

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. T. KINGZETT.
VAPORIZER.

No. 462,714.

Patented Nov. 10, 1891.

Fig. 1.

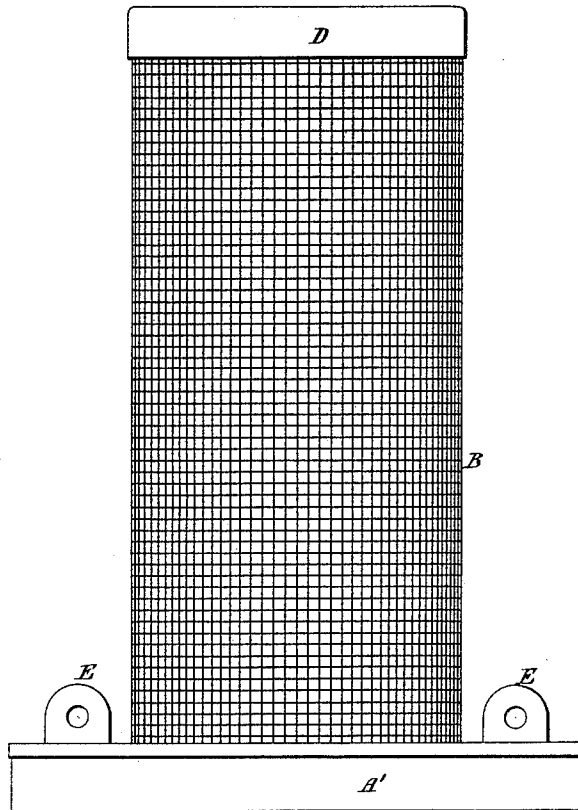
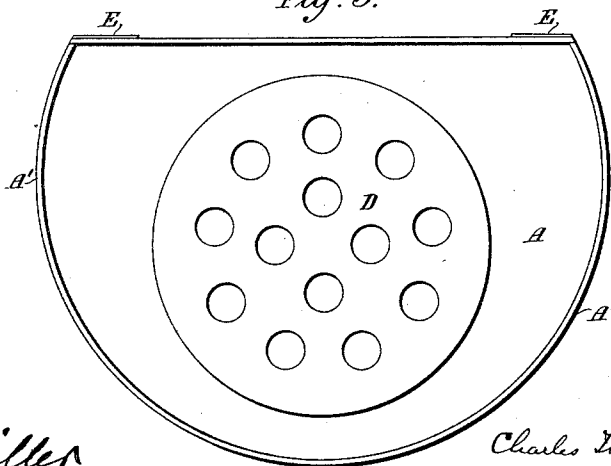


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
B. W. Miller.
Baltus D. Long.

Inventor.
Charles Thomas Kingzett.
By his Atty.
Baldron, Dandron & Wright.

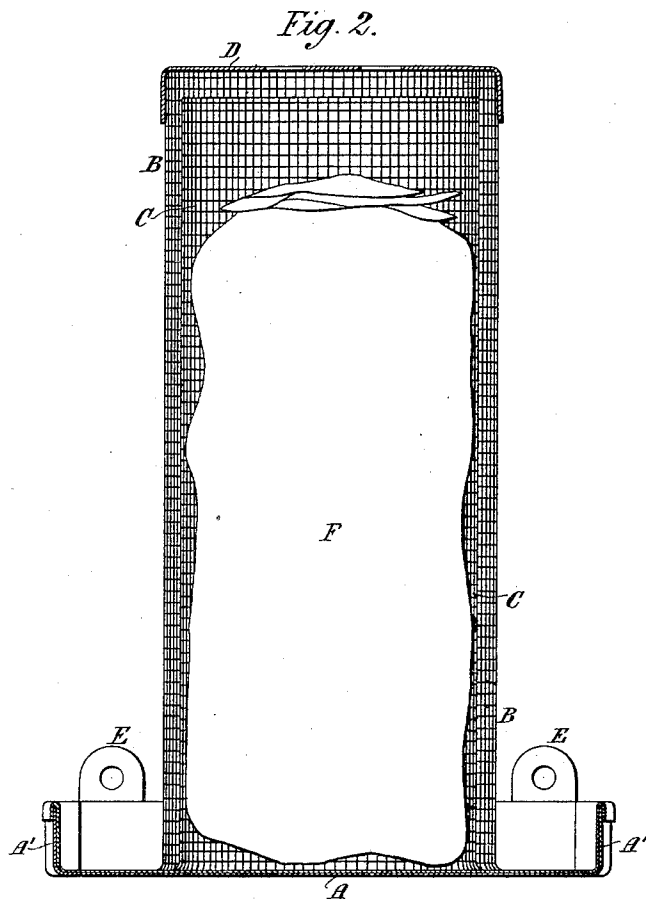
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES THOMAS KINGZETT, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN AND CONTINENTAL SANITAS COMPANY, LIMITED, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

VAPORIZER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 462,714, dated November 10, 1891.

Application filed May 12, 1891. Serial No. 392,529. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES THOMAS KINGZETT, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at 96 Amherst Park, Stamford Hill, London, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vaporizers, of which the following is a specification.

According to this invention I use an absorbent material—such as sawdust, flour, kieselguhr, magnesia, sand, chalk, cotton-wool, cotton waste, &c.—for soaking up a large quantity of a perfume or volatile disinfecting or purifying agent, such as “sanitas oil,” and I inclose the same in an improved envelope constructed so that the volatile emanations may have free access into the surrounding air. I form the envelope of two cylinders of wire-gauze, employing the one inside the other, there being an annular space between the two, so that if any of the sanitas oil or other volatile agent should by any chance condense on, or otherwise obtain access to, the outside surface of the inner envelope it cannot come into contact with the outer envelope, which is thus preserved clean and free from stickiness. The absorbent material impregnated with the active agent may be placed loose in the inner envelope, or it may preferably be first incased in a bag of muslin, gauze, or other suitable material, and the bag be then placed in the envelope or cage of wire-gauze or other suitably-perforated material. The cage thus prepared may be soldered or otherwise attached at one end to a stand or tray having a handle or flange, so that it may be placed upon tables, &c., or the apparatus may be fitted with eyes or other attachments, by means of which it may be affixed to the doors or walls of rooms, &c. The cage may be open at the upper end or be fitted with a perforated lid. It is obvious that the shape or form, as also the material of the apparatus, may be considerably varied, and I give drawings of one convenient form with a description of its several parts.

Figure 1 is an elevation, Fig. 2 a vertical section, and Fig. 3 a plan, of the apparatus.

A is the flat tray or base; A', a flange around the edge of the tray, which serves as a handle; B, an upright cylinder of wire-gauze secured at its lower end to the tray; C, a shorter inner cylinder of wire-gauze, also secured to the tray; D, a perforated lid covering the top of the outer cylinder B.

E E are eyes by which the apparatus may be affixed to a door or wall.

F is a bag of muslin or other open-work fabric, containing absorbent material impregnated with the perfume or purifying agent.

If sawdust be employed as the absorbent material, it can be caused to take up or absorb so much sanitas oil—viz., more than its own weight—that it will remain effective for many months; but in order to renew the efficiency, when desired or necessary, the lid on the top of the cage may be temporarily removed and a further quantity of sanitas oil be introduced into the absorbent material by means of a syringe or pipette or otherwise.

It is obvious that any perfume or any chemical agent that is compatible with the absorbent material may be used in the way I have described; but for purifying the air I prefer to employ sanitas oil, because it is sufficiently volatile, and its vapor in contact with hygroscopic moisture gives rise to the formation of peroxide of hydrogen, (a very active oxidizing agent,) at the same time that the air is rendered aseptic.

The apparatus may be used to advantage not only in dwelling-rooms, lavatories, closets, cellars, hospitals, and sick-rooms, but also for the treatment of asthma and those lung and throat affections in which advantage is known to be conferred by a so-called “pine treatment.” Sanitas oil represents the active principles which are generated naturally in a pine forest, and by placing such an apparatus as I have described in a room the air is kept charged with the same volatile principles.

What I claim is—

The combination of the wire-gauze cylinder B, perforated from top to bottom, the wire-gauze cylinder C, perforated from top to bot-

tom, arranged within the cylinder B and out of contact therewith, absorbent material saturated with a volatile purifying agent contained in a bag removable bodily from the
5 inner cylinder, a lid covering both cylinders, and a flat base A, extending laterally from the lower edge of the cylinders and having

the upwardly-projecting flange A' rising up around the lower end of the outer cylinder.

CHARLES THOMAS KINGZETT.

Witnesses:

EDMUND S. SUEWIN,
HUGH HUGHES.