

J. A. Robbins,
Suppository Mold.
 No. 112,034. Patented Mar. 14, 1871.

Fig. 1.

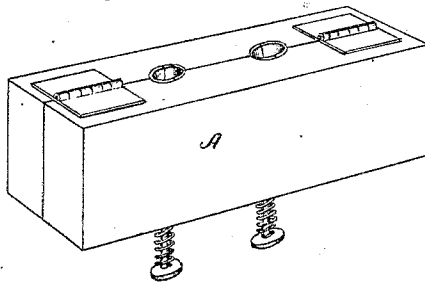


Fig. 2.

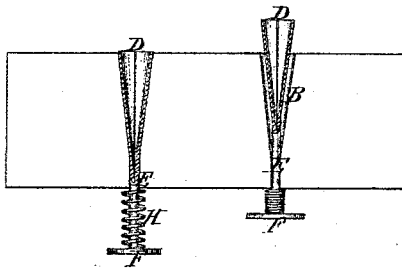


Fig. 4.

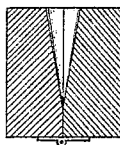
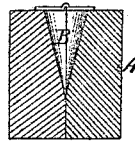


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

F. H. Smith
J. O. Hayden

Inventor,
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 by *Carroll D. Wright & Brown*

United States Patent Office.

JOSEPH A. ROBBINS, OF MEDFORD, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND FRANCIS V. HOLMES, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 112,634, dated March 14, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN MOLDS FOR SUPPOSITORIES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, JOSEPH A. ROBBINS, of Medford, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Molds for Suppositories, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention.

Figure 2 is a longitudinal vertical central section.

Figure 3 is a transverse vertical central section, and

Figure 4 a similar section, showing the old form.

This invention relates to the manufacture of medicated suppositories, and consists of an inverted conical mold, divided vertically into halves, each of which is attached to a shank or rod, which is provided with a thumb-piece and spiral spring, all being held in a hinged wooden or other block in such manner that the mold may be pressed upward partially out of said block, or entirely removed from the same, as will hereinafter more fully appear.

In the drawing—

A represents a block of wood, made in two parts, hinged together and provided with the inverted conical depressions B.

D D represent inverted conical metallic molds, each of which is divided vertically into two equal parts, both being attached to the rod or shank E, and located in the depressions B of block A.

The shank E is provided on one end with a disk or thumb-piece, F, between which and the block A is a spiral spring, H.

The melted compound is poured into the molds D when in the position shown in fig. 1, and when the same solidifies, the mold is pushed up, as shown in fig. 2, or the block is opened, the latter operation enabling the mold to be removed.

The parts of the molds D are so attached to rods E that, when the same are removed from block A, they will open sufficiently to disengage their contents and allow the same to be removed.

It is well known that suppositories are often of an extremely delicate and fragile nature, and are easily

broken, a fact that renders their manufacture a work of some difficulty, as they are liable to crumble in being removed from the mold.

The old form of mold hinged at the bottom (shown in fig. 4) being simply a depression between two hinged blocks, after the manner of a bullet-mold, is liable to the above-mentioned objection, while by my arrangement the most delicate compound can be removed from the mold without injury, as much more care can be exercised in their manipulation.

The block A is hinged on the same side as the wide ends or mouths of the sockets or depressions B, as shown in fig. 3; and in case the molds D are not employed, and the suppositories are run directly into the block itself, the same will necessarily open from the bottom, and parting first from the pointed ends of the suppositories will gradually part from the large ends, avoiding any sudden separation at the point where the largest amount of surface adheres to the mold, which would not be the case if the block were hinged on the lower side in the old method. This arrangement also enables me to remove the molds D readily from the block A.

Having thus fully described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The mold D, arranged on rod E, with spiral spring H, substantially as described.
2. The mold D, constructed as described, in combination with the block A hinged at the larger ends of the conical recesses B, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH A. ROBBINS.

Witnesses:

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
CHARLES F. BROWN.