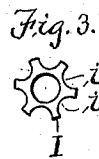
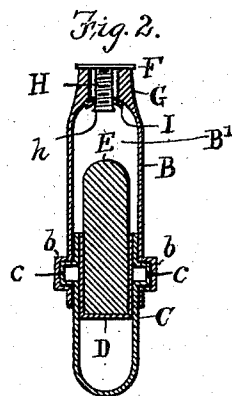
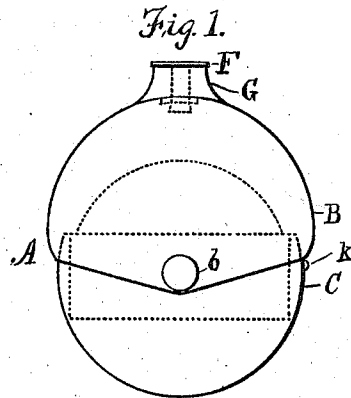


(No Model.)

T. B. WILCOX.
INHALER.

No. 577,674.

Patented Feb. 23, 1897.



WITNESSES:

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THEODORE B. WILCOX, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO SHARP & DOHME, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

INHALER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 577,674, dated February 23, 1897.

Application filed June 1, 1896. Serial No. 593,781. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE B. WILCOX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Inhalers; 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 present invention relates to improvements in inhalers belonging to that class which is adapted to hold menthol or some other aromatic or medicinal substance or compound in the form of a stick, disk, candle, or the like, the object of these improvements being to secure a tight joint between the different parts of the inhaler (and so to prevent the evaporation and escape of the menthol or other substance) and to adapt the device for use both as an inhaler and as a friction appliance without the removal of a cap or any other part of the device. The difficulty with other inhalers of this sort has been that the cap or other detachable part was likely to become lost or mislaid, thereby causing inconvenience, or that in case there were no detachable part the flexible joint employed was liable to make an imperfect seal for the inhaler and permit the escape of the volatilized substance or compound.

I accomplish the results aimed at by my present invention by means of a very simple means of union between the two movable, but not detachable, parts of my inhaler. The arrangement is clearly shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my inhaler. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section thereof, and Fig. 3 is a detail view.

In the drawings, A represents my inhaler as a whole, the same being made up of an exterior part B and an interior part C. The latter part C is stamped in the process of manufacture so as to have the projecting journals *c c* at precisely opposite points, as shown. The outer part B is similarly stamped by means of a slightly-larger die, the object being to form boxes *b b* for the journals *c c*. The journals *c c* and the boxes *b b* are formed just midway of the width of each of the parts

concerned, and when they are sprung together, with the journals arranged within the boxes, the two parts B and C are united by a pivot-joint, as will be clearly understood.

Within the interior part C is set a box D, the bottom of which strikes against the curved inner sides of the part C, while the top thereof is flush with the top of said part C. The box D is intended for holding the stick, disk, or candle E of menthol or other aromatic or medicinal substance. As shown in Fig. 1, the top of the stick E is rounded, so as to escape the walls of the outer part B when the inner part is turned with relation thereto upon its journals.

At the top of the outer part B, I show a cap F, capable of fitting closely and hermetically upon the top of the said outer part where the latter is narrowed down and flattened, as shown at G. With the cap F is connected a screw H, having an enlargement *h* at its inner end. The screw H passes through a screw-threaded nut I, which is soldered to the inside of the part B in such a position as to receive the screw. The screw H is passed through the nut from below before being secured by any suitable means to the cap F.

It is evident that the cap cannot be wholly removed by reason of the enlargement *h* upon the inner end of the screw H. The cap can, however, be raised by turning the screw in the proper direction until the enlargement *h* binds against the nut I.

The screw H passes through an opening considerably larger than itself, so that there is an annular opening around the screw for the passage of air. Moreover, the nut I is cut away at *i i*, the cuts being deep enough to allow the annular passage before referred to to communicate with the inner chamber B' of the part B.

When the cap is screwed down, there is no possibility of the vapors escaping from the chamber B' in that direction, the cap making a perfect seal with the flattened end of the neck G. Moreover, I find that in practice I can construct the two parts to fit each other so nicely at the journals and also at the contacting edges everywhere that there is no escape of vapor at any point when the cap is down. This result is assisted by the employ-

ment of the journal and box arrangement described in the foregoing specification.

At *k* I show a stop or detent on the interior part C, which prevents the two parts from being turned, with respect to each other, except in one direction.

What I claim is—

A two-part inhaler, one part of which, adapted to contain an aromatic substance, is centrally pivoted within the other, as shown, the said inhaler being provided with a suit-

able stop or detent for limiting the relative movement of the parts in one direction, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name, in the presence of two witnesses, this 27th day of May, A. D. 1896.

THEODORE B. WILCOX.

Witnesses:

G. H. STOCKBRIDGE,
C. L. BELCHER.