(No Model.)

F. S. COON.

DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

No. 492,662. Patented Feb. 28, 1893.

Fig. 1.

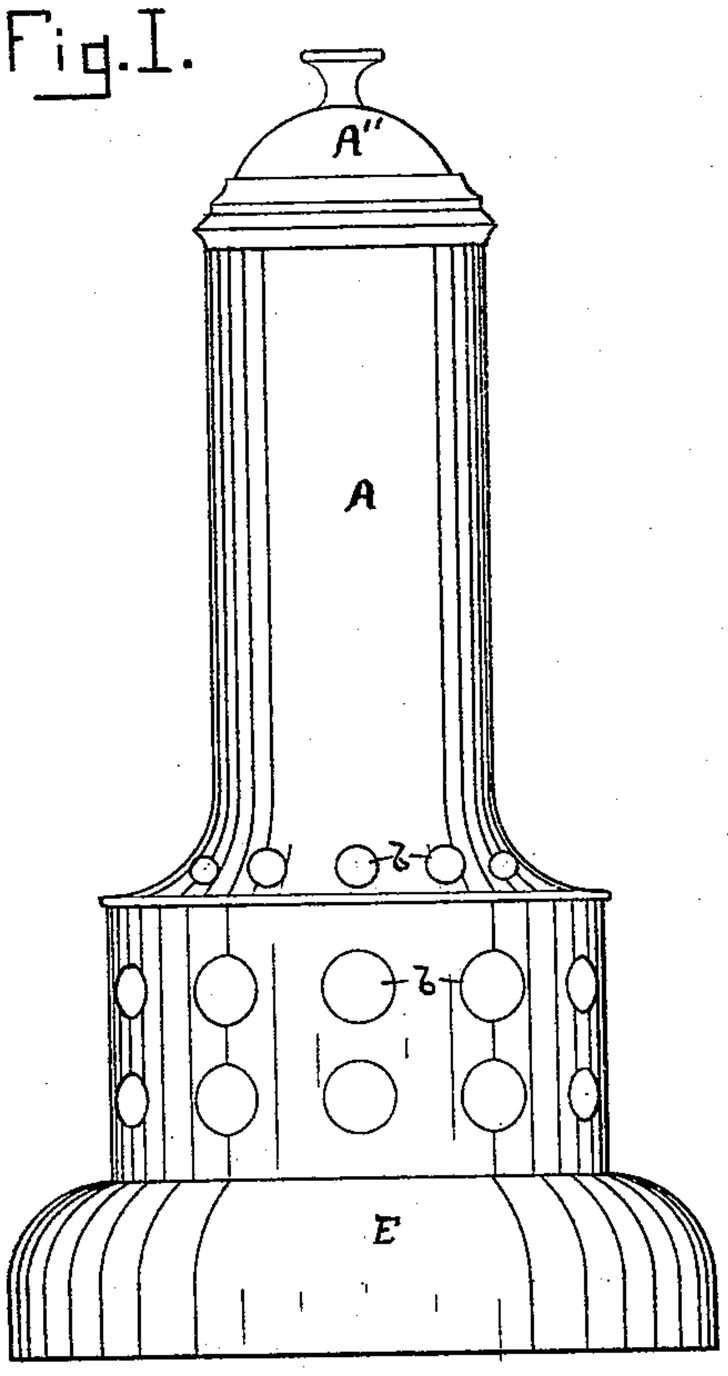
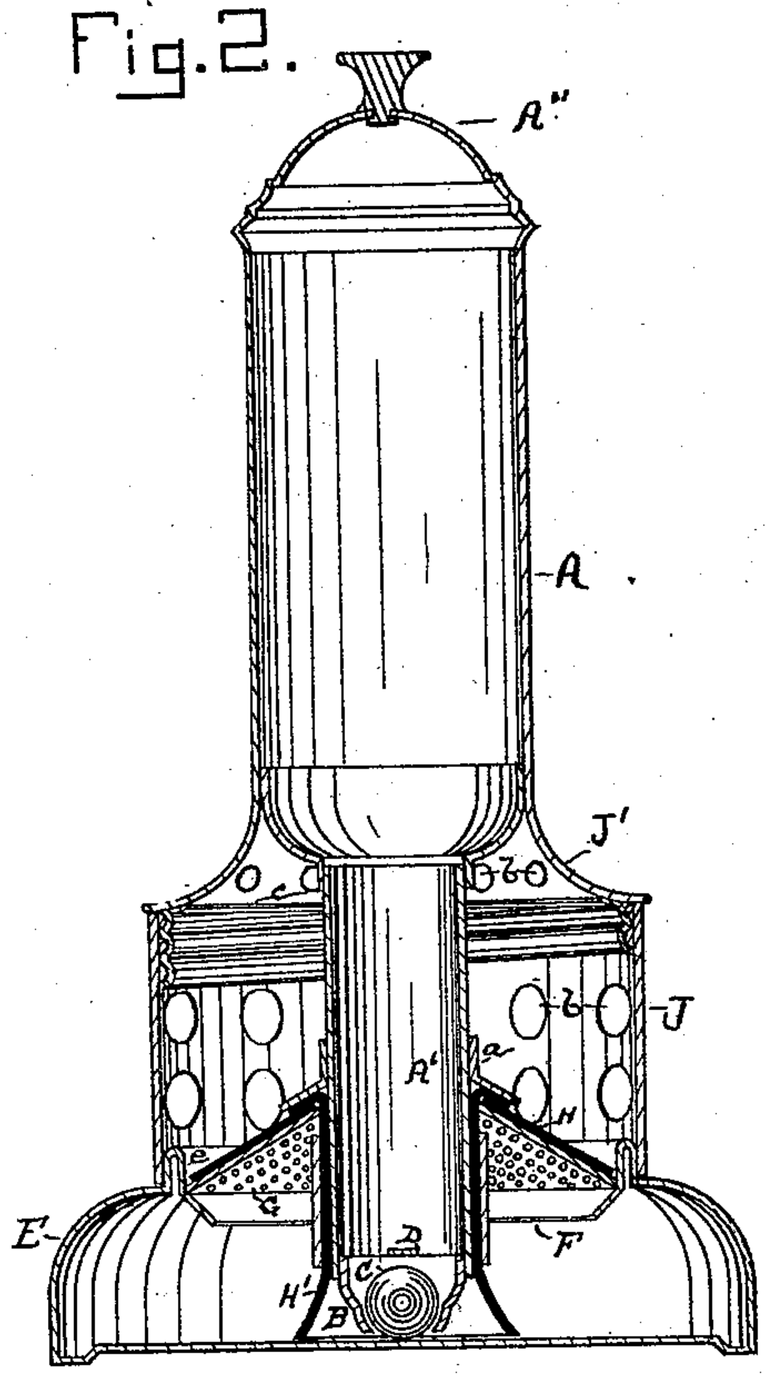


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK S. COON, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, ASSIGNOR TO ALPHONSE BOURLIER AND EMILE BOURLIER, OF SAME PLACE.

DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 492,662, dated February 28, 1893.

Application filed June 8, 1892. Serial No. 436,003. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK S. COON, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, in the State of Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Disinfecting Apparatus, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in disinfecting apparatus, in which a suitable disinfecting liquid is placed, and from which it is dispelled for disinfecting purposes, and consists in certain new and useful improvements therein, all as hereinafter more fully set forth and particularly specified in the claims.

In the annexed drawings similar letters of reference denote corresponding parts in both views, in which

Figure 1 is an elevation of the device showing its general external appearance, and Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same.

Referring to the drawings —A— is a suitable liquid receptacle, terminating at its lower end in a contracted section —A'—, and at its upper end in any suitable ornamental top —A''—.

—B— is a valve seat in which is held a globe valve resting normally on its seat at the bottom of the section —A'—, but pressed upwardly in its seat by contact with the lower portion thereof coming into contact with the bottom of the supplemental liquid cup —E— so as to permit the escape of a small quantity of the liquid in the receptacle —A—A'— into said cup —E—. Rising from the cup —E— to a suitable height is a section of perforated metal which is provided with a screw thread at its upper end which screw-thread engages with a corresponding screw-thread —*c*— on an outwardly projecting portion of the supporting flange of the liquid receptacle —A— so as to connect the two and support the liquid receptacle at a proper elevation above the cup —E—.

The perforated metallic portion —J—, and the projecting flange —J'— of the liquid receptacle are each provided with a sufficient number of openings *b* of any style and number to provide a free circulation of air through the same.

Either formed integrally with the cup —E— or properly secured thereto is a downwardly extending deflecting plate —F—, and between the depending deflecting plate —F— and the body of the cup —E— is a raised portion— which, with the deflecting plate is adapted to prevent sloppage of the liquid which may rest in the cup —E— from said cup in the jarring incident to using the apparatus on rail-road coaches, where it is designed particularly to be used. Resting on the flange formed by the deflecting plate —F— is a piece of felt or suitable material, which may rest directly on said deflecting plate, or be supported thereon by means of a similar piece of metal both being frustum shaped and resting on said deflecting plate at their bases.

Where the felt is of light material it is essential that the perforated frustum of metal be used but when a heavier quality of felt is used the metal is not essential to the success of the combination, and may be dispensed with entirely.

In the drawings I have shown a supplemental wick —H'— depending from the section —A'— into the cup —E— so as to draw the liquid therein by capillary attraction to the piece —H— of felt supported by the deflecting flange —F— so that the said piece —H— will at all times be properly moistened by the liquid in the cup —E—, but it will be found that in practice, the wick —H'— will be unnecessary on rail-road coaches, as the constant vibration incident to travel will be sufficient to throw the liquid in the cup —E— high enough to wet the felt —H—, and where the device is used solely on rail-roads the supplemental wick —H'— may be dispensed with entirely with equally good results.

As the apparatus is designed for general use I prefer to show the supplemental wick —H'— held in place on the section —A—, and it will be apparent that more than one frustum shaped piece —H— may be used if desired so as to provide more dispelling surface for the disinfectant drawn thereto by said supplemental wick, and if desired the wick may rise higher on the stem —A'— and be surrounded by two or more said pieces H supported by suitable flanges as —*a*— shown on the section —A'—, though in such cases they

must be placed above said flanges instead of below as shown and the supplemental wick —H'— will have to extend higher.

As at present constructed the flange —*a*— is designed to force the piece —H— down to contact with the deflecting flange —F— so as to positively prevent any escape of fluid when the device is tilted from a perpendicular, as is liable to be the case on rail-roads.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a disinfecting-apparatus, a liquid receptacle a deflecting shoulder projecting centrally there in a perforated metallic frustum shaped wick support resting on said shoulder, a wick of felt above said metallic support, a central opening through both said wick and its support, and a supplemental wick projecting downwardly therefrom into the liquid cup adapted to draw the liquid by capillary attraction to said upper wick, all combined substantially as specified.

2. In a disinfecting-apparatus, a liquid reservoir, terminating in a contracted lower section, a valve and valve seat therein, a liquid cup surrounding the lower portion of said contracted section, a deflecting flange at the upper side of said cup, a frustum shaped wick held by said deflecting flange, and a perforated cage surrounding said wick and rising to a convenient height above the same to support the liquid reservoir, all combined substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of June, 1892.

FRANK S. COON.

Witnesses:
FREDERICK H. GIBBS,
REID CAMERON.