

R. B. Keintzelman M. D.

Inhaling Instrument

No. 120,816.

Patented Nov. 14, 1871.

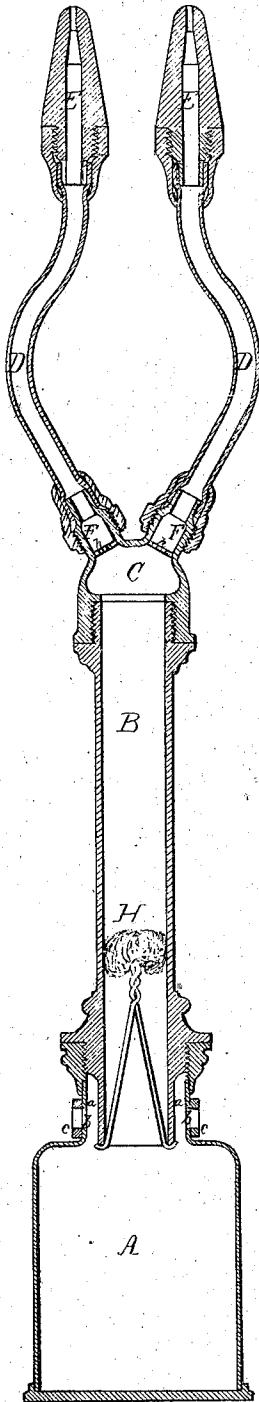


Fig 2

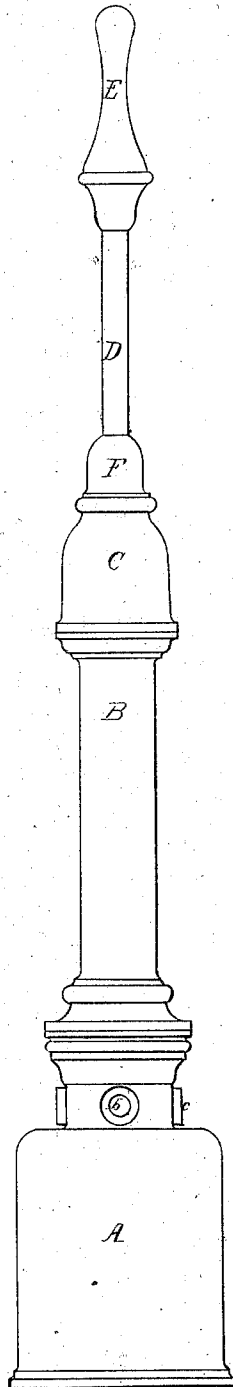


Fig 1

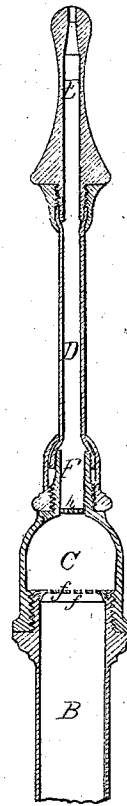


Fig 4

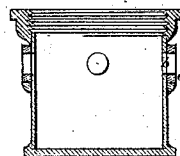


Fig 3

Witnesses
J. D. K. Esq.

R. B. Keintzelman M. D.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RUSH B. HEINTZELMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS
RIGHT TO AMZI S. DODD, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN INHALERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 120,816, dated November 14, 1871; antedated October 27, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RUSH B. HEINTZELMAN, M. D., of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and Improved Inhaling Instrument; and I do hereby declare the following to be such a full, clear, and exact description of the same as will enable any one skilled in the art to which my invention most nearly appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plane elevation of the instrument; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section through the same; and Figs. 3 and 4 are parts of the instrument to be hereinafter explained.

The object of my invention is to facilitate the effectual introduction into the chest, throat, or head of the patient such curative vapors, gases, or atmospheres as the practitioner may desire in treating the diseases to which the organs of these parts of the human or animal body are liable. This object I accomplish by the use of an instrument constructed substantially as hereinafter described—that is to say, the instrument consists of a reservoir, A, in which the material or substance—the vapor, gas, or atmosphere of which is to be inhaled—is placed. In the top of this reservoir a tube, B, is screwed in the manner substantially as shown. The upper end of this tube is fitted with a cap, *c*, made somewhat in the form of a dome and fitted with nipples F, to which flexible tubes D are attached, the ends whereof are fitted with suitable tips E to go into the mouth or nose of the patient, and may, of course, be made of any form best adapted for that purpose. Now, it will be seen that the lower end of the tube B is smaller than the aperture of the reservoir into which it screws, leaving a vacant space, *a*, between the outside of the tube and the inside of the neck of the reservoir; and it will also be observed that the neck of the reservoir is perforated at *b*, and that over those perforations, of which the drawing shows four,

a valve, *e*, is fitted, in the form of a ring slipped down over the neck of the reservoir before the tube B is screwed on. Now the object of this vacant space *a* and these perforations *b* is to admit the necessary supply of atmospheric air, and the object of the ring-valve is to regulate the quality of air admitted, the valve being made to turn on the neck of the reservoir so as to partially or wholly close the perforations, as the case may require. To prevent anything but vapor, atmosphere, or gas from passing through the tubes D into the mouth or nose of the patient the upper end of the tube B is fitted with a finely-perforated cap, as shown in Fig. 4, to stop the ascent of any concrete substance; or the perforated plate may be fitted into the bottom of tube D, as at *h*, Figs. 1 and 4.

When it is desired to introduce atmospheric air, either hot or cold, in limited quantities, the reservoir A is taken off and the chamber shown in Fig. 3 is put in its place. And when it is desired to use an ethereal inhalation, the sponge H is introduced into the tube B, the sponge being first saturated with material the vapor of which is to be inhaled; ordinarily, however, the sponge is not used, except for ethereal treatment.

The form of the instrument can of course be varied to suit the taste or convenience of the maker or practitioner; but the instrument as illustrated by the drawing will be found to answer the purpose of the invention without material modification.

I claim as my invention—

The described inhaling instrument, consisting of the reservoir A fitted with the valve and perforations as described, the tube B made and applied to the reservoir as set forth, and a flexible tube or tubes, D, fitted with suitable tips and applied to the tube B over a perforated cap, all substantially as shown and described.

Witnesses: R. B. HEINTZELMAN, M. D.

AMOS BROADNAX,
P. D. KENNY.

(156)