

No. 615,357.

Patented Dec. 6, 1898.

C. JOHNSON & W. P. GUILFOYLE.
TOOTH BRUSH HOLDER.

(Application filed May 13, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

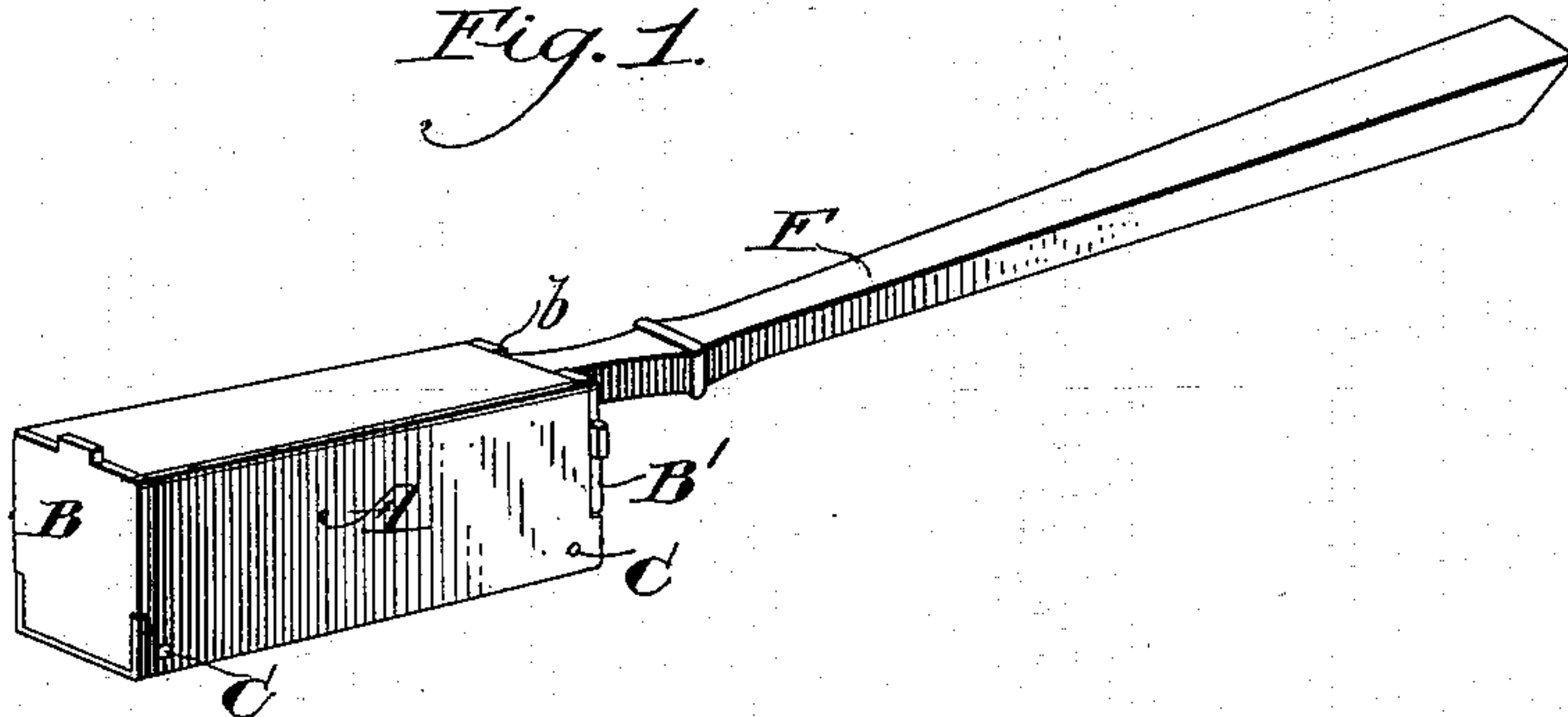


Fig. 2.

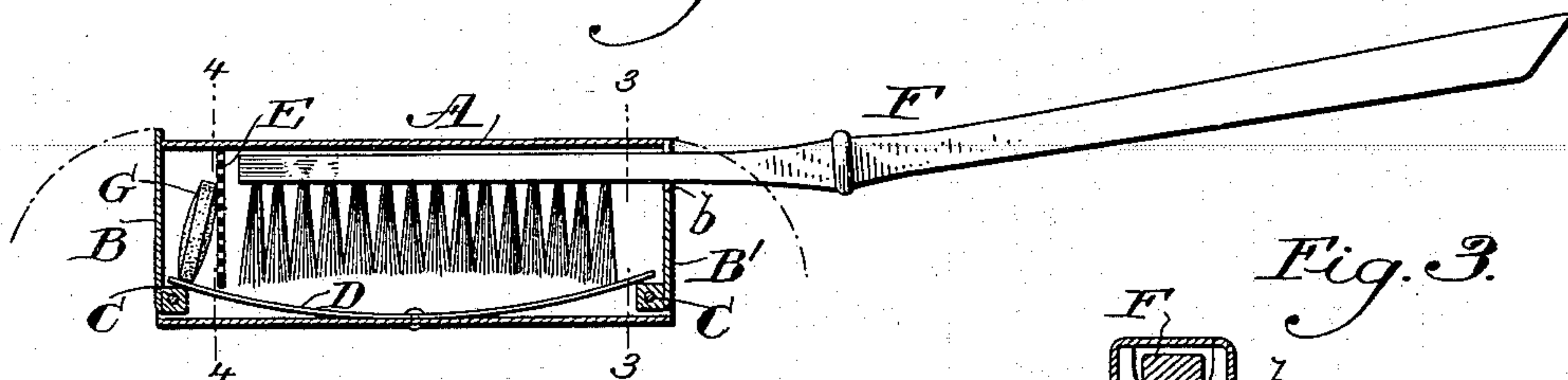


Fig. 3.

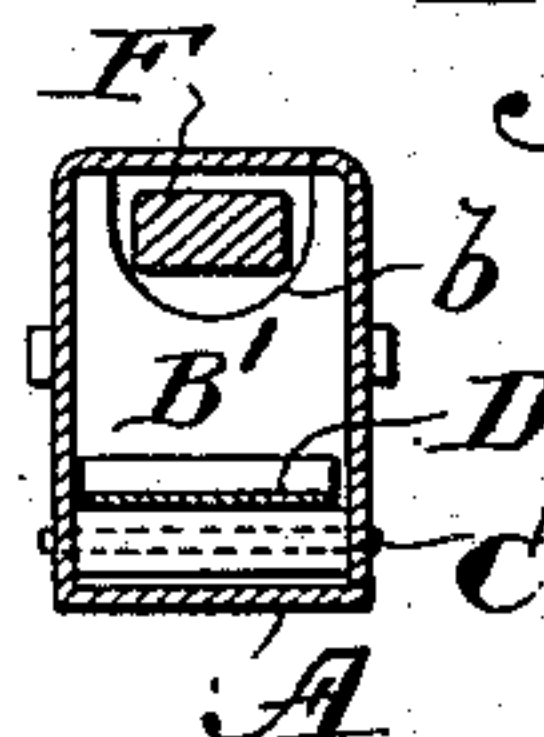


Fig. 4.

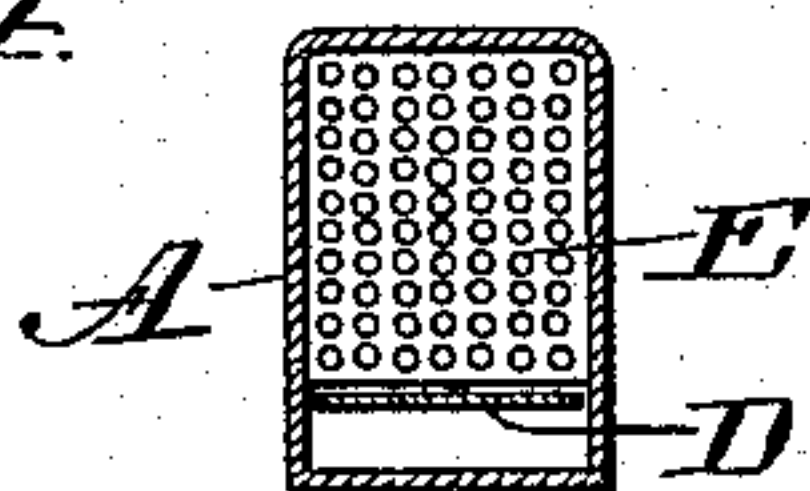


Fig. 5.

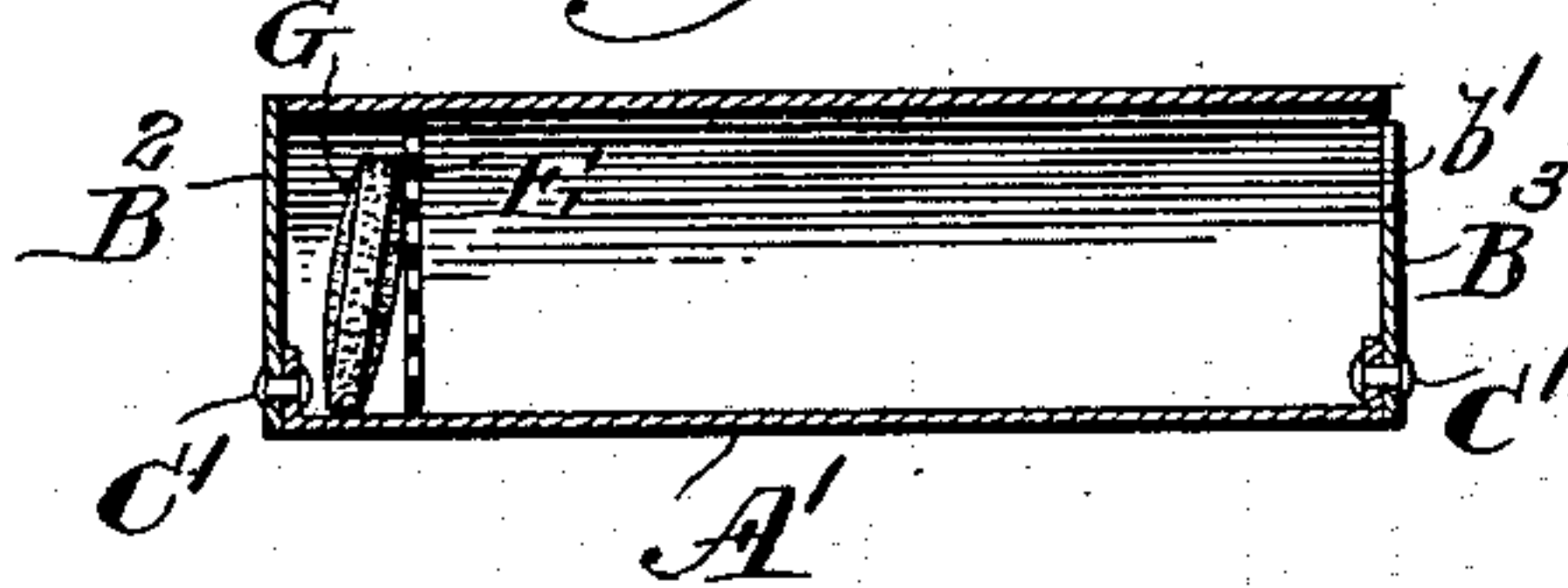


Fig. 6.

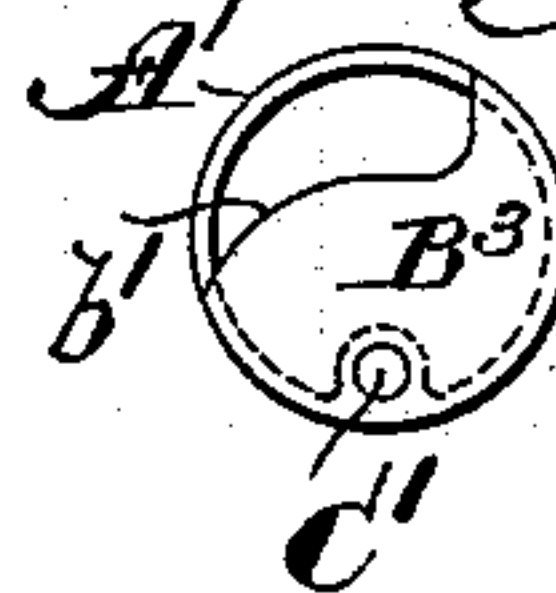
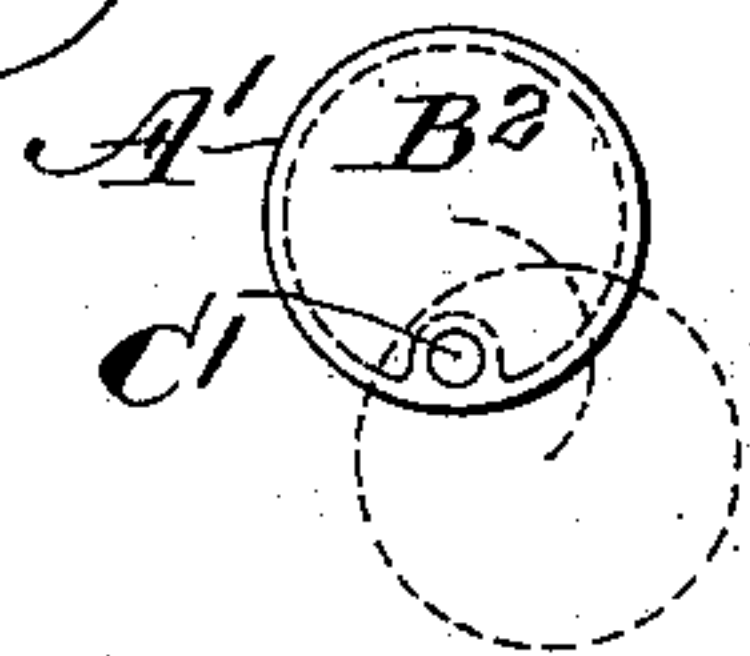


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.

W. H. H. H.
Walter R. H. H.

Inventors:

Chet Johnson
and
William P. Guilfoyle
by
Henry D. H.
their Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHET JOHNSON AND WILLIAM P. GUILFOYLE, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

TOOTH-BRUSH HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 615,357, dated December 6, 1898.

Application filed May 13, 1898. Serial No. 680,568. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHET JOHNSON and WILLIAM P. GUILFOYLE, citizens of the United States, and residents of Binghamton, county of Broome, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tooth-Brush Holders, of which the following is a true description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part thereof.

The chief object of our invention is to so construct a holder or receptacle for tooth-brushes that it will have a prophylactic value by reason of containing a volatile germicide or equivalent antiseptic or disinfecting medicament. Another object is to so construct said holder or receptacle that the brush and antiseptic may not come in contact with each other, but, being separated, preferably by a perforated partition, may be so closely associated that without actual contact of their bodies the volatile fumes, vapor, &c., of the said antiseptic can readily permeate the brush.

Coupled with the latter object, a further object is to so construct the holder or receptacle that it will be entirely independent of the brush.

The new and useful portions of our invention will be found segregated in the concluding claim.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our holder or case with the brush inserted. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Figs. 3 and 4 are cross-sectional views on the lines 3-3 and 4-4, respectively, of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view of a modified form of holder or case, and Figs. 6 and 7 are end elevations of the same.

We will now describe our preferred construction.

A is the shell or body of the case, made, preferably, of sheet metal or hard rubber in rectangular or tubular section and shaped so as to conform to the contour of the brush end. To each end of the case A are hinged at C the doors B and B', being the front and rear doors, respectively. The rear door B' is notched at b to accommodate the handle of the brush F. These doors are normally held closed by a flat

spring D in the manner shown, said spring being riveted or otherwise secured to the case A. As will be seen, these doors can be readily thrown back in line with the case for replacing the antiseptic compound or for taking out and replacing the brush. At a comparatively short distance from the front end of the case is a perforated partition E, which divides the case into two compartments, the smaller one being for the antiseptic, &c., tablet or powder G, and the larger one for the tooth-brush. The odors arising from this tablet or powder escape through the perforations in the partition into the brush-compartment and charge the brush with antiseptic purifying principles, as before stated. The antiseptic may be a tablet or powder or may be a liquid if the receptacle for the germicide is filled with a wad of absorbent material, preferably absorbent cotton.

Having described our preferred form of construction, we will now proceed to describe the modification shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7, in which the construction is somewhat simplified. The case A' in this construction is made cylindrical in section, and the doors B² and B³ are pivoted at C', so as to move at right angles to the length of the case when they are opened or closed, and the spring is dispensed with, the friction between the doors and the case being sufficient to maintain the doors in any position, the notch or recess b' in the rear door being suitably shaped, as shown in Fig. 6, so as to accommodate the handle F of the brush and allow the door to be freely opened and closed.

By the use of our invention, as above illustratively embodied, we afford a brush not only purified and disinfected in itself, but also acting as a disinfecting agent, for by reason of its close association with the disinfecting-fumes, &c., as above illustratively described, certain of said fumes, &c., are naturally caught by and engaged with the brush's bristles and by them distributable to the teeth, &c., of the user, the therapeutic value of clean disinfected teeth being well recognized in the treatment of diseases not only of the mouth and throat, but also of the whole alimentary tract, and need only be alluded to at this point and as being within the scope of our invention as above described.

Having now fully described our invention,
what we claim is—

5 A tooth-brush case or holder consisting of
a rectangular box, as A, divided into two com-
partments by a perforated vertical partition
as E, doors B and B' inclosing each end of said
compartments, one of said doors being pro-
vided with a notch as *b* to admit the handle
of the brush, and a spring as D secured to the

casing A, the same being adapted to secure to
the doors in either an open or closed position,
substantially as specified.

CHET JOHNSON.

WILLIAM P. GUILFOYLE.

Witnesses:

ROBERT D. DOUGLAS,
EUGENE DRISCOLL.