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tion may pass therethrough. After passage through the neck, the resiliency should be such as to permit the legs to return to their original position.

As illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawing, the bowed-out section 13 is shown at 14 as curving outwardly and downwardly and at 15 as curving outwardly and upwardly to meet the down-flaring portion. This construction is provided in order to permit easier withdrawal and entry through the relatively narrow neck of the container. Pressure of the flared portions on the container neck causes the resilient legs to move inwardly with ease.

It should be noted that the construction of the enlarged section need not be limited to that shown at 13 in Fig. 4. For example, the curves 14 and 15 shown in Fig. 4 may be merely straight lines extending downwardly and upwardly respectively to form angular projections which would operate in substantially the same manner as described. Again, one may provide relatively straight legs having opposed beads, buttons or knobs on each leg so that the overall width of the holder at the enlarged intermediate section is greater than the diameter of the container neck. With this modification, the holder, when withdrawn into operative position will rest on the top of the container with the under-portion of the beads, buttons or knobs directly in contact with the upper neck rim. However, whether the suggested modifications or the more preferred flaring legs are used, the extensions should be such that pressure thereon will permit the legs to compress easily. In addition, there should be sufficient area to adequately support the wick and wick-holder on the container rim.

The location of the enlarged or widened section on the resilient legs of the wick-holder depends upon the amount of exposed wick desired for evaporational effect and, in addition, should be so located that sufficient length is retained below the widened area to prevent undue tilting when the holder is in operative position.

The wick 8 is looped through the slotted tab 10 of the wick-holder in such a manner that at least one leg thereof will extend substantially to the bottom of the container when the wick and wick-holder is in operational use as shown in Fig. 2. In dimensions, the length of the wick depends on the amount of evaporational surface desired, the amount of loop, and the size of the container itself while the width should be somewhat less than the diameter of the opening to permit ease of re-entry and withdrawal. In order to hold the wick in place, fastening means is provided, Fig. 2 showing a metal staple 16 at the bowed section, but it is obvious that the fastening may be at other points and any suitable means of fastening may be used such as stitching, if so desired. The wick itself may be of woven, braided or felted material of any type provided it is capable of functioning to absorb liquid and permit its evaporation when in exposed position.

In order to operate the deodorizer, the cap 5 and closure 6 are removed and the lifting head 9 of the wick-holder 7 is grasped and pulled upwardly, withdrawing the liquid-saturated wick and wick-holder from the container. As the wick-holder is withdrawn the outwardly curved portions of the legs press against the reduced opening in the neck of the container causing the legs to move inwardly and thereby per-

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mitting the enlarged section 13 to pass through the neck 3. As soon as passage is completed, the legs 11 and the bowed section 13 spring back to their original position and the wick-holder now rests on the upper rim of the container. Despite the weight of the wick and the absorbed fluid, the wick-holder remains in extended position. Until a positive downward pressure on the tab 9 forces the legs together again and reduces the width at 13 sufficiently to permit re-entry of the holder back into the bottle, the wick and wick-holder remain in operable position as long as desired.

In operation, liquid within the container is absorbed by the wick and moves upwardly by capillary action. Where the wick is open to the atmosphere, in the manner shown in Fig. 2, evaporation takes place permitting space perfuming and deodorizing, this action continuing as long as liquid is available for wetting the wick.

The liquid composition, suitable for the purpose described, is well-known and requires no detailed description here. In general, it comprises as essential elements a perfuming agent in a relatively volatile liquid base. Many suitable compositions are known to the art.

Many modifications falling within the scope of the invention will be apparent to one skilled in the art. It will be obvious, for example, that the container may be of any desired shape and configuration. For instance, the entire container may have substantially vertical walls provided the wick-holder has one section which is of greater diameter than the upper rim of the container when the legs of the holder are permitted to expand outwardly on release of pressure. As a further modification, the tab 9 may be directly attached to the cap 5, so that on removal of the cap, the wick and wick-holder can be withdrawn simultaneously therewith. By this last modification one can thus avoid the possibility of accidentally wetting the fingers with the deodorizing fluid.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

In a container having a liquid holding section and a smaller neck outlet, a wickholder comprising a head and legs, said legs being substantially parallel and equispaced except at a midsectional portion, the legs at said midsectional portion being laterally spaced apart a greater distance than the diameter of the container outlet and the remaining outer portions of the legs, and at the same distance from the head, so that the holder is capable of resting on the upper surface of the container neck by the engagement of the widest portion of the midsectional portion therewith, the length of the midsectional portion being substantially less than the length of the upper portions of the legs, said portion of the legs below the midsectional portion having a length at least the height of the container neck.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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