

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAHAM R. MIRANDA, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

ANTISEPTIC RAZOR-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 631,087, dated August 15, 1899.

Application filed October 3, 1898. Serial No. 692,517. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM R. MIRANDA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Antiseptic Razor-Cabinet, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is the construction of a cabinet adapted to contain razors and other articles of hair-dressers' use and to permit them to be rendered aseptic by directing upon them at will a supply of disinfecting-vapor.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my cabinet. Fig. 2 is a sectional front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional detail view of the device for antiseptically treating the razors placed in the cabinet. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing the valve for preventing any undesired escape of the antiseptic vapor, and Fig. 5 is a horizontal detail section of the vaporizing-tube.

In this cabinet it is my plan not to permit the continuous action of the antiseptic vapor upon the razors, but to have the said vapor showered upon them immediately prior to their use. I accomplish this by supplying a vapor-accumulating chamber just beneath the razor-compartments and providing means for expelling this vapor from its chamber up into the razor-compartments. My means for doing this is as follows:

Referring to the drawings, A is the razor-cabinet, having one corner truncated and a cover A' hinged to said truncated corner. Beneath said cover are located the razor-apartments C C', which are here shown as three in number, but may be increased to several times as many. While these apartments are shown as adapted for razors, they may evidently be made to accommodate any other articles of hair-dressers' use, such as combs, scissors, brushes, &c.

This cabinet rests upon a hollow metal base B, provided with flanges b for retaining the same in place. Said base and receptacle B are made with a filling-aperture b' and are designed for holding a supply of volatile antiseptic fluid. Rising from this receptacle beneath the razor-apartments C' is a tube E, having an outlet e at its upper end kept nor-

mally closed by the ball E', and said ball being held in place by the cage e'. Within said tube is another, F, which extends through to the bottom of the receptacle, where it is soldered or otherwise fastened in place. The upper part of said inner tube is perforated, as shown in Fig. 3, and between said tubes I insert a tubular wick D, the lower end of which extends into the antiseptic fluid in the receptacle. Projecting through the bottom of said receptacle into the inner tube F is the extremity of the tubing g, the outer section of which is of rubber and terminates in the bulb G.

In operating this disinfecting device a simple pressure of the bulb G expels the air through the inner tube F and out at the ball-closed outlet e, carrying with it the antiseptic vapor which had accumulated in said inner tube, the capillary action of the wick elevating the fluid to the point where the vapor therefrom can evaporate through the perforations f into said accumulating-chamber or inner tube F.

I do not design all the razor-apartments to be reached by the antiseptic fluid, for the reason that I do not wish all the razors to be sprayed every time a single one is treated. Instead I keep the razors usually in compartments C, to which the vapor cannot reach, and then just before a razor is used place it in the apartment C' and throw the disinfecting-vapor thereon by pressing the bulb G. To thus have the apartments both free from the vapor and others provided therewith, I have the floor c perforated only beneath the apartments C', into which the vapor is to pass. I further insure the proper passage of the vapor into said apartments by providing the hood c', into which the tube E is adapted to somewhat tightly fit.

In refilling the receptacle B the cabinet is removed therefrom, the cap b' unscrewed, and the fluid poured in. In doing this the cabinet withdraws easily from between the flanges b and the hood c' from the tube E, said tube serving normally to more firmly hold the cabinet in place.

In the face of the cabinet I form a more or less ornamental frame having its diagonal vertical, and near the upper corner thereof I furnish a screw and nut P' P'. Upon said

screw a supply of sheets of paper P is suspended for the use of the hair-dresser, the nut serving to retain the paper in place thereon. By thus having the paper suspended at one corner a single point of suspension is sufficient to cause it to hang free and smooth. The object in thus having the action of the disinfecting apparatus operative at will instead of continuously exhaling vapor is one both of economy and agreeableness. If allowed to act continuously, the vapor accumulates upon the surfaces of the razors, rendering them needlessly odorous when being used, and then escapes into the atmosphere of the room, scenting that up to a greater or less extent. All this is an unnecessary escape of vapor and a lack of economy: With my automatic vapor-ejector only just enough is used at any time as is necessary and not a particle can be lost in the room or as a needless accumulation upon the instruments.

What I claim as my invention, and for which I desire Letters Patent, is as follows, to wit:

1. In an instrument-disinfecting cabinet, the combination of the apartment adapted to contain instruments, the disinfecting-fluid receptacle, the vapor-accumulating chamber communicating both with said apartment and receptacle, means for normally closing the passage from said chamber to said apartment, and means for suddenly forcing air into said chamber and thereby opening said closing means and conveying the vapor from said chamber to said apartment and thereby enabling the same to render the instruments therein properly aseptic, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In an antiseptic-cabinet, the combination of the instrument-containing apartment, the disinfecting-liquid receptacle, the tube rising from said receptacle and communicating with said apartment, the valve for normally closing said means of communication, the wick suspended in said tube and reaching into the said receptacle, and means for sud-

denly forcing air into said tube and thereby causing said valve to open and the contained vapor to pass to said apartment, whereby the instruments placed in said apartment can be disinfected at will but are normally free from such antiseptic action, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In an antiseptic-cabinet, the combination of the instrument-containing apartment, the comparatively shallow disinfecting-fluid receptacle located beneath the same, the tube terminally secured to the bottom of said receptacle and rising through the top thereof, said tube being perforated throughout its upper portion, the tubular wick fitted about said tube, the outer tube fitted about said wick above said receptacle and having a normally-closed opening at its upper end communicating with said apartment, and means for suddenly forcing air into said inner tube and thereby freeing said opening from its normal means of closure and carrying the vapor accumulating in said tube from the same into said apartment and causing it to disinfect the instruments contained therein, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination with the razor-apartments, of the antiseptic-fluid receptacle, the tube rising from the top thereof and having the outlet in its upper end, the ball normally closing said outlet, the cage for retaining said ball in place, the perforated inner tube rising from the bottom of said receptacle within said other tube, the wick located between said tubes and reaching down into said fluid, the tubing opening into the lower part of said inner tube, and the blast-producing bulb communicating with said tubing.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing invention I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of September, 1898.

ABRAHAM R. MIRANDA.

Witnesses:

A. B. UPHAM,
HELEN A. SCOTT.