Jan. 30, 1951 W. L. MORRISON 2,539,696

DEVICE FOR EVAPORATING DISINFECTANTS

Filed June 25, 1949

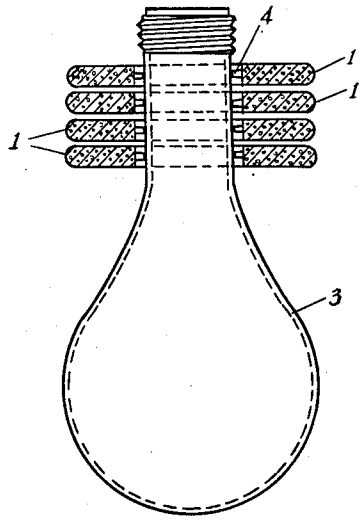


Fig. 1

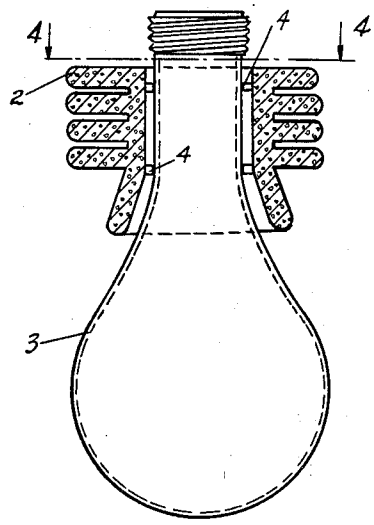


Fig. 2

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Patented Jan. 30, 1951 2,539,696

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,539,696

DEVICE FOR EVAPORATING DISINFECTANTS

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Application June 25, 1949, Serial No. 101,453

2 Claims. (Cl. 21—120)

1

My invention relates to an improvement in the method of purifying the air in a room and has for one object to provide a means of evaporating disinfectants.

Another object is to provide a simple means of producing evaporation.

Another object is to provide a means of evaporating disinfectants that can be attached to any convenient electric light bulb and screwed into a socket supplied with electric current.

Other objects will appear from time to time in the course of the specification and claims.

I illustrate my invention more or less diagrammatically in the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a section through porous ceramic discs that are shown around the neck of an electric light bulb;

Figure 2 is a section through a variant shape of porous ceramic disc shown around the neck of an electric light bulb.

Like parts are indicated by like symbols throughout the specification and drawings.

Triethylene glycol is a widely-used means of disinfecting a room or removing odors from a room. There are various means of dispersing the triethylene glycol into the air but my invention provides a simpler method than any heretofore used.

I utilize the heat from an electric light bulb to cause a hastening of the evaporation of the triethylene glycol and the like.

There are various ways that the triethylene glycol can be handled. In Figures 1 and 2, I use porous ceramic shapes 1 and 2 which fit around the neck of an electric light bulb 3. To space the porous ceramic discs 1 away from the bulb 3, there are small tabs 4. These tabs 4 hold the porous ceramic discs away from the bulb 3, so as to allow the air space between the bulb and the disc. This air space becomes warm and by convection transmits the heat from the bulb 3 to the porous ceramic disc 1. The disc 1 is saturated with triethylene glycol and as the heat is transmitted to it, the triethylene glycol evaporates, thus causing the air in the room to contain triethylene glycol in suspension.

In Figures 1 and 2, where I use a porous ceramic disc, the discs are previously packed in a container filled with triethylene glycol so that, when a disc is removed from its container, it is saturated with the liquid. The container is not illustrated, as it forms no part of my invention.

The use and operation of my invention are as follows:

By diffusing triethylene glycol throughout a

2

room, the air can be purified and any odors removed. My invention makes it possible to do this easily in any room where there is an electric light bulb. These discs or containers can be slipped around the neck of an electric light bulb and then the bulb is screwed into a socket and turned on. In a very short time, the bulb becomes quite warm and the heat from it is transmitted to the containers or discs. As the triethylene glycol in the containers or saturated in the discs becomes heated, it hastens the evaporation into the room. The triethylene glycol suspended in the air disinfects the air and also removes odors in the air.

I claim:

1. In combination, an electric light bulb, a plurality of parallel porous liquid absorbing diffuser plates, non-porous spacing means adapted to position said plates about the neck of the light bulb and maintain them out of contact with the bulb, means for spacing the plates and holding them in parallelism with the plates side by side and lying in planes generally perpendicular to the axis of the light bulb.

2. In combination, an electric light bulb, a plurality of parallel porous liquid absorbing diffuser plates, non-porous spacing means adapted to position said plates about the neck of the light bulb and maintain them out of contact with the bulb, means for spacing the plates and holding them in parallelism with the plates side by side and lying in planes generally perpendicular to the axis of the light bulb, the spacing means comprising a porous liquid absorbent cylinder integral with the plates and terminating in a downwardly extending, outwardly expanded skirt inclined with respect to the plates.

WILLARD L. MORRISON.

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