Specification of John Rose: apparatus for applying heat, cold, and other agents in medicine and surgery.

Contributors

Rose, John.

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A.D. 1858, 6th APRIL.

Nº 738.

SPECLFICATION

OF

JOHN ROSE.

APPARATUS FOR APPLYING HEAT, COLD, AND OTHER AGENTS IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

LONDON:

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1858.





A.D. 1858, 6th APRIL. Nº 738.

Apparatus for Applying Heat, Cold, and other Agents in Medicine and Surgery.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection, but notice to proceed with the application for Letters Patent was not given within the time prescribed by the Act.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by John Rose at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 6th April 1858.—A communication.

I, John Rose, of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, Gentle5 man, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention of "Apparatus for
Applying Heat, Cold, Moisture, Fumes, Vapors, and other Agents in Medicine
and Surgery," (being a communication to me from abroad,) to be as follows,
that is to say:—

This Invention relates to apparatus consisting of a heater or cooler for 10 heating or cooling air or other aeriform body, or a generator for generating steam or other vapor or fumes, a bellows or other forcing or suction apparatus and pipes connecting the heater, cooler, or generator with a proper mouth-piece or mask, to be directed or applied to any part of the body for the purpose of bringing hot or cold air, vapor, or fumes, or any aeriform mixture 15 into contact with the body to act as a remedial agent. In one modification of the apparatus a covered vessel for generating steam, vapor, or fumes is placed over a lamp, and a bellows is arranged to supply a uniform stream of air to this vessel, the air and vapors passing thence through a flexible tube to a mouthpiece or mask contrived so as to be conveniently applied to the part 20 to be operated upon. The edges of this mask are fitted with caoutchouc

Rose's Apparatus for Applying Heat, Cold, &c., in Medicine and Surgery.

tubing, or other sufficiently flexible material, to form a cushion easily accommodating itself to the part to which the mask is applied. The mask is contrived so that the aeriform agent may be spread equally over the surface operated upon, and an exit passage is provided to cause the aeriform agent to pass through in a continuous current and to prevent condensation within the 5 mask. The mask may be shaped in various ways, according to the particular application for which it is designed; thus, for application to the teeth or gums, the tube conveying the aeriform agent may be simply fitted with a mouth-piece, shaped so as to bring the agent directly in contact with the part to be operated upon, or a duplex tube may be used, the agent entering the mouth- 10 piece or mask by one passage and leaving it again by another.

Another form of mask is made like a band to encircle the neck of the patient; its frame consists by preference of wire gauze, to the upper and lower edges of which caoutchouc tubing or some flexible and elastic material is fitted as a cushioning, to enable the mask to accommodate itself easily to 15 the patient's neck; to one end of the wire gauze band is attached a box formed with two passages, one in communication with the pipe conveying the aeriform agent to the mask and the other arranged to receive the same, for the purpose of conveying it away after its passage round the neck. In all cases the aeriform agent may be applied directly to the part to be operated upon, or it 20 may be made to act through the intervention of flannel or other material; or instead of the mask there may be substituted a mouthpiece formed so that the size of its orifice may be adjusted to throw a jet of greater or less force or size on the part to be operated upon.

Instead of the bellows a fan, blower, pump, or any suitable forcing or 25 suction apparatus may be used for forcing air or other aeriform agent, as herein-before described; and such forcing or suction apparatus may be applied either to force air or other aeriform agent into the generator, or to draw it thence and force it onwards to the point of application; or again, it may be arranged to drawn the aeriform agent over and away from the part to be operated 30 upon.