidal body.

In witness whereof we hereunto set our signatures in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWARD M. DOERINGER.
AMIE C. ST. MARIE

Witnesses:
ARTHUR L. WHITE,
JAMES MCCUE.