C. OGILVY.

MASK USED IN APPLYING ANESTHETICS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1911.

1,034,821. Patented Aug. 6, 1912.

Fig. 3.

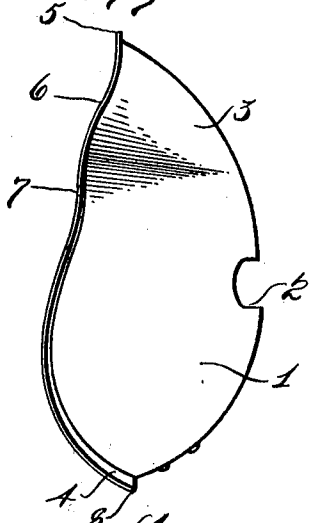


Fig. 2.

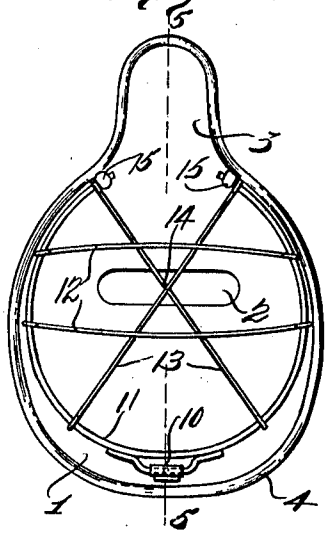


Fig. 5.

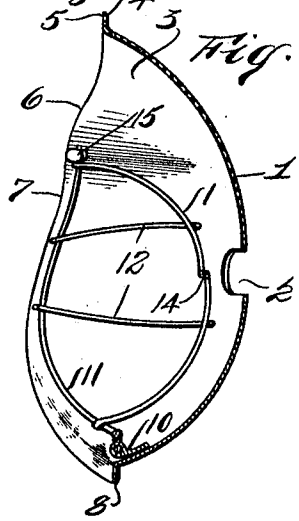
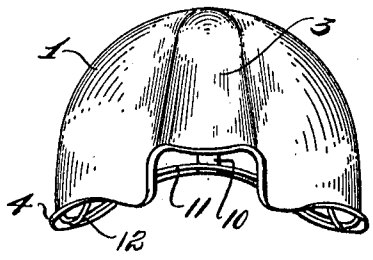


Fig. 4.



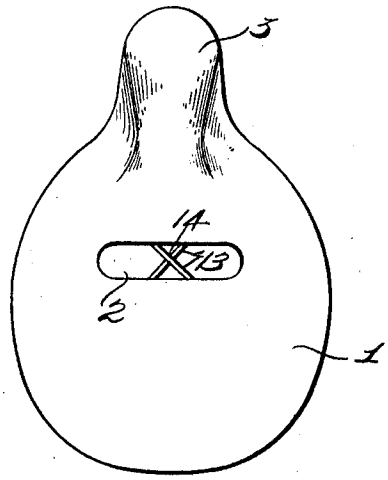


Fig. 1.

Witnesses:
C. A. Jarvis
Mabel Dittenhoefer

Inventor:
Charles Ogilvy.
by F. Warren Wright
attorney.

COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES OGILVY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MASK USED IN APPLYING ANESTHETICS.

1,034,821. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 6, 1912.

Application filed April 27, 1911. Serial No. 623,712.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES OGILVY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Masks Used in Applying Anesthetics, of which the following is a clear, full, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved mask for use in applying anesthetics, the particular object being to provide one which will readily cover the mouth and nose without placing undue pressure on the nose, and which will give a sufficient dome or air space within the mask for the proper inhalation of the vapors.

A further object of the invention is to so construct the mask as to render it cleanly, economical to manufacture and economical in the use of the anesthetic, and to provide one which will clamp the sponge or gauze in the proper position by the use of the simple and efficient locking mechanisms, which will not in any wise be liable to scratch or injure the patient.

In carrying out my invention, I make use of a sheet metal mask preferably for the administering of ether, provided with an opening through which the ether may be dropped, and within the sheet metal shell I hinge, preferably by a single hinge, at the lower end of the mask, a wire cage of general horseshoe shape, which is adapted to hold the sponge or gauze up against the under side of the mask, and in front of the aperture therein. On opposite sides of the mask, near the nose portion, I provide small projecting studs under which the free end of the horseshoe may be passed by compressing that end together, whereby the cage may be locked in place and maintain the gauze in position due to the resiliency of the cage itself. No other means need be used for holding the gauze in place. In administering chloroform in place of the closed shell of metal, which is advisable to use in administering ether, the shell may be made more or less open as desired, but the cage within may be the same.

The scope of my invention will be pointed out in the accompanying claim.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved mask. Fig. 2 is a back view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation. Fig. 4 is an end view of the mask looking at the nose inclosing end. Fig. 5 is a section on line 5—5, Fig. 2.

As shown in the drawings, my mask consists of a large dome shaped chamber 1, provided with an orifice 2. The dome shaped chamber tapers down to an elongated nose covering portion, both chambers being open to each other, and of a width at their joinder to prevent any binding on the patient's nose. It will thus be seen that a free, commodious air space is provided without any binding on the respiratory organs.

The nose inclosing chamber is represented by the reference character 3. Both chambers are bounded by an outwardly turned flange 4 stamped out of the metal, so as to give a smooth edge to the device, and render the same comfortable to the patient. I prefer that the sides of the mask shall have the curve illustrated in Fig. 3, so that the point between 5 and 6 will rest over the nose, the curved portion between 6 and 7 over the bridge of the nose, the curve between 7 and 8 reach from the nose around the chin and rest upon the cheeks of the user, the rim being on a substantially horizontal line at both upper and lower extremity of the mask, where it crosses the nose and crosses the chin of the patient. It will be understood that this stamped shell is the type used by me for administering ether. A shell of the same configuration, but open to a much greater extent, should be used in administering chloroform, but irrespective of the type of shell used, the basket for retaining the sponge or gauze will be substantially as now described. To the center of the shell 1, I rivet a hinge 10, though it may be secured in any manner, and in such single central hinge I mount a basket comprised of a horseshoe shaped rim 11 joined by a number of cross wires 12—12 and 13—13. The wires 12—12 are shown as crossing from one leg to the other of the horseshoe, and are spaced apart. The wires 13—13 are shown as secured at opposite sides of the hinge to the rim; they cross themselves at the point 14; they cross both wires 12 and they are secured near the extremities of the bifurcated or horseshoe shaped rim. The wires, where they cross one another, may be soldered or otherwise secured. In the metal of the shell adjacent to the ends of the bifurcated rim I preferably rivet two small

studs 15—15, one on each side, and provided with smooth outer surfaces so that the user of the mask may place the piece of gauze or sponge across the orifice, then press the basket down upon it, and by compressing the two legs of the bifurcated rim together, cause the same to pass behind the studs 15 and thereby latch the basket in place and hold the gauze.

I claim as my invention:

The herein described mask for administering anesthetics, consisting of a shell adapted to fit the mouth and nose, having an aperture through which the anesthetic may be dropped, a cage within the shell and hinged thereto, and a latch for holding said cage within the shell, the shell and the cage being of substantially the same shape, but contained one within the other with a space therebetween for gauze or the like, a latch for securing the cage to the shell, consisting of projections on opposite sides of the shell, the cage having portions thereof extending past said projections, whereby said portions may be compressed toward each other, so as to pass beneath the projections.

Signed at New York city, New York, this 24th day of April in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

CHARLES OGILVY.

Witnesses:
EVELYN HUNTER OGILVY,
ANDREW HOLMES.

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