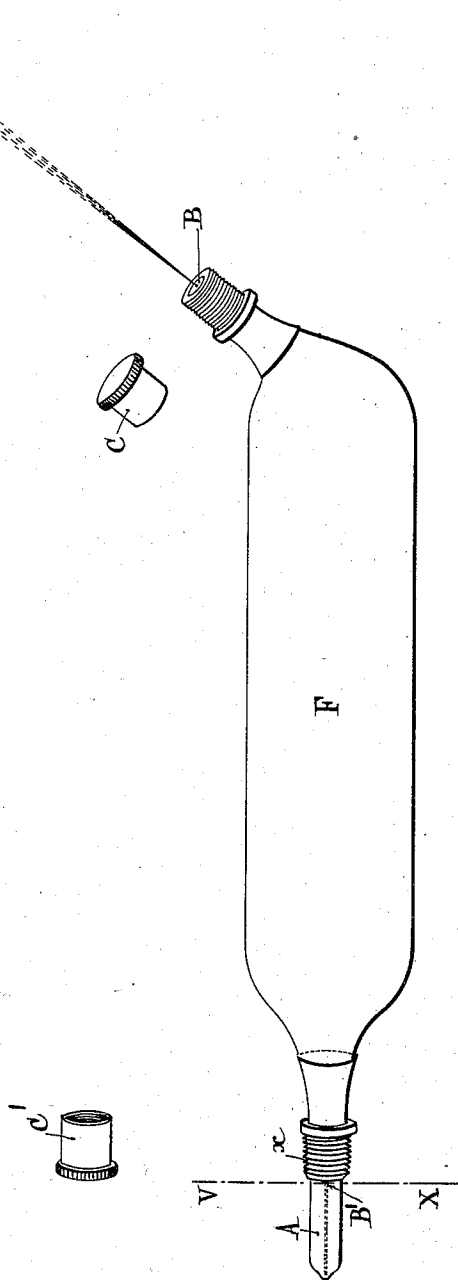


(No Model.)

J. BENGUÉ.
RECEPTACLE FOR ETHYL CHLORID.

No. 558,762.

Patented Apr. 21, 1896.



Witnesses:
J. C. Hebert.
O. Block.

Inventor:
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Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULES BENGUÉ, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

RECEPTACLE FOR ETHYL CHLORID.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 558,762, dated April 21, 1896.

Application filed October 12, 1895. Serial No. 565,459. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULES BENGUÉ, a citizen of the French Republic, residing at Paris, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles for Ethyl Chlorid and other Volatile Products, of which the following is a specification.

Ethyl chlorid and similar products can only be preserved in hermetically-sealed receptacles, and when put up in glass tubes it is customary to seal such tube by melting the end of the same. This makes the use of ethyl chlorid rather difficult, and I have therefore devised a receptacle which will enable me to use the required quantity of the liquid without losing all or any part of the rest, and which will always be ready for use.

In the annexed drawing, making a part of this specification, I have illustrated my new receptacle in perspective view.

F is the body of the receptacle, preferably made of glass, which is provided with two capillary openings A and B, that can be hermetically closed by caps C and C', in the upper part of which is placed a plate of rubber or other suitable material. To this end a metallic ring is snugly fitted around the neck of the receptacle and provided with a screw-threaded end α upon which the cap can be screwed.

As shown in the drawing, the capillary tube A in the bottom opening extends beyond the threaded part of the stopper, and normally the end of this capillary tube is sealed by melting the glass.

My purpose in equipping the receptacle with two openings is as follows: The capillary opening, which is only about five or six hundredths of a millimeter wide, may be very easily obstructed, so as to prevent the discharge of liquid. A particle of dust is often sufficient

to close the outflow. Such particle of dust may come from the interior of the receptacle, notwithstanding the most careful cleaning of the same, or it may come from the rubber plate arranged in the cap. Now if the outflow B of the receptacle should be obstructed through any accident I make use of the second outflow A. This can be done by severing the capillary tube on the line X V, which is readily effected by a single stroke with a file. The opening thus formed is closed afterward by the cap C'. Consequently my device will be always ready for use, which is a very important feature, as it is chiefly adapted for use by physicians for the purpose of causing a local anesthesia.

In the drawing one outflow is straight and the other curved. This arrangement may of course be varied at will.

Having now described my invention, I claim—

A receptacle for volatile liquids composed of the body portion provided with a neck having a capillary opening therein, a cap adapted to fit upon said neck to close said opening, an independent capillary opening formed in a frangible extension from said body portion and normally sealed whereby said opening may be used by fracturing said extension, a ring or collar surrounding a portion of said extension, and a cap adapted to fit said ring or collar to close the opening in said extension after the latter has been fractured, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of September, 1895.

JULES BENGUÉ.

Witnesses:

VICTOR MABRAR,
MARCEL MONNIER.