

Specification of Pierre Louis Thimoté Thiers : instrument for the drawing off milk from the breasts of women, &c.;

Contributors

Thiers, Pierre Louis Thimoté.

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A.D. 1847 N° 11,518.

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

OF

PIERRE LOUIS THIMOTÉ THIERS.

INSTRUMENT FOR DRAWING OFF MILK
FROM THE BREASTS OF WOMEN, &c.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

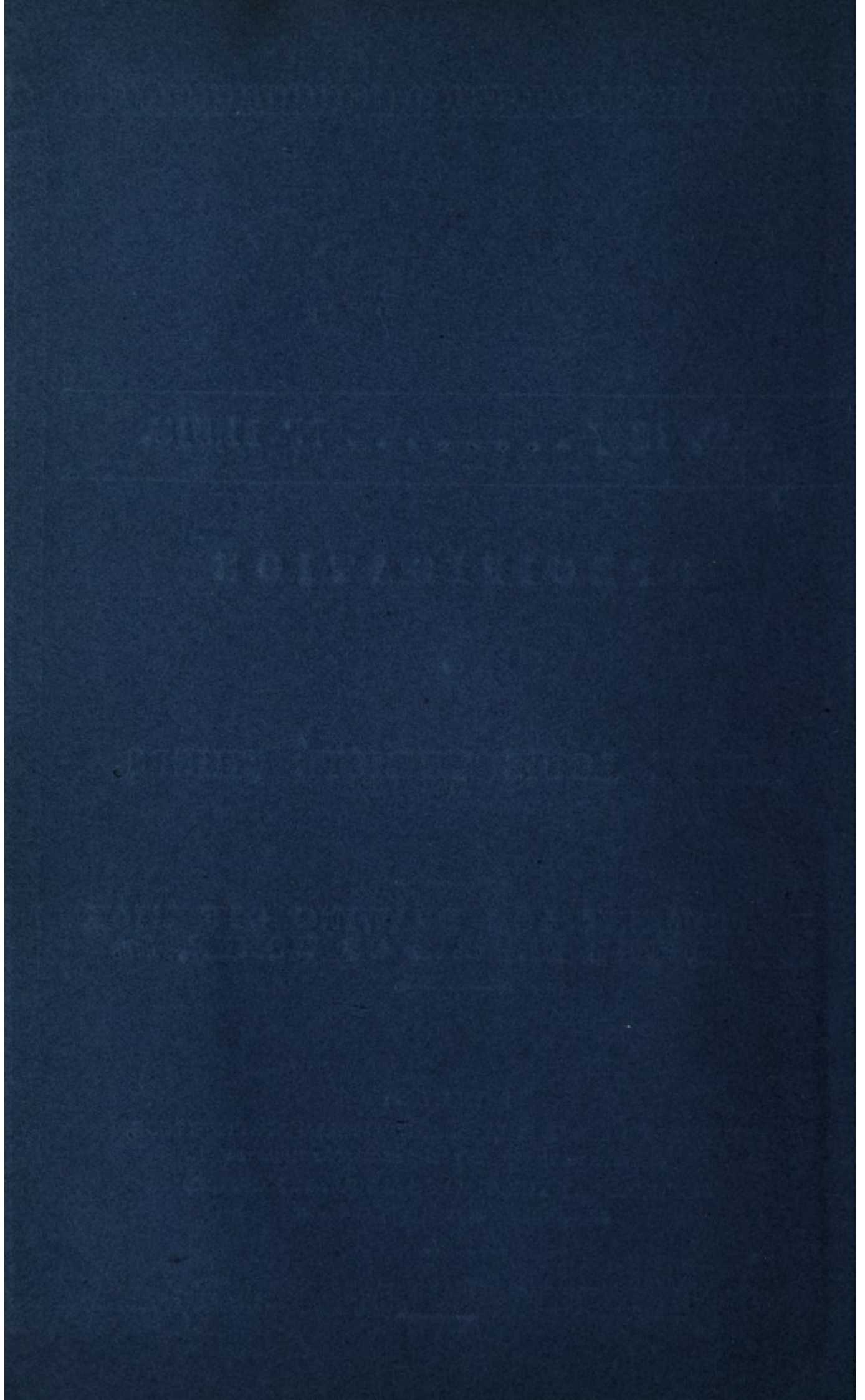
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1857.





A.D. 1847 N° 11,518.

**Instrument for Drawing off Milk from the Breasts of
Women, &c.**

THIERS' SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, PIERRE LOUIS THIMOTÉ THIERS, of 40, Passage Choiseul, in the City of Paris, in the Kingdom of France, Mechanician, send greeting.

WHEREAS Her present most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, by Her
5 Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the Seventh day
of January, One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, in the tenth year of
Her reign, did, for Herself, Her heirs and successors, give and grant unto
me, the said Pierre Louis Thimoté Thiers, my exors, admors, and assigns,
10 Her especial licence, full power, sole privilege and authority, that I, the said
Pierre Louis Thimoté Thiers, my exors, admors, and assigns, or such others
and I, the said Pierre Louis Thimoté Thiers, my exors, admors, or assigns,
should at any time agree with, and no others, from time to time and at all
times during the term of years therein expressed, should and lawfully might
15 make, use, exercise, and vend, within England, Wales, and the Town of
Berwick-upon-Tweed, and in all Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations
abroad, and also in the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and Man,
my Invention of "**AN IMPROVED INSTRUMENT FOR DRAWING OFF THE MILK FROM
THE BREASTS OF WOMEN, AND FOR RAISING AND PROTECTING THE NIPPLE BOTH**
20 **BEFORE AND AFTER CHILD-BIRTH;**" in which said Letters Patent is contained

Thiers' Improved Instrument for Drawing off Milk from the Breasts of Women.

a proviso, that I, the said Pierre Louis Thimoté Thiers, shall cause a particular description of the nature of my said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, by an instrument in writing under my hand and seal, to be inrolled in Her said Majesty's High Court of Chancery within six calendar months next and immediately after the date of the said in part 5 recited Letters Patent, as in and by the same, reference being thereunto had, will more fully and at large appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that in compliance with the said proviso, I, the said Pierre Louis Thimoté Thiers, do hereby declare that the nature of my said Invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, are fully 10 described and ascertained in and by the following statement thereof, reference being had to the Drawings hereunto annexed, and to the figures and letters marked thereon, that is to say:—

Figure 1 shews the entire apparatus, and the manner in which it is to be applied, as also the various operations of its several parts. The bell or cup A 15 should be put upon the breast, from which the milk is to be drawn out by means of the pump B, which is placed at the extremity of the elastic tube C; the milk which comes out from the breast falls into the reservoir D, from whence, on pressing the riser of the valve E, E, it passes into the reservoir F. When the pressure on the riser is discontinued, the valve, by means of a 20 spring placed underneath, closes upon the hole by which the milk escapes. The milk having thus descended into the lower vessel or reservoir, is sucked in by the child by means of a nipple G, placed at the upper extremity of the tube or syphon H, which is made of india-rubber or other suitable material, and this tube or syphon is introduced into the vessel across another tube I of 25 tin, soldered to one of the rings which serve to unite the reservoirs or vessels; this tin tube supports the elastic tube, without, however, hindering its movements in the slightest degree. To the lower extremity of this pliant tube, which enters into the vessel, there is attached another tube J made of fine tin, which by its weight remains always at the bottom, by aid of which the child is 30 enabled to suck out the liquid contained in the lower vessel to the very last drop. Whilst the child is sucking in the milk already drawn out, a fresh supply, according to its wants, may be extracted. At the extremities K, K, of the tube J and the nipple G, there is a little ball which enters closely into the india-rubber tube, which yields, and then immediately closes on it, by 35 which means the three pieces are firmly rivetted, but can, by drawing them apart, be easily separated. The two vessels or reservoirs are rivetted by means of two hooks soldered to the upper ring M, which fasten into an

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indented ring N, attached to the lower vessel or reservoir, and in which two notches O, O, are made; to facilitate the movement of the hooks behind the ring, a little bolt P, which maintains its position by means of a groove in the upper ring, fastens into one of the notches in the lower vessel or reservoir,
 5 which prevents the vessels from turning when they are fastened together; in order to separate the two vessels, the little bolt is drawn back with the nail, and the lower vessel is turned round until the notches come in contact with the hooks, and the hooks are unfastened. The tube I may be soldered either to the upper or the lower ring, as may be preferred.

10 Figure 2 shews the lower vessel or reservoir with the tube or syphon inserted in it, which is used for the conveyance of the milk to the child. It should be noted that in this apparatus there are two vessels, which are either dependant upon or independant of each other, according to the manner in which they are employed; the upper vessel is that which is used for the
 15 extraction of the milk, the other is merely in sucking bottle appended to it, which sucking bottle is so constructed that any aliment which can be taken in by suction may be administered by means of it to infants. It may be made of any form and of any size that may be desired. The principle of this sucking bottle, and that in which the merit of the Invention consists, is the
 20 facility with which children can make use of it by means of the flexible tube, which yields to their movements, an effect admirably suited to their state, as it prevents their being either annoyed or hurt, as they are liable to be in the use of bottles which are made without this flexible tube.

Figure 3 shews the most commodious and most pleasing form in which this
 25 apparatus may be made; the sides being hollowed, it can be more easily held, and the hand being placed right over the liquid will help to maintain its degree of warmth for a longer time than it would otherwise have done. A stopper of cork, perforated, is screwed into the tin tube, which passes across the cork of the bottle, so that the smaller cork stops up the hole of the larger
 30 one, and prevents the liquid from escaping when the vessel is moved in an inclined position.

Figure 4 is a more simple form of the apparatus, to allow of its being made and sold at a cheaper rate. The manner of using it differs in this respect, that after the milk is drawn, the apparatus should be removed from the breast,
 35 and there should be then introduced, through the hole of the bell or cup, a tube having the same advantages as the tubes which have been already described, namely, partly composed of tin and partly of india-rubber, with a nipple attached to the upper extremity of the india-rubber part of the tube, and which two parts of the tube can, as before described, be united, so as to

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enable the child to suck with greater facility; there might be put in an opening made either at the bottom or at the side of the vessel, a small pipe, with a cock to draw off the milk, which cock can be opened to let the child drink. The variations do not in the least affect the principle of the Invention. The vessels or reservoirs of this apparatus should be made of glass ordinarily 5 used for such purposes, that the operations may be visible; the bell or cup is adjusted by the hand to a hole made smooth and even in the vessel, and should be furnished with a cork, in order that it may be hermetically closed; the valve also is bordered with india-rubber, that it may likewise be hermetically closed. The rings and other parts of the apparatus, which cannot be made of 10 wood or ivory, should be made of metal of which the oxyde is not likely to be injurious to the health. The nipple where the child sucks may be formed of any kind of material, but the most preferable material is cork; the nipple is supported inside by a tube of wood or ivory, and is fastened by a ring, which is screwed to the tube (see Figure 3). 15

It will be observed that there are two important features in this Invention; the extraction of milk by means of the pump, and the facility with which the child is enabled to take in the milk by the use of the flexible tube or syphon.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PUMP. 20

As the movements produced by this pump resemble exactly those which are made with the mouth in sucking, it is perfectly adapted for the extraction of milk from the breast. The piston is made very nearly like that of an air pump of a small calibre, that is to say, of leather stuffed with a little wadding, which serves as a spring; in order that the leather may be joined to the body 25 of the pump and effectually close it, the screw which attaches this leather is pierced, and the hole covered with gummed taffety or with a piece of fine gut or bladder, forming a valve which opens when the piston is pressed, & shuts when the piston is drawn up. At the extremity S of the pump is another valve, made of two slits, crosswise, forming angles, of which the centre is over 30 the hole which they cover. There should be also slightly cut two angles opposite to each other, in this valve, as seen in Figure 6, which shews the interior of the pump; when the piston is drawn up, these four angles, not being restrained above, open, and suffer the air contained in the vessel D to enter freely into the body of the pump, and when it is moved downwards, the 35 air, being pressed by the piston, rushes out; a portion of it, however, returns into the vessel D by the slits and the two cut angles, and the rest escapes by the valve of the piston; the quantity of air which passes into the vase acts


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against the breast, which produces a movement in the flesh, so that each blow of the piston extracts the milk, and suffers the flesh to recede, thereby avoiding the pressure, and consequently preventing obstruction and pain, so that the vacuum operated upon by the drawing up of the piston is soon filled
 5 with a fresh quantity of liquid, which is speedily drawn out; by the quickly repeated movements of the piston, very nearly the same effect might be obtained, if there were not any valve to the pump, but too great a quantity of air would enter into the vessel, which would cause too great a resistance, and inflict a blow, by forcing the air to pass between the bell or cup and
 10 the skin. I mention this method to guard against counterfeites, but most assuredly the method above described is preferable to all others, and produces the most beneficial effects, as I have ascertained by repeated experiments. T shews the form of the screw inverted in the pump, and to which the valve is attached; the pump screws on to a nozzle fixed to the tube, and may be taken
 15 off at pleasure; a ring made of leather is placed between the screw and the nozzle to prevent the air from passing.

In witness whereof, I, the said Pierre Louis Thimoté Thiers, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this Fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

20 PIERRE LOUIS THIMOTÉ (L.S.) THIERS.

Taken and acknowledged by Pierre Louis Thimoté Thiers (party hereto), at Paris, in the Kingdom of France, this Fifth day of July 1847, before me,

25  THOMAS PICKFORD,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Paris.

A.

This is the Specification referred to in the Affidavit of William Henry Ritchie, sworn before me, this Seventh day of July 1847,

G. WILSON.

30 William Henry Ritchie, of Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, maketh oath and saith, that he is acquainted with the manner and character of the handwriting of Thomas Pickford, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Paris, in the Kingdom of France; and this deponent further saith, that the signature "Thomas Pickford," set, subscribed, or written in the
 35 margin of the Specification hereunto annexed marked A, and dated the Fifth

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day of this instant month of July, and purporting to be executed by Pierre Louis Thimoté Thiers, of 40, Passage Choiseul, in the City of Paris aforesaid, Mechanician, whereby it is stated that the said Specification was acknowledged by him, the said Pierre Louis Thimoté Thiers, before the said Thomas Pickford, on the said Fifth day of July, at Paris aforesaid, is of the proper ⁵ handwriting of the said Thomas Pickford.

W. H^x RITCHIE.

Sworn at the Public Office, Southampton
Buildings, Chancery Lane, this 7th day
of July 1847, before me,

G. WILSON.

10

AND BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the oath of William Henry Ritchie, the Specification aforesaid was enrolled word for word as above written. And also the Specification aforesaid was stamped according to the tenor of the Statute made for that purpose.

15

Enrolled the Seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

LONDON:

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FIGURE 2nd

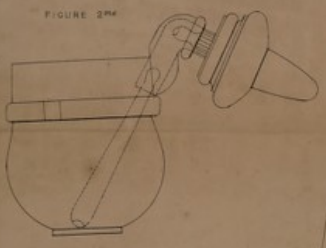


FIGURE 3rd

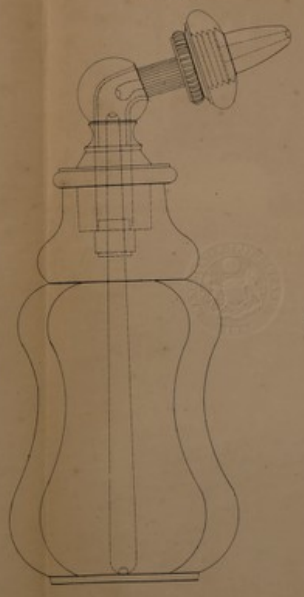


FIGURE 6th



FIGURE 1st

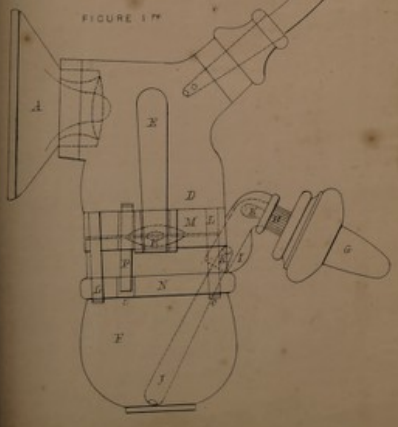
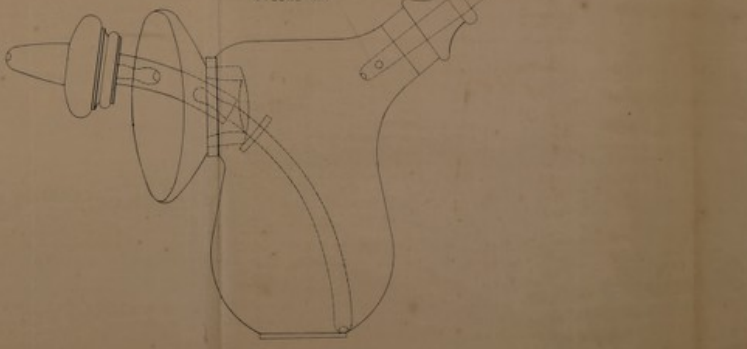


FIGURE 4th



The vertical drawing is partly colored.

