

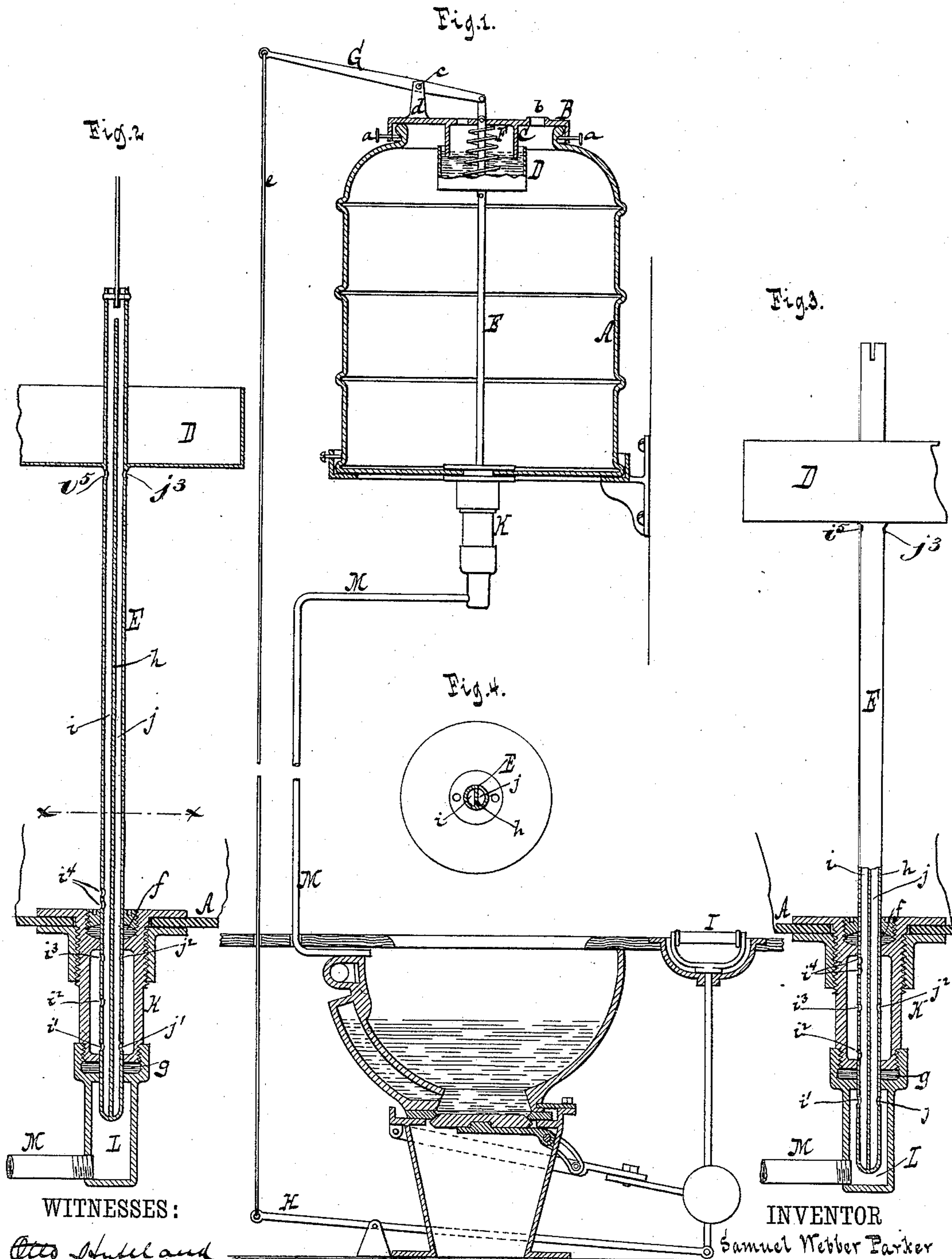
(No Model.)

S. W. PARKER & H. BLACKMAN.

DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

No. 306,421.

Patented Oct. 14, 1884.



WITNESSES:

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SAMUEL WEBBER PARKER AND HENRY BLACKMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,421, dated October 14, 1884.

Application filed November 13, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SAMUEL W. PARKER and HENRY BLACKMAN, citizens of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Disinfecting Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a certain improvement on that class of disinfecting apparatus which we have described in Letters Patent No. 272,758, granted to us February 20, 1883, the object of such improvement being to insure a uniform supply of liquid to the pan, bowl, basin, or sink to which the disinfecting apparatus is attached.

The precise nature of our present improvement is pointed out in the following specification, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a section of our disinfecting apparatus as applied to a water-closet. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the measuring devices when in position to fill the measuring-chamber, on a larger scale than the previous figure. Fig. 3 is a similar section when the measuring-chamber discharges. Fig. 4 is a transverse section in the plane xx , Fig. 2.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts. In these drawings, the letter A designates a vessel which contains the disinfecting-liquid. This vessel is, by preference, made of glass, so that the level of the liquid contained therein can be observed at all times; but it may also be made of sheet metal and provided with a strip of glass inserted into its side for the purpose of observing the level of the liquid. Said vessel is provided with a cover, B, which is fastened in position by set-screws a , or by any other suitable means, and which is provided with an opening, b , for introducing the disinfecting-liquid into the vessel A.

On the inner surface of the bottom B is formed a circular flange, C, which extends down into a cup, D, mounted on a tubular rod, E. A spring, F, has a tendency to force the cup D downward. These parts are substantially the same as those described in our above-named patent, and they require no further description in this present application. The rod E extends up through the cover B,

and it is connected to a lever, G, which has its fulcrum on a pivot, c , mounted in a standard, d , which rises from the cover.

From the outer end of the lever G extends a rod, e , to a lever, H, which, in the example shown in the drawings, connects to the handle I of the water-closet. The lever G may, however, be actuated by any suitable means. For instance, a cord may be substituted for the rod e , and such cord may be pulled by hand; or the rod e may be connected to a door, so that the lever G is actuated whenever the door is opened.

In the bottom of the vessel A is secured the measuring-chamber K, which is provided with a stuffing-box, f , at the top, and with a stuffing-box, g , at the bottom, and to the lower part of which is secured a discharge-chamber, L, from which extends a pipe, M, to the bowl, pan, basin, or sink which is to be disinfected. The tubular rod E extends through the measuring-chamber K and into the discharge-chamber L, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and it is provided with a partition, h , which divides its interior into a liquid-channel, i , and an air-channel, j . The liquid-channel i is provided with a series of openings, $i^1 i^2 i^3 i^4 i^5$, and the air-channel is provided with a series of openings, $j^1 j^2 j^3$. When the outer end of the lever G is depressed, the tubular rod E is raised to the position shown in Fig. 2, the openings i^4 of the liquid-channel i are carried above the bottom of the vessel A, and the openings $i^1 i^2 i^3$ of the liquid-channel i , as well as the openings $j^1 j^2$ of the air-channel j , are brought into the interior of the measuring-chamber K. The disinfecting-liquid from the vessel A descends through the openings i^4 , liquid-channel i , and openings $i^1 i^2 i^3$ into the measuring-chamber, while at the same time the air is free to escape from said measuring-chamber through the openings $j^1 j^2$ and the air-channel j . By this arrangement we are enabled to fill the measuring-chamber clear up in a very short time, and when the lever G is permitted to follow the action of the spring F, the tubular rod E is carried down to the position shown in Fig. 3, and the liquid contained in the measuring-chamber is free to flow through the openings $i^1 i^2 i^3 i^4$ into the discharge-chamber L, and thence through the pipe M into the

bowl, pan, basin, or sink which is to be dis-
infected.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure
by Letters Patent, is—

5 The combination, substantially as hereinbe-
fore described, of the vessel A, the measuring-
chamber K, secured to the bottom of said ves-
sel, the discharge-chamber L, connected to the
measuring-chamber, the tubular rod E, hav-
ic ing the partition *h*, forming in the interior of
said rod the liquid-channel *i* and the air-chan-

nel *j*, and having the openings leading into
these two channels, and the lever G for actu-
ating the tubular rod E.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set 15
our hands and seals in the presence of two sub-
scribing witnesses.

SAMUEL WEBBER PARKER. [L. S.]
HENRY BLACKMAN. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,
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