

H. P. ROBERTS.
DISINFECTOR FOR DENTISTS' CUSPIDORS.
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905,369.

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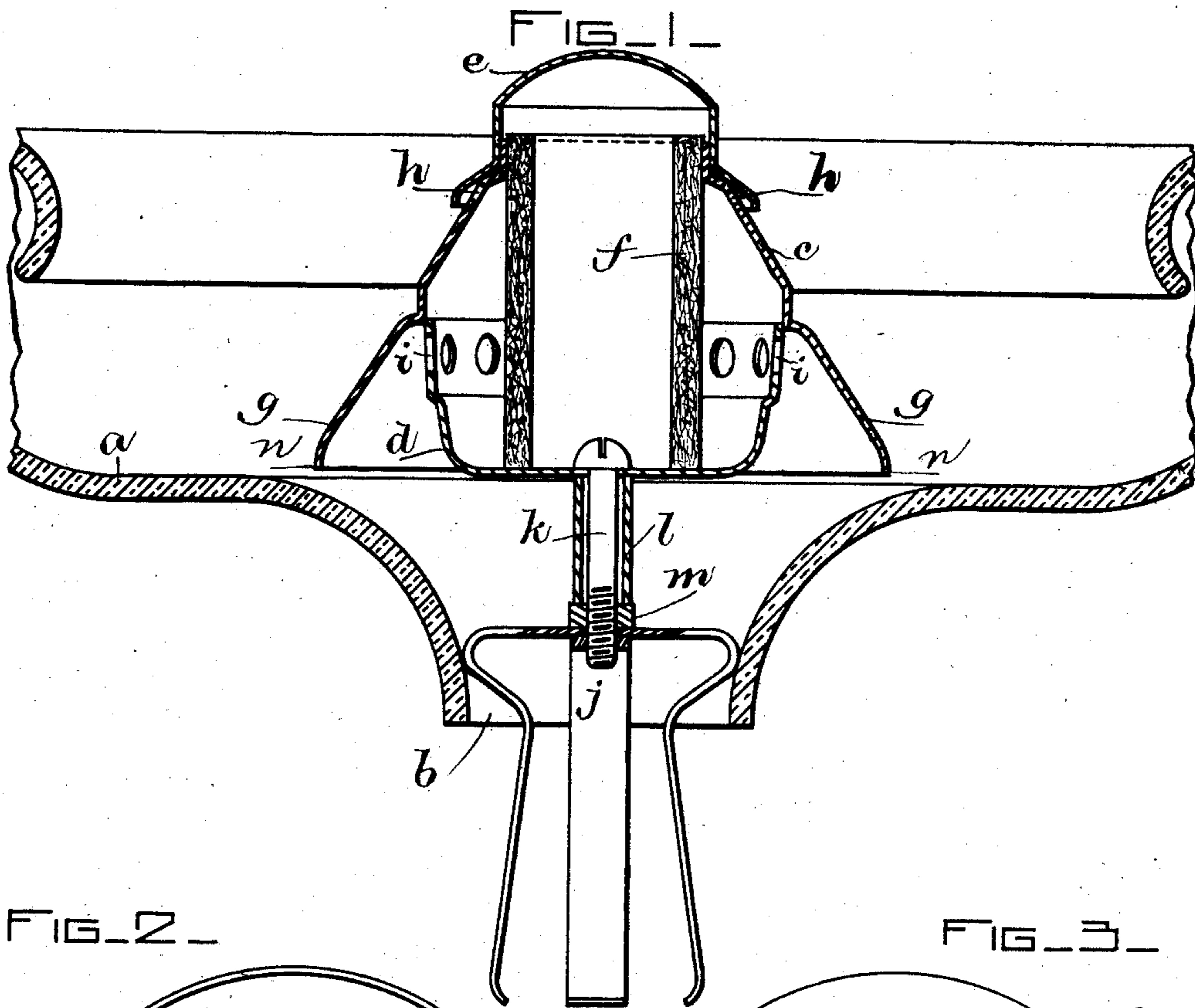


FIG. 2

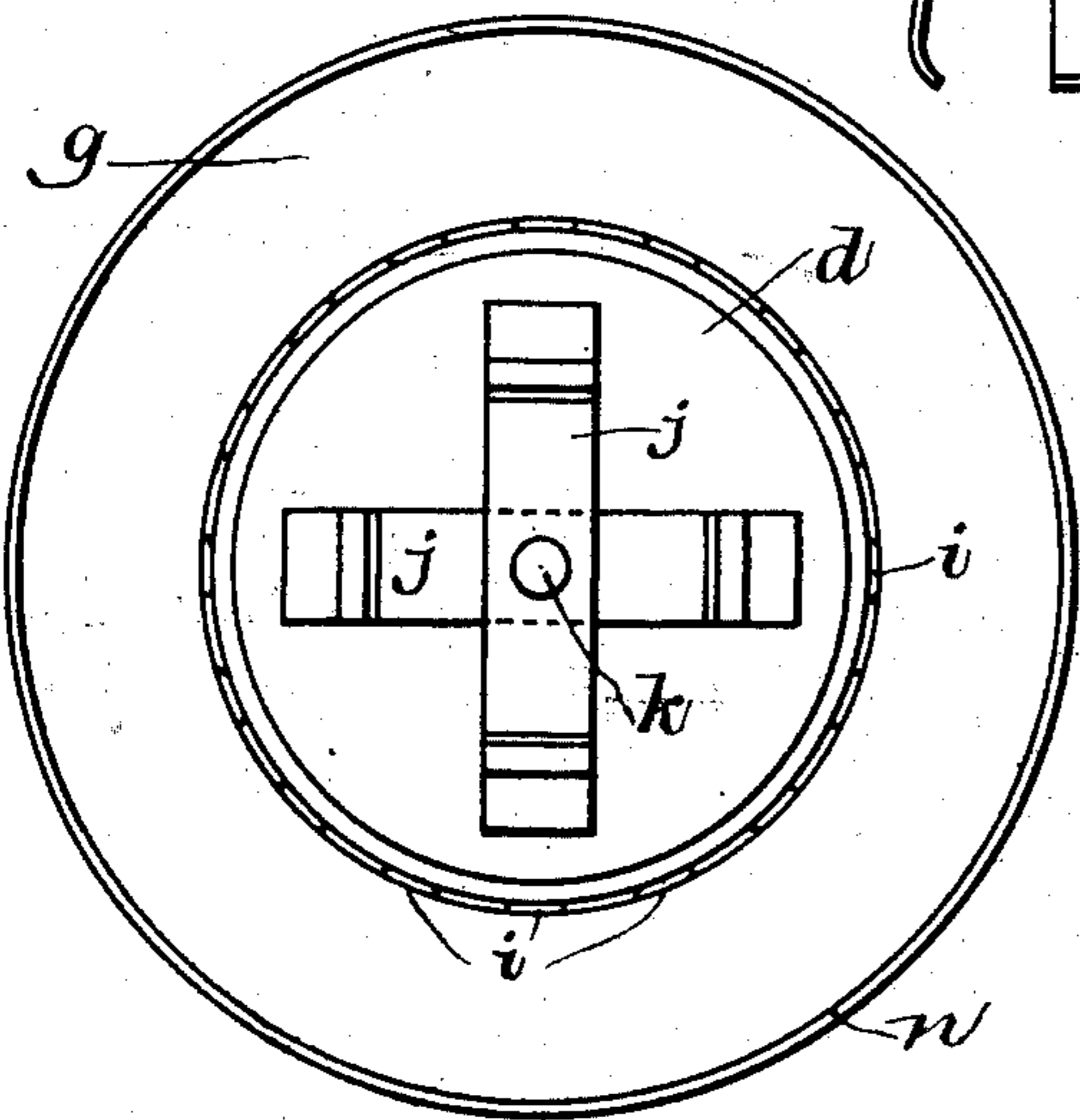
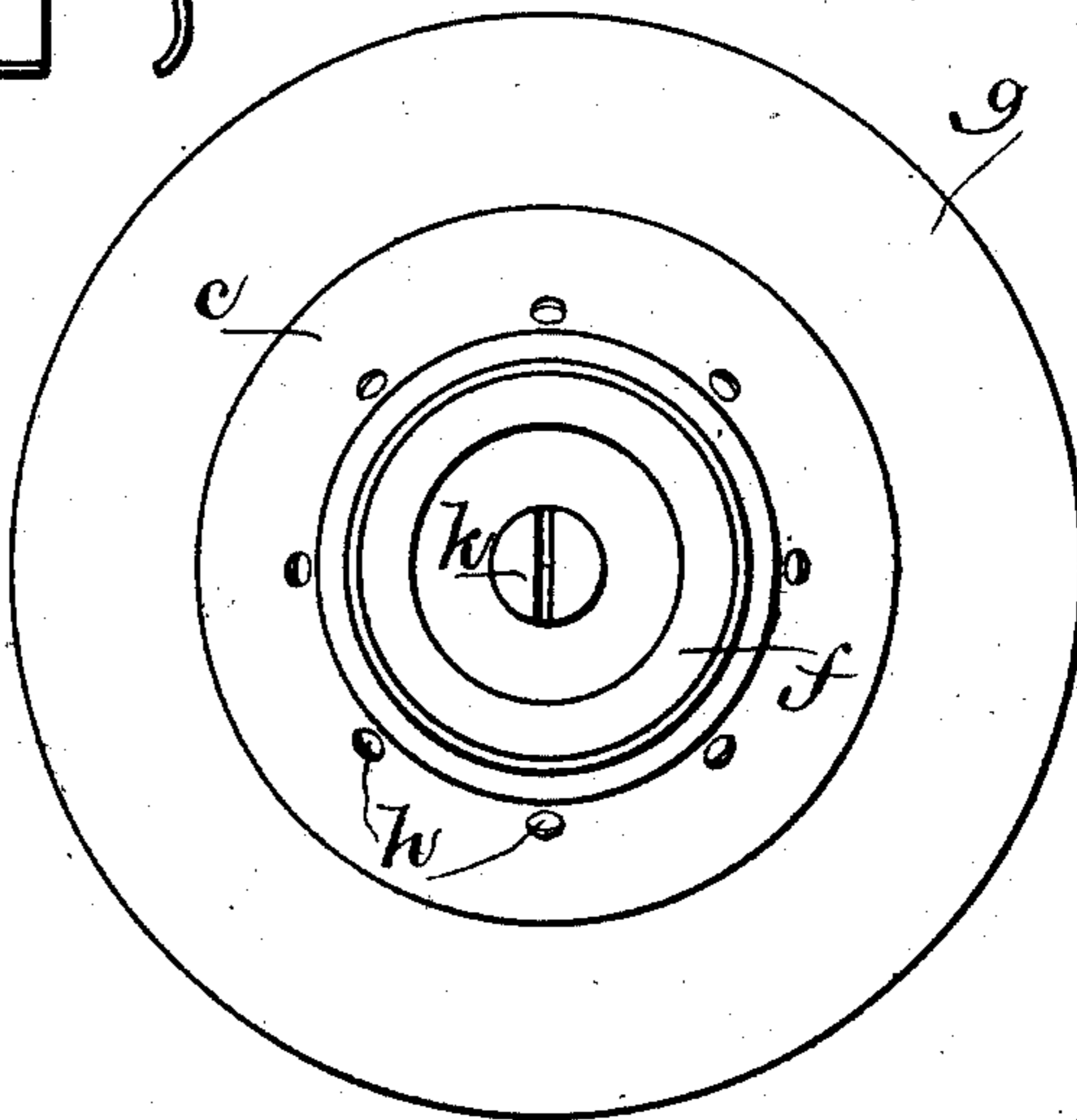


FIG. 3



WITNESSES

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DISINFECTOR FOR DENTISTS' CUSPIDORS.

No. 905,369.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 1, 1908.

Application filed December 4, 1907. Serial No. 405,085.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY P. ROBERTS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Disinfectors for Dentists' Cuspidors, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in disinfectors for cuspidors, particularly for the various styles of fountain cuspidors designed for the use of dentists.

Although the means provided for renovating such fountain cuspidors by flushing them, and discharging their contents into the sewer are very desirable, it is found that the use of such means does not entirely prevent unwholesome conditions in the interior of the cuspidor, and in the air around it. The interior surfaces of the cuspidor and of its sewer connections, especially between the bowl and the trap, are liable to become coated with unsanitary deposits, the effluvia and offensive odors from which taint the interior of the cuspidor, and vitiate the atmosphere in its vicinity.

The objects of my invention are to provide facilities for a more adequate disinfection of the interior of such cuspidors, and to afford means for destroying the offensive odors and noxious effects of any unwholesome effluvia emanating therefrom. I accomplish these objects by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1, a sectional view of a dental fountain cuspidor and my disinfecting device located therein. Fig. 2, an inverted plan of the disinfecting device. Fig. 3, a plan of the disinfecting device with cap covering the wicking removed.

A cuspidor of the type patented to H. E. Weber under No. 666,718, dated January 29, 1901, is selected for illustration, of which the cuspidor bowl *a* only is shown in the drawing, it being understood that a trap of any usual construction is attached to the outlet *b* and that suitable connections lead to a sewer, and also that water is supplied to the bowl from a suitable supply in any convenient manner. The disinfector consists of a shell *c* formed preferably of spun metal, to which a bottom as *d* is soldered or

otherwise attached. A cap as *e* closes the top of the receptacle within which a thick wicking or piece of felt as *f* is placed, and the wicking is soaked in a disinfecting liquid an excess of which may stand in the bottom *d* to be absorbed as required.

From the body of the receptacle a conical hood *g* spreads downward and outward nearly to the bottom of the cuspidor bowl. A row of vents or holes *h* extends round about the upper portion of the receptacle and another row of holes *i* is arranged near the bottom of the receptacle.

The disinfector is located in the cuspidor outlet by the spider *j* which is attached to the cuspidor by the screw *k* passing through the short metal tube *l* and threaded in the nut *m* which is soldered to the spider *j*.

When no water is flowing in the bowl gases from the sewer connections pass up under the hood *g* and entering the receptacle through the holes *i* emerge into the room through the holes *h*, or the gases from the sewer may pass out under the hood but from proximity of vapor of the disinfectant escaping from the holes *h* or *i* and because of consequent mixing therewith such sewer gases are rendered inoffensive. If water flows in the bowl of the cuspidor fluid friction of the running water with the air near the edge *n* of the hood carries air from the room along therewith into the drainage connections, and this tends to reduce the air pressure beneath the hood of the disinfector, hence vapor from the disinfectant drawn from the receptacle through the holes *i* is carried along with the waste water into the drainage connections purifying their surfaces and by diminishing the putrefaction of matter adhering to the drainage connections rendering any gases given off much less harmful.

Attention is called to the arrangement of the parts of the disinfector so that drafts are maintained through the receptacle tending to diffuse vapor from the disinfectant into the air of the room or into the drain.

Having described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States:

1. In a disinfector, a receptacle for a disinfectant, means to locate the receptacle in proximity to the outlet of a cuspidor, vents near the top and bottom of the receptacle, and a hood or deflector external to the recep-

tacle between the two groups of vents, substantially as described.

2. In a disinfecter, a hollow receptacle provided with rows of vents at the top and
5 near the bottom, a fibrous substance standing in the receptacle, a cap covering the receptacle, a downwardly spreading hood attached to the receptacle just above the lower row of vents, and a spider having resilient
10 legs adapted to fit the outlet of a cuspidor

supporting the receptacle, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY P. ROBERTS.

Witnesses:

GEORGE W. JACKSON,
M. M. BREWERTON.