

A. R. GIBSON.
MEDICAMENT CONTAINER AND APPLIANCE.
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1,293,401.

Patented Feb. 4, 1919.

Fig. 1.

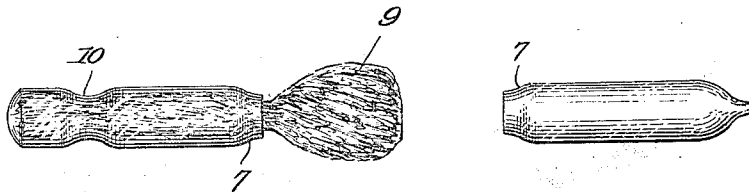
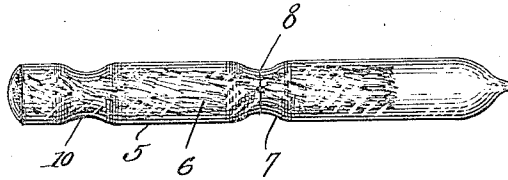


Fig. 2.

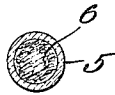


Fig. 3.

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MEDICAMENT CONTAINER AND APPLIANCE.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADELBERT R. GIBSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Medicament Containers and Appliances, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to medicament containers, and its object is to provide a device of this kind in which its contents are hermetically sealed and thus protected from exposure to germs, foreign matter, or other
15 injurious or deteriorating influences.

The invention also has for its object to provide a holder of the character stated which is so constructed that its contents are readily accessible for application.

20 A further object of the invention is to provide the container with a wad of absorbent material preferably wool which is impregnated with an antiseptic fluid or medicament, and which wad, when the container is opened up, is exposed in such a
25 manner that it can be used as a brush or swab for application of the medicament or the like to the wound or other affected part requiring treatment. The wad is also removable from the container so that it may
30 be employed for packing a wound.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be pointed out in the detailed description appearing hereinafter, and in order that the invention may be better understood, reference is had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification.

In the drawing—

40 Figure 1 is an elevation of the device;
Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the device opened up, ready for use, and

Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the device.

Referring specifically to the drawing, the device is a glass tube 5 in which is inclosed a wad of absorbent material indicated by the reference character 6. It will be understood of course, that the tube may be made of any other suitable material, but glass is preferred in view of its aseptic properties.
50 The wad 6 is impregnated with an antiseptic fluid or medicament, such as tincture of iodine, or any other substance in liquid form.

Intermediate its ends, the tube 5 has a
55 constricted portion 7, and here the tube is

made frangible so that it may be separated or broken into two parts as shown in Fig. 2. To facilitate this separation of the tube, the constricted portion is scored circumferentially, as shown at 8, providing a weakened line around the tube so that it may be easily broken at this point without danger of crushing or breaking the other portions of the tube.

It will be noted that the wad 6 seats in the tube 5 on both sides of its constricted portion 7, so that when the tube is separated into two sections, and one of the sections is slipped off that portion of the wad seating therein, this portion of the wad projects from the other section in the form of a brush, as indicated at 9 in Fig. 2, and as this brush is impregnated with the antiseptic fluid or medicament, the latter can be readily applied to the affected part by the brush.
75 The tube is separated into two sections at the middle of the contracted portion 7, and hence a sufficient length of this contracted portion remains on the section from which the brush projects to prevent withdrawal of the wad from the tube when the brush is being used. This section also has a constricted portion 11 adjacent to its rear end, which further serves to prevent withdrawal of the wad.
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Referring to Fig. 1, it will be seen that the wad 6 is of such length that it does not extend to the outer end of that portion of the tube 5 which is detachable, this being for the purpose of permitting sealing of the tube after the impregnated wad is inserted thereinto, the tube being sealed at the end from which the wad is spaced.
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The tube 5 will contain a supply of medicament sufficient for emergency use, and as it is held by the wad it will not be lost if the tube should be opened up without care. By jarring or shaking the container by a downward motion a portion of the medicament is separated from the wad and deposited in the lower end of the container below the termination of the wad, and when the sections are separated the medicament may be poured from said section and used for purposes independent of the brush or swab. After the medicament has been applied, the wad may be removed from the tube and used to pack the wound or for dressing the same. The excess fluid not absorbed by the wad is held in the lower end
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of the tube, so that it is not lost if the tube should be accidentally broken. When the medicament is being applied by the brush end 9, capillary attraction draws the same to the affected part gradually, so that an excessive application is avoided as this is sometimes dangerous by reason of the fact that it may cause burns. The constricted part 7 makes a seat or center so that the scoring or breaking line 8 may be evenly made.

While I have provided the container with a wad of absorbent made of wool, for the reason I have found that a wool absorbent is less subject to the action of certain medicaments, however, I do not wish to be restricted to the use of an absorbent made of wool, but any suitable material which may withstand the several medicaments as may be found desirable may be used. A cotton absorbent is oftentimes absorbed and destroyed by many medicaments, and in such cases I have found it desirable to use wool.

I claim:

A medicament holder comprising a closed fluid container having a frangible constricted portion intermediate its ends whereby

the container is divided into two separable sections, and a wad of absorbent material in the container and occupying the same on both sides of the constricted portion to hold the entire fluid contents of the container absorbed, said wad filling one of the sections and being spaced from the outer end of the other section, the portion of the last-mentioned section not occupied by the wad forming a reservoir for excess fluid not absorbed by the wad, said last-mentioned section being removable from the wad when the section is separated from the other section, the wad remaining in said other section in which it is held solely by its adherence to the interior thereof and from which it is also removable, the last-mentioned section having a constricted portion adjacent to its rear end engageable with the wad for holding the same against withdrawal.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ADELBERT R. GIBSON.

Witnesses:

E. WALTON BREWINGTON,
HOWARD D. ADAMS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."