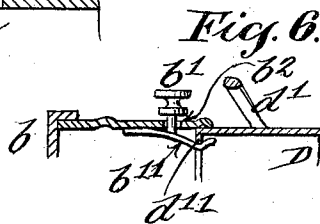
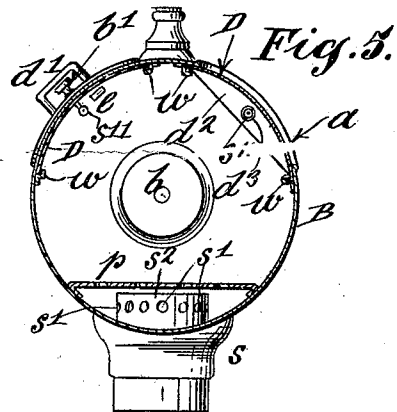
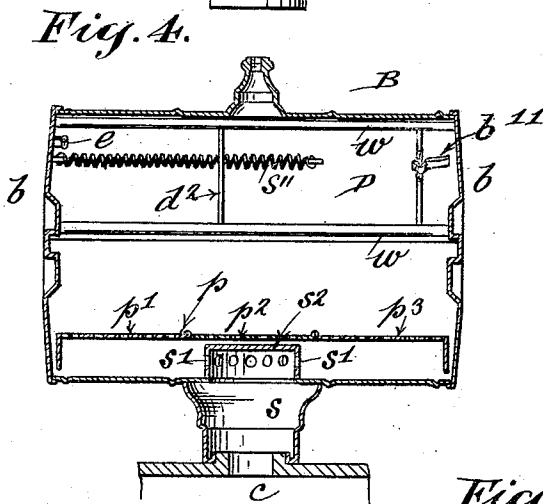
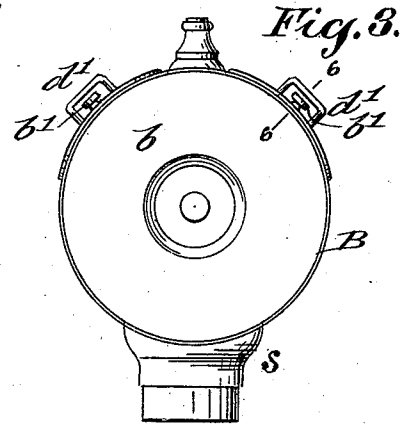
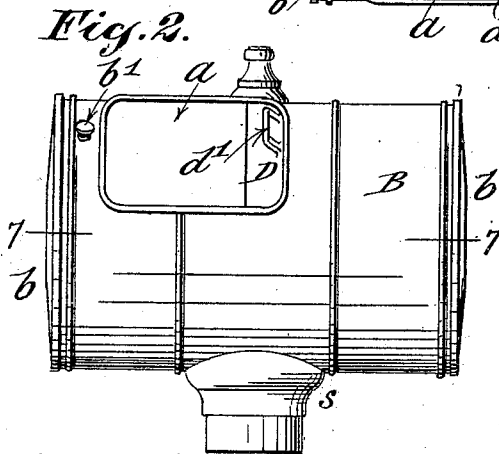
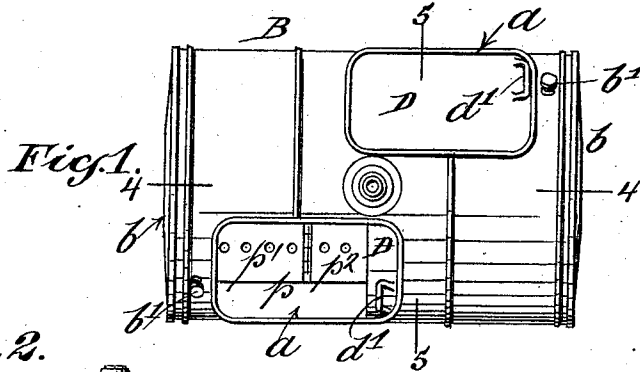


E. KRONMAN.
STERILIZING APPARATUS.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 6, 1909.

934,190.

Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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Fig. 7.

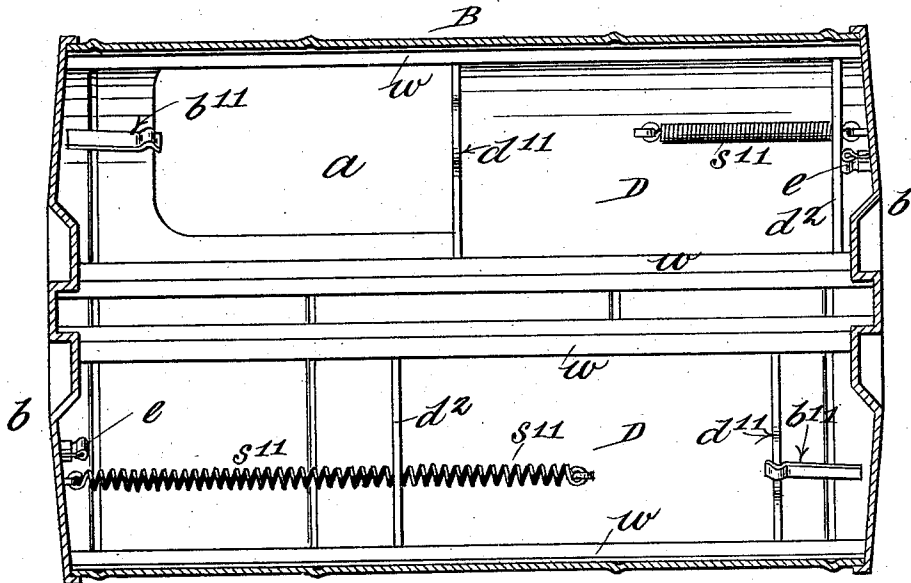


Fig. 8.

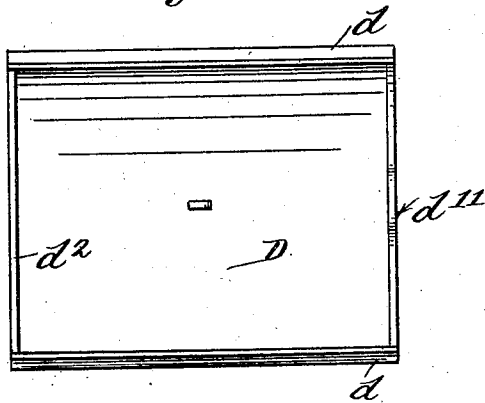


Fig. 9.

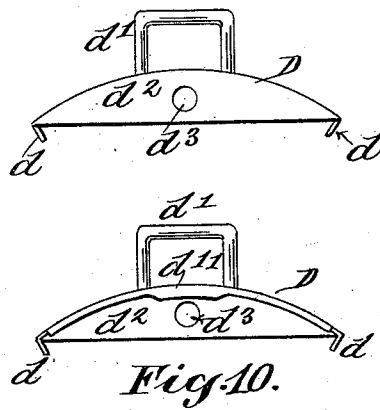


Fig. 10.

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STERILIZING APPARATUS.

934,190.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

Application filed July 6, 1909. Serial No. 506,000.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD KRONMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sterilizing Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

My improvements relate to the class of sterilizing chambers or receptacles set forth in Letters Patent No. 883,463 issued to me March 31st. 1908, and used by barbers, dentists, physicians and others for the purpose of subjecting articles to high temperatures, vapors, disinfectants &c.,—the object of the present invention being to afford a simple compact structure in which practically all the internal space is available for articles to be treated, and to which access may be quickly and conveniently had from either side without impairing the support of the contents of the receptacle.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed specifically.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, is a top view of my improved sterilizing chamber, one door being open and the other closed; Fig. 2, a side elevation thereof, the door on this side being open; Fig. 3, an end elevation; Fig. 4, a central vertical longitudinal section upon plane of line 4—4—Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a transverse section upon plane of line 5—5—Fig. 1; Fig. 6, is a sectional detail upon an enlarged scale, taken upon plane of line 6—6—Fig. 3; Fig. 7, is a longitudinal section upon an enlarged scale taken upon plane of line 7—7—Fig. 2, looking upward; Fig. 8, is an inner elevation of one of the doors; Fig. 9, an end elevation thereof; Fig. 10, an elevation of the front end of a door.

My improved form of receptacle consists of a cylindrical body B, closed at either extremity by sealed heads *b*, *b*. Its under side is formed with a socket *s*, for the reception of the tubular connection *c*, through which the steam, vapor, heat, disinfectant medium or the like may be introduced into the interior of the receptacle through the holes *s'*, *s'*, in the hood *s*², above the socket *s*. The perforated plate or tray *p*, the longitudinal edges of which rest against the cylindrical sides of the receptacle, have dependent segmental shaped end flanges which tend to confine the steam, vapor or other medium of treatment, and force the latter up through

the holes in the plate *p* to the material or articles above the tray. For convenience of insertion into or removal from position the tray *p*, is preferably made in three sections *p'*, *p*², *p*³, hinged together and folding one upon the other when desired.

Although in reality the cylindrical body B, constitutes but one common chamber, the bottom of which is occupied by the perforated tray *p*, I so arrange the inlet apertures *a*, *a*, as to render the receptacle practically duplex in character. That is to say the inlet apertures *a*, *a*, are not only arranged on opposite sides of the vertical plane of the longitudinal axis of the receptacle, but they are relatively speaking at opposite ends thereof. They are also above the horizontal plane of its central longitudinal axis, and extend up nearly to the vertical plane of said central longitudinal axis. Hence each aperture *a*, is opposed on the opposite side of the receptacle and above the central horizontal plane (as well as below said plane) by a continuous surface or support for articles or material placed within that end of the receptacle B, and as the lower edge of the aperture is above said central horizontal plane, ample support is afforded for the contents of the receptacle, and there is no danger of the contents thereof falling out accidentally when either door D, is opened. *d*, *d*, are intumed flanges on the longitudinal edges of the doors, for engagement with the longitudinal ways *w*, *w*, hereinbefore mentioned. The length of the apertures *a*, *a*, is substantially equal to one half the length of the cylindrical receptacle B; and they are closed by horizontally sliding doors of slightly greater length, resting in horizontal longitudinal ways *w*, *w*, consisting of intumed flanges on the arched upper inner surface of the receptacle. The outer edge of each of these doors D, is formed with an intumed lip or flange *d''*, which engages with a spring latch *b''*, situated upon the inner side of the opposed edge of the aperture. This latch *b''*, may be depressed to release the lip *d''*, by a thumb bearing *b'*, extending through a hole *b*², in the receptacle. When thus released by the depression of the spring latch *b''*, the door is forced backward by a retractile spring *s''*, which is secured at one end to the inner side of the cover and at the other to any suitable portion of the cylinder. Thus the door opens quickly and automatically to the full extent of travel when the latch *b''*,

is depressed, the springs s'' , retracting the door until the rear flange d^2 , of the door comes in contact with the elastic buffer or stop e , affixed to the rear portion of the receptacle. This stop e , is preferably provided with an elastic resilient cushion which receives and deadens the impact of the door when the latter is pulled back and open by the retractile spring s'' , thereby preventing shock and noise. The door D , is provided with an external handle d' , by means of which it may be drawn forward against the resistance of the spring s'' , and forced into engagement with the spring latch b'' , which yields before the lip d'' , and then snaps over the same to secure the door in its closed position. The rear flange d^2 , of the door is formed with an opening d^3 , for the accommodation of the spring s'' .

The above description applies to both the doors D , and their connections, the parts being duplicated on either side of the axial center and above the horizontal plane thereof. This will be seen by reference more particularly to Fig. 7, in which the relative position and arrangement of parts in the inner upper half of the cylinder is clearly shown. I thus attain practically a duplex sterilizing receptacle of maximum capacity for a given size and diameter,—the chamber being accessible from either side, and the contents, even when the receptacle is full, being amply supported even if both doors are open at the same time, since each door aperture a , is backed by and opposed to a continuous internal surface of cylindrical form extending from one horizontal edge of the aperture to the other, so that the contents of both ends of the receptacle are positively supported and inclosed by a continuous internal surface of more than three fourths the circumference of the cylinder, exclusive of the door spaces. Furthermore the arrangement is neat and compact, and the automatic retraction of the door is not attended by noise or objectional jar.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,

1. A receptacle of the character described, comprising a cylindrical body formed with closed and sealed ends, said cylindrical body being also formed with a longitudinal aper-

ture near each extremity, said apertures being situated on opposite sides of the vertical axial plane of the cylinder and above its horizontal axial plane, in combination with internally arranged and supported horizontally sliding doors for closing said apertures.

2. A receptacle of the character described, comprising a cylindrical body with closed ends and formed with a door aperture near each extremity, said apertures being on opposite sides of the vertical axial plane of the cylinder and above its horizontal axial plane, in combination with internally arranged and supported sliding doors for closing said openings, retractile springs arranged to draw the doors open, and releasable means for holding the doors closed against the resistance of said retractile springs.

3. A receptacle of the character described, comprising a cylindrical body with closed ends and formed with a door aperture near each extremity, said apertures being on opposite sides of the vertical axial plane of the cylinder and above its horizontal axial plane, in combination with internally arranged and supported sliding doors for closing said openings, retractile springs arranged to draw the doors open, and spring catches arranged to maintain the doors in their closed positions against the resistance of said retractile springs.

4. A receptacle of the character described, comprising a cylindrical body with closed ends and formed with a door aperture near each extremity, said apertures being on opposite sides of the vertical axial plane of the cylinder and above its horizontal axial plane, in combination with internally arranged and supported sliding doors for closing said openings, retractile springs arranged to draw the doors open, elastic resilient stops arranged to receive the impact of the doors when opened by said springs, and releasable means for holding the doors closed against the resistance of said springs.

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