No. 662,588. Patented Nov. 27, 1900.

W. O. BLOOM.

DEVICE FOR MEASURING AND ADMINISTERING MEDICINES.

(Application filed Apr. 16, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

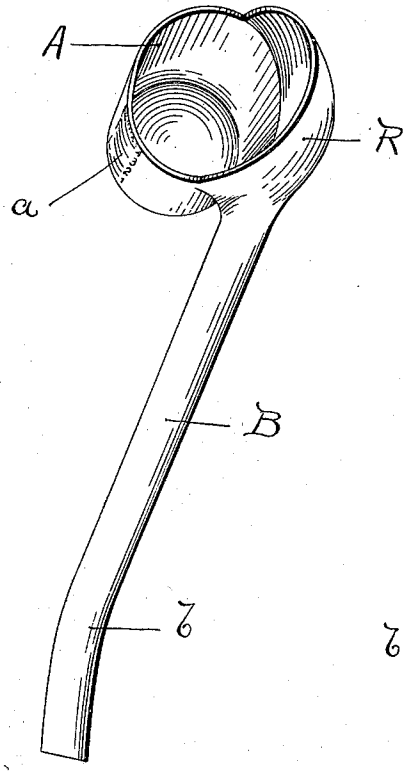


Fig 2.

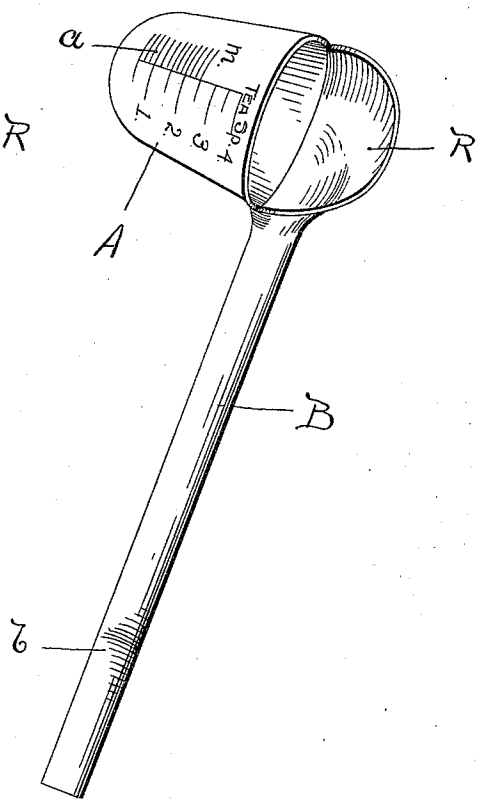
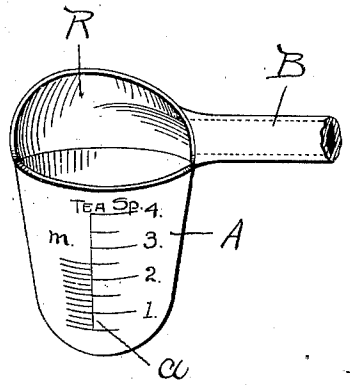


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM OLAF BLOOM, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

DEVICE FOR MEASURING AND ADMINISTERING MEDICINES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 662,588, dated November 27, 1900.

Application filed April 16, 1900. Serial No. 12,968. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM OLAF BLOOM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Device for Measuring and Administering Medicines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device which may be used for administering medicinal or other liquids and which is especially designed for administering medicines containing chemicals, such as iron or acids, which are liable to injure the teeth if brought in contact therewith.

The especial object of this invention is to provide a light, simple, and inexpensive device for administering medicine which is preferably formed from an integral piece of glass and which is of such simple and compact shape that the same may be manufactured and placed on the market at comparatively low figures.

To this end this invention consists of a device for administering medicines as hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view, partly in perspective, of a device for administering medicines constructed according to this invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing a device turned so as to permit the liquid to flow from the receiving-cup into the draining-cup, and Fig. 3 is a partial side view of the device.

In administering various medicines, especially medicines containing considerable percentages of iron, great care should be exercised that the medicine should not be brought in contact with the teeth, as it is now well recognized that medicines which do contain iron or certain other chemicals will attack the enamel of the teeth and cause speedy decay thereof. In using medicines of this class, therefore, it is now customary to administer or take the same with a teaspoon, which has to be carried well inside the teeth, so as not to be brought in contact therewith, or else the medicines are sucked by or administered through a tube. By these methods, however, even when considerable care is exercised, the medicine is liable to run back and injure the teeth. To provide a device insuring absolute protection for the teeth in taking medicines of this character, I propose to provide a device, preferably formed of glass, comprising a receiving-cup into which the medicine may be poured, a draining-cup into which the liquid is passed from the receiving-cup, and a tube which leads from the draining-cup, so as to carry the same well back into the throat of the person using the device. These parts are preferably arranged, with respect to each other, so that by turning the device about the tube as an axis the liquid will run from the receiving-cup into the draining-cup as rapidly or as slowly as desired. The receiving-cup is preferably graduated or provided with divisions for measuring the required doses of medicine, and the entire device is preferably formed from an integral piece of glass.

Referring to the drawings and in detail, the receiving-cup A is provided with divisions or is graduated along its front side, as indicated at *a*, to measure the amount of liquid poured into it. At the rear side of the receiving-cup and preferably formed integral therewith is a draining-cup R. The draining-cup R may be shaped in a similar manner to the bowl of a spoon, except that the same is preferably somewhat deeper in proportion to its size than an ordinary teaspoon.

Extending from the end of the draining-cup R is a tube B. The tube B is preferably provided with a slight bend or offset *b* near its mouth or end.

In the use of the device as thus described a dose may be first poured into and measured in the receiving-cup A, so that by then inserting the mouthpiece of the tube B well down the throat of the person using the device the device may be turned about its tube B as an axis, as illustrated in Fig. 2, so that the liquid will run from the receiving-cup A into the draining-cup R.

If desired, there need be no marked line of division between the receiving-cup A and its draining-cup R, although in practice I prefer to have these parts more or less distinctly separated, in order that the liquid may flow from the receiving-cup into the draining-cup substantially in the same manner as liquid flows from the edge of the glass employed in

the act of drinking therefrom. From the draining-cup R the liquid flows down through the tube B, and by turning the device more or less rapidly the length of time required for swallowing the liquid may be varied, as desired.

I am aware that my device may be used not only for administering medicines which are liable to corrode or injure the teeth, but may also be employed with special advantage for administering liquid nutriment and all classes of liquid medicines to persons in a recumbent position. I am also aware that the proportions of the parts of my device for administering medicines may be varied according to the usage that is to be made of the device by those who are skilled in the art, and I do not wish, therefore, to be limited to the relative size and proportion which I have herein shown and described; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. As an article of manufacture, a device for administering medicinal, or other liquids, comprising a receiving-cup into which the liquid may be poured, a draining-cup, and a tube leading from the draining-cup, substantially as described.

2. As an article of manufacture, a device for administering medicinal, or other liquids, comprising a receiving-cup, a connected draining-cup, and a tube leading from the draining-cup, said parts being arranged so that by turning the device about the tube as an axis, the liquid will run from the receiving-cup into the draining-cup, and thence through the tube, substantially as described.

3. As an article of manufacture, a device for administering medicinal, or other liquids, comprising a graduated receiving-cup for receiving and measuring the quantity of liquid, a spoon-shaped draining-cup at the rear upper edge of the receiving-cup, and a tube leading from said draining-cup, substantially as described.

4. As an article of manufacture, a device for administering medicinal, or other liquids, comprising a receiving-cup A, having divisions or graduations at its front, a draining-cup R at the upper and rear edge of the receiving-cup, a tube B having a bent mouthpiece *b* leading from the draining-cup, said parts being formed from an integral piece of glass, and arranged with respect to each other so that by turning the device about its tube as an axis, the liquid will run from the receiving-cup into the draining-cup, and thence through the tube, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM OLAF BLOOM.

Witnesses:
PHILIP W. SOUTHGATE,
LOUIS W. SOUTHGATE.