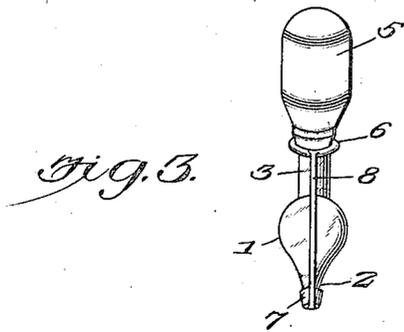
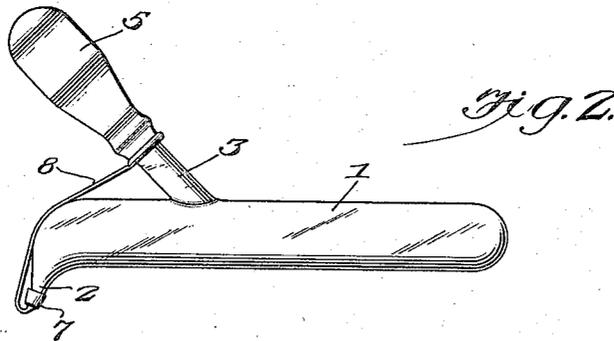
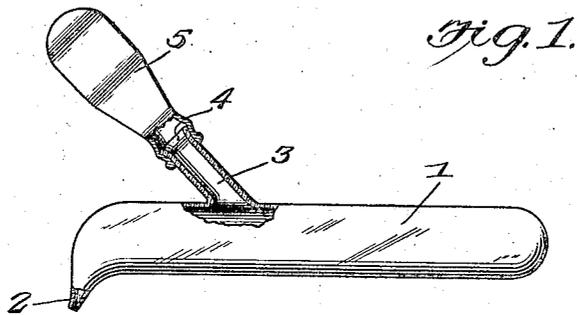


June 19, 1923.

1,459,354

C. BERENS, JR  
MEDICINE DROPPER  
Filed Dec. 5, 1922



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONRAD BERENS, JR., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MEDICINE DROPPER.

Application filed December 5, 1922. Serial No. 605,088.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CONRAD BERENS, JR., a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of New York, county of New York, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Medicine Droppers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The invention relates to a novel and useful form of medicine dropper, including a generally cylindrical body portion to constitute a reservoir or container for a relatively large body of fluid, said body being provided with a laterally directed discharge nipple at one end, a hollow stem connected to the body portion at one side, and preferably on the side opposite the discharge nipple, the axis of the stem being inclined to the longitudinal axis of the body portion, said stem being provided with a compressible bulb, which also constitutes a handle for the dropper, the device constituting not only a simple and efficient means for delivering drops of the fluid contents, but also a container in which the medicine or other fluid may be delivered, and maintained in proper condition for successive applications, thereby avoiding the necessity of providing a bottle and a separate dropper, as has been the usual custom heretofore. If desired, the device may be provided with a closure for the discharge nipple, which preferably takes the form of a flexible rubber cap having an integral band connecting the same with the bulb.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Fig. 1 is a vertical elevation, partly in section, of the device;

Fig. 2 is a vertical elevation of the dropper provided with a closure for the discharge nipple; and

Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the device shown in Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings, 1 indicates the body of the device, which may be conveniently formed of glass or other suitable material, said body portion preferably being of a generally cylindrical shape and of any desired capacity, so as to provide a reservoir or container for a considerable quantity of the medicine or other fluid to be delivered in successive drops. The rear end of the body

is sealed, and the front end is provided with a laterally disposed discharge nipple 2 having a small tapered discharge orifice to cause the fluid to be delivered in separate drops, when pressure is applied to the interior of the reservoir.

Formed as an integral extension of the body portion 1, intermediate the ends of the latter, and on the side opposite the discharge nipple 2, is a hollow stem 3 having its longitudinal axis inclined forwardly with respect to the longitudinal axis of the body portion, the end of the stem being provided with an outwardly flared flange 4 adapted to receive the open end of a compression bulb 5, which latter is preferably made of rubber or similar material.

As thus constructed, the device provides a handy, simple and effective storage receptacle and dropper adapted to receive and hold a definite quantity of the medicine or other liquid to be applied, and which may be readily manipulated to deliver the fluid in successive drops by grasping the device by the compression bulb and operating the latter to force any desired amount of the liquid out of the discharge nipple in successive drops. It will be particularly noted that the lateral and forward inclination of the stem 3 with respect to the body portion admits of the discharge nipple being brought to a proper position immediately adjacent the part to receive the application of the successive drops of the fluid, without danger of bringing any part of the apparatus into contact with the part to be treated, and the disposition of the compression bulb, which also constitutes a handle immediately above the discharge nozzle, permits the device to be held steady, and avoids the tendency of the dropper to wobble or move laterally as the bulb is alternately compressed and expanded, which is a characteristic objection to the older forms of droppers in which the compression bulb was located on one end of the tubular body and the discharge nipple or nozzle on the opposite end.

When the device is constructed of sufficient size to constitute a container for a considerable amount of the medicine or other liquid to be applied, it is desirable that a closure be provided for the discharge nipple. This closure may take the form of a simple flexible cap of rubber or other suitable material, such as 7, which may be readily slipped on and off the end of the discharge nipple.

In order to prevent loss of the closure, it is desirable that the same be permanently connected to the device, and to effect this object, a convenient means of attachment for the closure is in the form of an elastic band, such as 8, which integrally connects the cap 7 with the compression bulb 5. Instead of a single elastic strand 8, two strands connected to opposite sides of the bulb and the cap 7 may be employed, which arrangement will serve the additional function of causing the two elastic band sections to draw the cap firmly into engagement with the nipple, and prevent the accidental displacement of the cap.

What I claim is:

1. A medicine dropper comprising a generally cylindrical reservoir having a laterally directed discharge nipple at one end, a hollow stem communicating with and extending to one side of said reservoir, and a compression bulb on said stem.

2. A medicine dropper comprising a generally cylindrical reservoir having a laterally directed discharge nipple at one end, a hollow stem communicating with and extending to one side and at an inclination to the longitudinal axis of said reservoir, and a compression bulb on said stem.

3. A medicine dropper comprising a generally cylindrical reservoir having a later-

ally directed discharge nipple at one end, a hollow stem communicating with and extending from said reservoir intermediate its ends and on the side opposite the discharge nipple, and a compression bulb on said stem.

4. A medicine dropper comprising a generally cylindrical reservoir having a laterally directed discharge nipple at one end, a hollow stem communicating with and extending to one side of said reservoir, a compression bulb on said stem, and a closure for said nipple connected to said bulb.

5. A medicine dropper comprising a generally cylindrical reservoir having a laterally directed discharge nipple at one end, a hollow stem communicating with and extending to one side of said reservoir, a compression bulb on said stem, a cap for closing said nipple, and means connecting the cap and bulb.

6. A medicine dropper comprising a generally cylindrical reservoir having a laterally directed discharge nipple at one end, a hollow stem communicating with and extending to one side of said reservoir, a rubber compression bulb on said stem, a rubber cap for closing said nipple, and a rubber connection between the bulb and cap.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CONRAD BERENS, JR.