

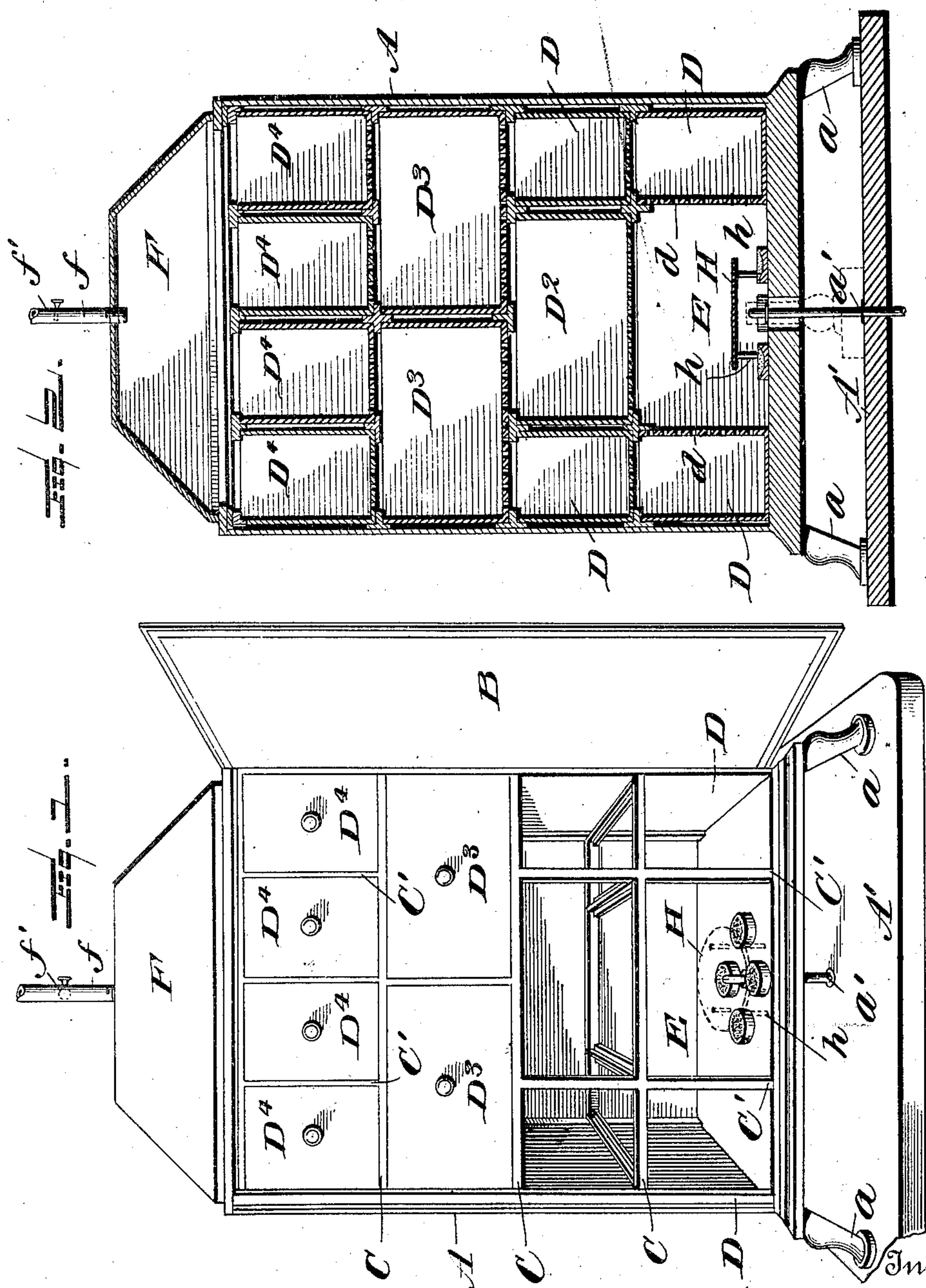
No. 649,512.

**Patented May 15, 1900.**

**W. R. GOODWIN.**  
**STERILIZING CABINET.**

(Application filed Oct. 6, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses,

L. C. Hills  
Jas. Milans

Inventor  
Wesley P. Goodson  
By A. S. Macou

Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WESLEY R. GOODWIN, OF DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

## STERILIZING-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,512, dated May 15, 1900.

Application filed October 6, 1899. Serial No. 732,760. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WESLEY R. GOODWIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sterilizing-Cabinets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in sterilizing-cabinets and is embodied in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, and defined in the claims.

The invention is designed more particularly for use in barber-shops for sterilizing the implements used, as well as other toilet articles. I desire it understood, however, that the use of the invention is not limited, but the same can be employed for various purposes. Heretofore it has been found entirely impractical to utilize a wet sterilizing agent or material for sterilizing steel implements or toilet articles, such as brushes, &c., owing to the fact that the moisture carried by the steam, as an example, necessarily damages the articles. It has also been found impractical to use heat, inasmuch as the degree of heat often injures the articles. My invention is designed to overcome the objections to the above type of sterilizers and is designed more particularly for use with chemicals or disinfecting agents the vapors of which are generated by the application of a flame or relatively-small amount of heat and penetrate the entire cabinet, sterilizing the articles therein.

To this end the invention comprises a cabinet conveniently formed of a series of drawers formed so that the sterilizing agent will penetrate the same, sterilizing the articles contained therein without heating or dampening the same.

The invention further consists in the particular construction and arrangement herein-after described.

In the drawings I have shown the sterilizer embodying the invention, but desire it understood that the construction shown is for the purpose of this specification and not for the purpose of limitation, as various changes in the form of arrangement and con-

struction can be made without departing from the nature and principle of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation, and Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section.

In the drawings, A represents the outer casing of the cabinet, comprising a closed back and sides.

B designates the front door, which is conveniently hinged at one side.

The cabinet is formed with a series of transverse supports C and a series of upright supports C', the same being dispersed at proper points to form guides and supports for the various receptacles or sliding drawers. These drawers conveniently consist of four drawers substantially rectangular in cross-section arranged in pairs on opposite sides at the bottom, as at D, leaving an unoccupied space E between the lower two of the series and at the center of the cabinet. The sides of the lower two of the drawers D are perforated, as shown at *d*. Above the space E is an oblong drawer D<sup>2</sup>, having a perforated bottom. Above the drawers D and D<sup>2</sup> are two oblong drawers D<sup>3</sup>, having perforated bottoms, and above these are conveniently arranged four relatively-smaller drawers D<sup>4</sup>, each of which is provided with a perforated bottom. Each of the drawers is supported on a rest, and they are separated by the uprights, so that they can be individually moved without affecting the companion drawers. Above the drawers is formed a hood F, from the upper end of which is an escape-pipe *f*, having a damper *f'* therein.

The cabinet is conveniently supported on suitable legs *a* and has a bottom A', formed with a central opening *a'* therein, located at the center of the space E. Over this opening is placed a metallic diaphragm H, the same being supported on legs *h* to form a clearance between the same and base of the cabinet. In line with the opening *h* is placed the burner of the lamp or gas-fixture, and below the diaphragm are placed suitable receptacles containing a vaporable sterilizing chemical. The lamp is of any convenient style or formation and preferably of the alcohol-burning type.

In practice the smaller drawers are designed to contain the implements, while the larger



ones are designed to contain towels or other cloths, fabrics, &c. This, however, is wholly arbitrary. The cabinet is designed to be under the influence of the sterilizing agent for any desired length of time, and the sterilization is effected by the radiated heat of the diaphragm vaporizing the chemicals, the vapor of which will pass through the perforated sides of the lower drawers and perforated bottoms of the upper drawers, thoroughly saturating the interior of the various drawers and sterilizing the articles therein contained. By governing the damper in the exhaust-pipe the movement of the sterilizing-vapor is governed, and the pipe may be conducted to any convenient point of discharge. In practice I purpose to employ duplicates of the drawers, so that one can be removed and the contents, as a soap-dish, with necessary brush, and another replaced while the contents of the one removed are being used. This, however, is entirely arbitrary.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a sterilizing-cabinet comprising a series of separated drawers having perforated bottoms and an aperture in the base of the cabinet, a burner in line with the aperture, a diaphragm above the aperture and in line therewith, means adapted to contain a suitable sterilizing medium situated in the line of draft from the burner, and an escape at the top of the cabinet and a governor for the same, substantially as described.

2. In a sterilizing-cabinet, the combination with the walls of the cabinet, a series of draw-

ers therein having perforated bottoms and arranged to leave a heating-space therebelow, of drawers in the base of the cabinet having perforated sides exposed to the heating-space and means for supplying heat comprising a burner leading to an opening in the cabinet, a diaphragm in the cabinet above said opening, and means located near said diaphragm and in the line of draft from the burner, adapted to contain a suitable sterilizing medium, substantially as described.

3. In a sterilizing-cabinet, the combination with the walls, of a series of perforated drawers within the cabinet, a burner communicating with the cabinet through an aperture in the bottom thereof, and means adapted to support a suitable sterilizing medium in the line of draft through the cabinet, a dome and damper-exit from the dome, substantially as described.

4. In a sterilizing-cabinet having a suitable outlet, the combination with the walls of the cabinet, drawers supported therein and arranged to leave a centrally-disposed heating-space in the lower portion of the cabinet and perforated respectively at the sides and bottoms to permit a thorough circulation, means adapted to contain a sterilizing medium at the lower portion of the cabinet, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WESLEY R. GOODWIN.

Witnesses:

FRANK EWING,  
PAUL S. LEONARD.