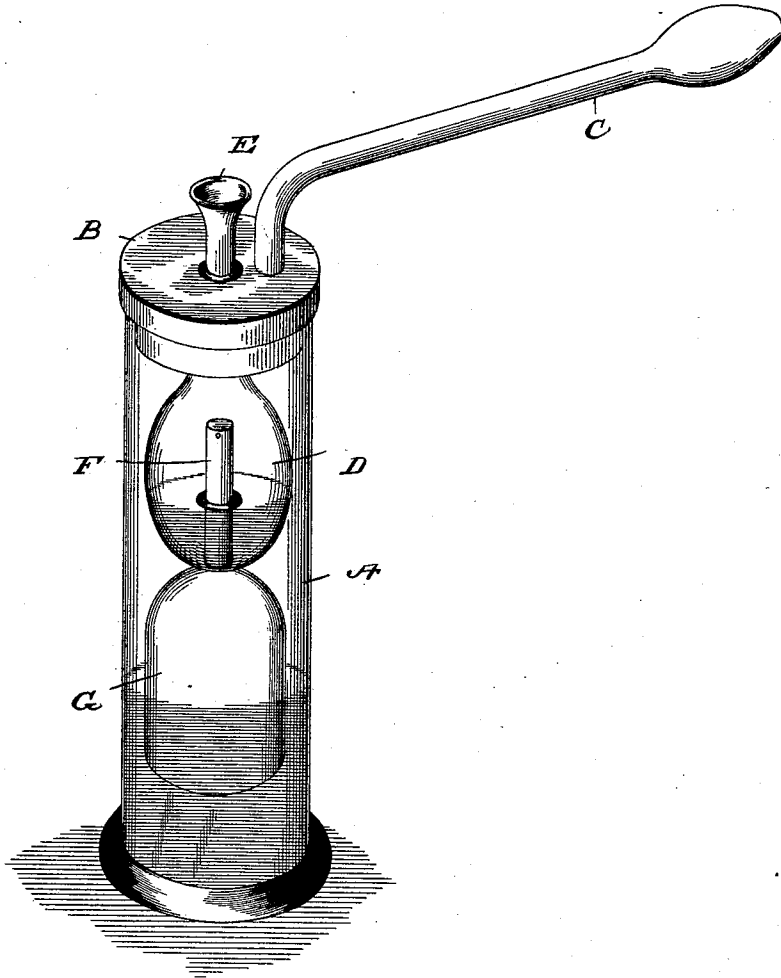


(No Model.)

J. F. CHESEBRO.
INHALER.

No. 523,265.

Patented July 17, 1894.



Witnesses

John Somme
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES F. CHESEBRO, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

INHALER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 523,265, dated July 17, 1894.

Application filed January 15, 1894: Serial No. 496,915. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES F. CHESEBRO, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Vaporizing-Inhalers, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to an important improvement in the construction of the vapor tube of the vaporizing inhaler covered by my Letters Patent No. 496,776, dated May 2, 1893.

The great objection to my patented inhaler, and to all other inhalers of the same class with which I am familiar, is that when the person using the inhaler blows into the draft tube, the alkaline liquid in the receptacle is forced up into the acid bulb and destroys the acid and the consequent chemical action renders the same worthless.

I am not aware that an inhaler has ever been constructed to obviate this great defect, though many unsuccessful attempts have been made to remedy it.

In my present improvement the defect is entirely obviated. I construct my inhaler with a vapor tube having an enlarged or bell-shaped chamber, leading from the acid bulb and projecting down into the alkaline liquid, which chamber has a greater capacity than the space surrounding it between its side wall and the wall of the alkaline liquid receptacle. The result of this construction is that no matter how much air is blown in through the draft tube around the enlarged chamber of the vapor tube, the alkaline liquid cannot be raised into the acid bulb, for the reason that the body of the alkaline liquid at the side of the enlarged chamber is smaller than the body of alkaline liquid inside of the chamber, and will allow the air from the draft tube to pass down under the chamber before the alkaline liquid is raised sufficiently on the inside of the chamber to do any harm.

I will first describe my invention with ref-

erence to the accompanying drawing which is a perspective view of my improved inhaler and afterward point out the novelty in the claim annexed.

A is a suitable glass receptacle, B a stopper fitting the mouth of the receptacle, C the inhaling draft tube extending through the stopper, and D is the acid bulb formed with an integral funnel-tube E extending up through the stopper, the integral vapor-tube F projecting up into the acid bulb, and an enlarged or bell-shaped chamber G projecting down from the acid bulb and adapted to extend into the alkaline liquid contained in the receptacle A. The enlarged chamber G is of larger internal capacity than the space surrounding it between its side wall and the surrounding wall of the receptacle.

The operation of the device will be clear from the above description.

Having thus fully described my invention, the following is what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a vaporizing inhaler, the combination, with a suitable receptacle, adapted to contain an alkaline liquid, a bulb supported in said receptacle and adapted to contain an acid, and a suitable draft tube through which the fumes may be inhaled from the receptacle; of a vapor tube extending up into the acid bulb and provided with a bell-shaped chamber projecting downward from the acid bulb to form a continuation of the vapor tube, having a capacity greater than the space surrounding it between its side wall and the side wall of the receptacle, whereby the liability of the alkaline liquid being forced through the vapor tube into the acid bulb by blowing into the draft tube is overcome; substantially as described.

JAMES F. CHESEBRO.

Witnesses:

OWEN WARD,
CLARENCE R. COMES.