No. 794,996. PATENTED JULY 18, 1905.

R. B. MIMMACK.

MEDICINE RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 12, 1903.

Fig. 1.

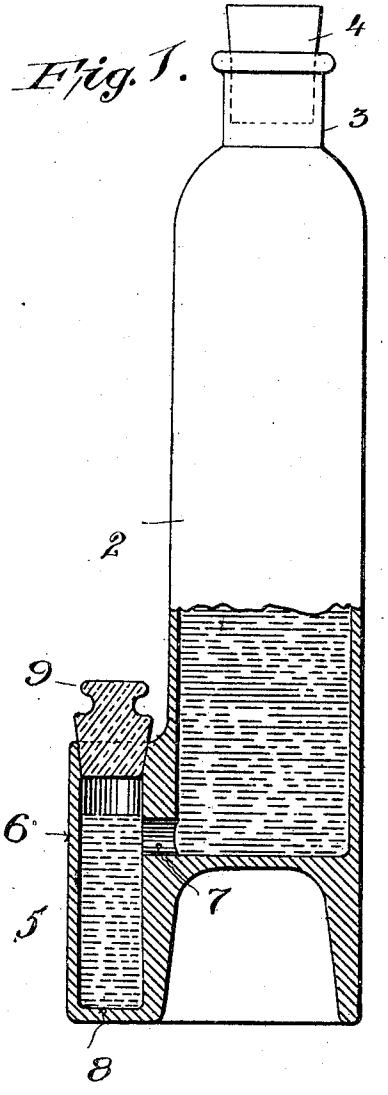


Fig. 2.

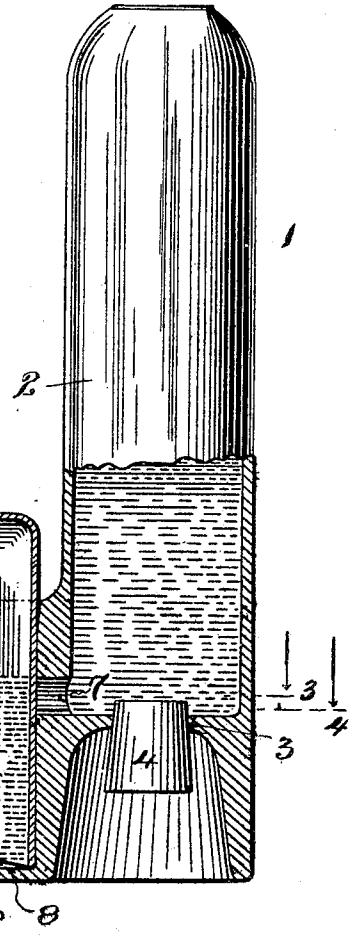


Fig. 5.

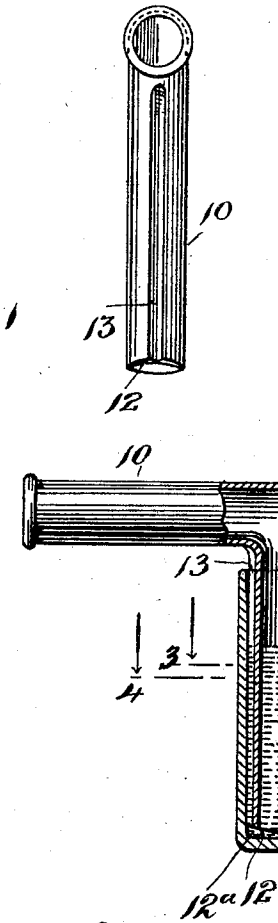


Fig. 3.

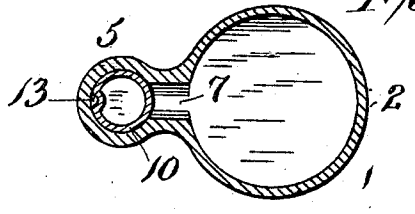
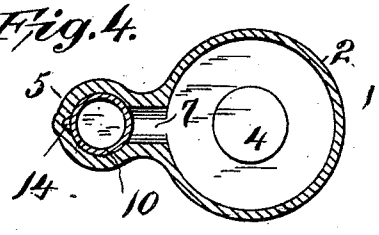


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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No. 794,996. Patented July 18, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT B. MIMMACK, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

MEDICINE-RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 794,996, dated July 18, 1905.

Application filed December 12, 1903. Serial No. 184,868.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT B. MIMMACK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Rochester, county of Monroe, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Medicine-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a receptacle for medicines or the like so constructed that a patient may easily take a prescribed amount of medicine without rising, if necessary, and by which the same amount may be taken each time, and to provide an article which will be simple and effective.

The further objects of my invention and details of construction will be hereinafter described, and further pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, in which similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout, Figure 1 is a section of the liquid-containing parts as used in my invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation, partly in section, wherein the tube is shown in position preparatory to being used. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2 looking in the direction of the arrows and showing a modification of the construction of the air-passage, and Fig. 5 is an end view of one form of tube.

Broadly considered, my invention consists of providing a receptacle having a reservoir, an outer chamber as a retainer for the supply to be used, a passage connecting the two, and a tube adapted to be inserted in the outer chamber and passing below the connecting-passage for withdrawing the contents of the outer chamber.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents the body portion of my improved receptacle, which consists of the larger part or reservoir 2, which may be of any desired shape, and 3 a neck with a stopper 4 at the bottom of the reservoir, so that by inverting the reservoir may be filled without the contents flowing out through the connecting-duct. Separate from the reservoir is an outer chamber 5, which is preferably made in the same piece as the reservoir and consists of a tubular section 6. This chamber may be square or any desired shape and the tube (to be described later) made of a corresponding shape; but I have illustrated it as being circular, as I believe it desirable.

Connecting the reservoir and outer chamber is a duct 7, the outer receptacle extending below the duct, as at 8, so as to receive the liquid coming through the duct 7. A stopper 9, Fig. 1, may be provided for the outer chamber when not in use or when the reservoir is being filled. When the reservoir has a supply of liquid, the duct 7 permits it to flow into the outer chamber until it reaches to the top of the duct, when by reason of the air being cut off the liquid-flow is stopped, as there is then no way for the air to enter the reservoir to take the place of the outflowing liquid.

In order to remove a certain amount of medicine—as, for instance, the amount necessary for a dose—a tube is inserted in the outer chamber, which passes to or nearly to the bottom of the outer chamber, and if made to conform to the shape of the outer chamber near the duct 7 it cuts off the supply therefrom. The liquid in the outer chamber is then drawn out by suction, the amount being determined by the size of the parts and being the same in each case, inasmuch as the liquid is always the same height when the tube is inserted—to wit, the height of the duct.

In order to more perfectly carry out my invention, I provide a tube 10, which is adapted to fit the outer chamber and lie against the duct 7, to prevent the flow from the reservoir while the liquid in the outer chamber is being drawn out, in which case I provide a passage 14 (see Fig. 2) between the tube and the outer chamber. The object of the passage is to allow air to enter to take the place of the liquid being withdrawn from the outer chamber. By cutting the end of the tube diagonally, as at 12, the end may partly rest on the bottom of the outer chamber, leaving a space 12^a communicating with the air-passage 11. As shown in Figs. 3 and 5, the air-passage may be formed by a longitudinal slot 13 in the tube 10, being long enough to reach to the top of the outer chamber, or, as

shown in Fig. 4, the air-passage may be formed by a recess 14 in the interior of the outer chamber, either of which answers the purpose of allowing air to enter to replace the liquid being withdrawn. After each use of the tube it may be raised or removed long enough to allow the outer chamber to be refilled, and, if desired, the stopper 9 may be inserted between uses to prevent the air from affecting the contents.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In an article of the class described, the combination of a reservoir, an outer chamber, a duct connecting the reservoir and outer chamber and a tube adapted to be inserted in said outer chamber and cut off the flow from said duct.

2. In an article of the class described, the combination of a reservoir, an outer chamber, a duct connecting the same and a tube adapted to fit the outer chamber.

3. In an article of the class described, the combination of a reservoir, an outer chamber, a duct connecting the reservoir and outer chamber, the bore of said outer chamber passing below the duct, a tube adapted to be inserted in said outer chamber, pass below the said duct and cut off the supply therefrom and an air-passage formed in the outer chamber and passing from the bottom thereof to above the point where the said duct enters the outer chamber.

Signed at the city of Rochester, county of Monroe, and State of New York, this 7th day of December, 1903.

R. B. MIMMACK.

Witnesses:

LILLIE H. WACKERLE,

MARY R. MIMMACK.