

Specification of William Clark : inhaling apparatus.

Contributors

Clark, William.

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A.D. 1864, 9th FEBRUARY. N^o 340.

SPECIFICATION

OF

WILLIAM CLARK.

INHALING APPARATUS.

LONDON:

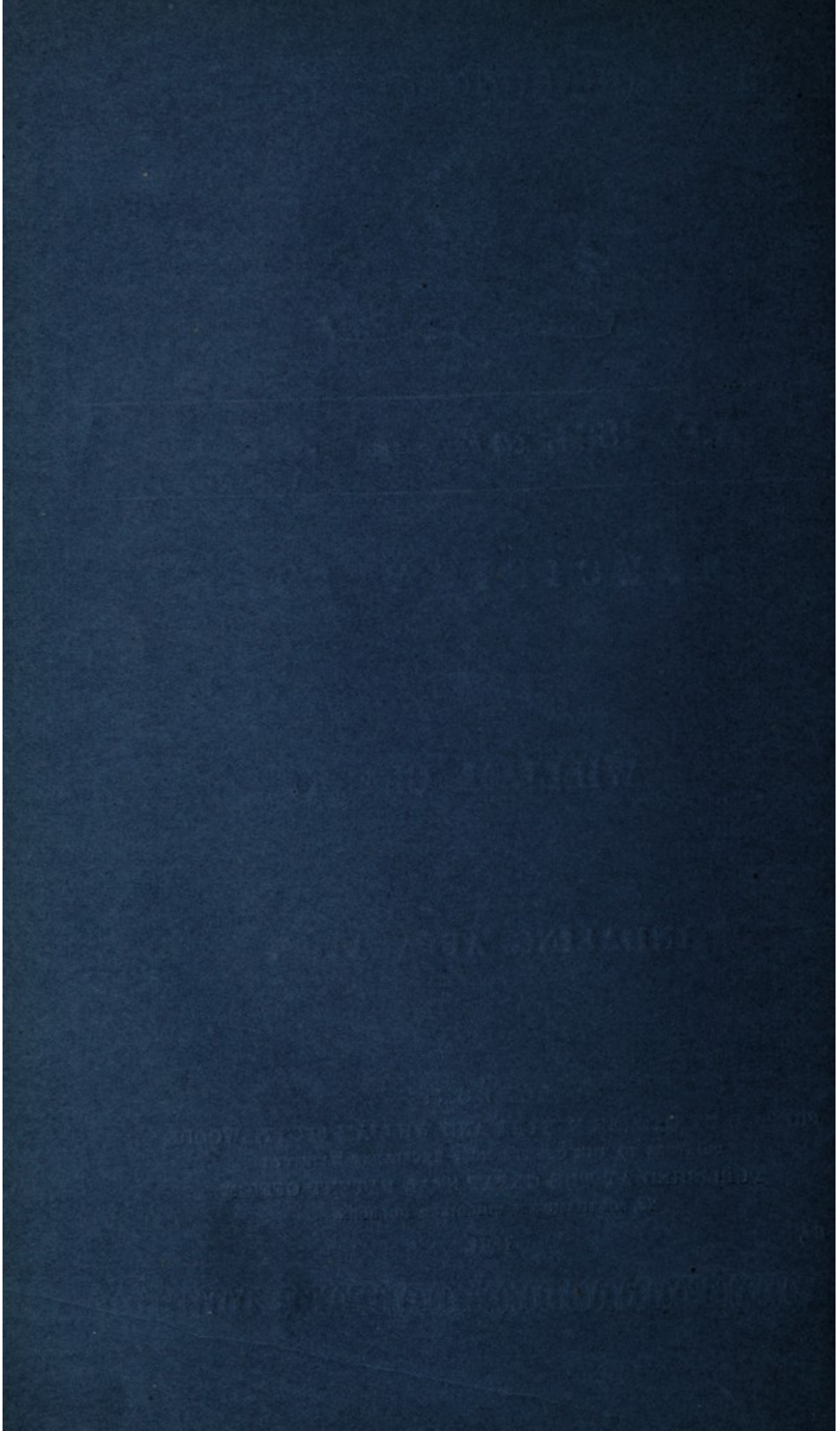
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1864.





A.D. 1864, 9th FEBRUARY. N° 340.

Inhaling Apparatus.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection only.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by William Clark at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 9th February 1864.—A communication from abroad by Charles Pierre Baillemont, Gentleman, of 29, Boulevard St. Martin, Paris.

I, WILLIAM CLARK, of 53, Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, Engineer and Patent Agent, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "IMPROVEMENTS IN APPARATUS FOR INHALING AIR WHEN CHARGED WITH VAPOURS," to be as follows :—

This Invention relates to an apparatus for introducing air charged with liquid particles into the mouth or nose, said air previously passing through a suitable liquid.

This apparatus is made entirely of tin or other metal, and may be heated either direct or receive the liquid already heated when the medicinal air to be inhaled is required to be heated. Hitherto glass vessels have been used for this purpose, furnished with tubes also of glass, one of which dips into the liquid while the other opens into the air above the liquid, and serves also for its aspiration. But this apparatus cannot be placed on a fire, and if a heated liquid be introduced the bottle invariably breaks ; this fragility of the recipient may also render its contents dangerous, while the tubes can only be closed by corks, and inhalation by such means becomes difficult. In order to remedy these disadvantages I substitute metal for the glass recipient which has the further advantage of being hermetically closed at the junction of the tubes.

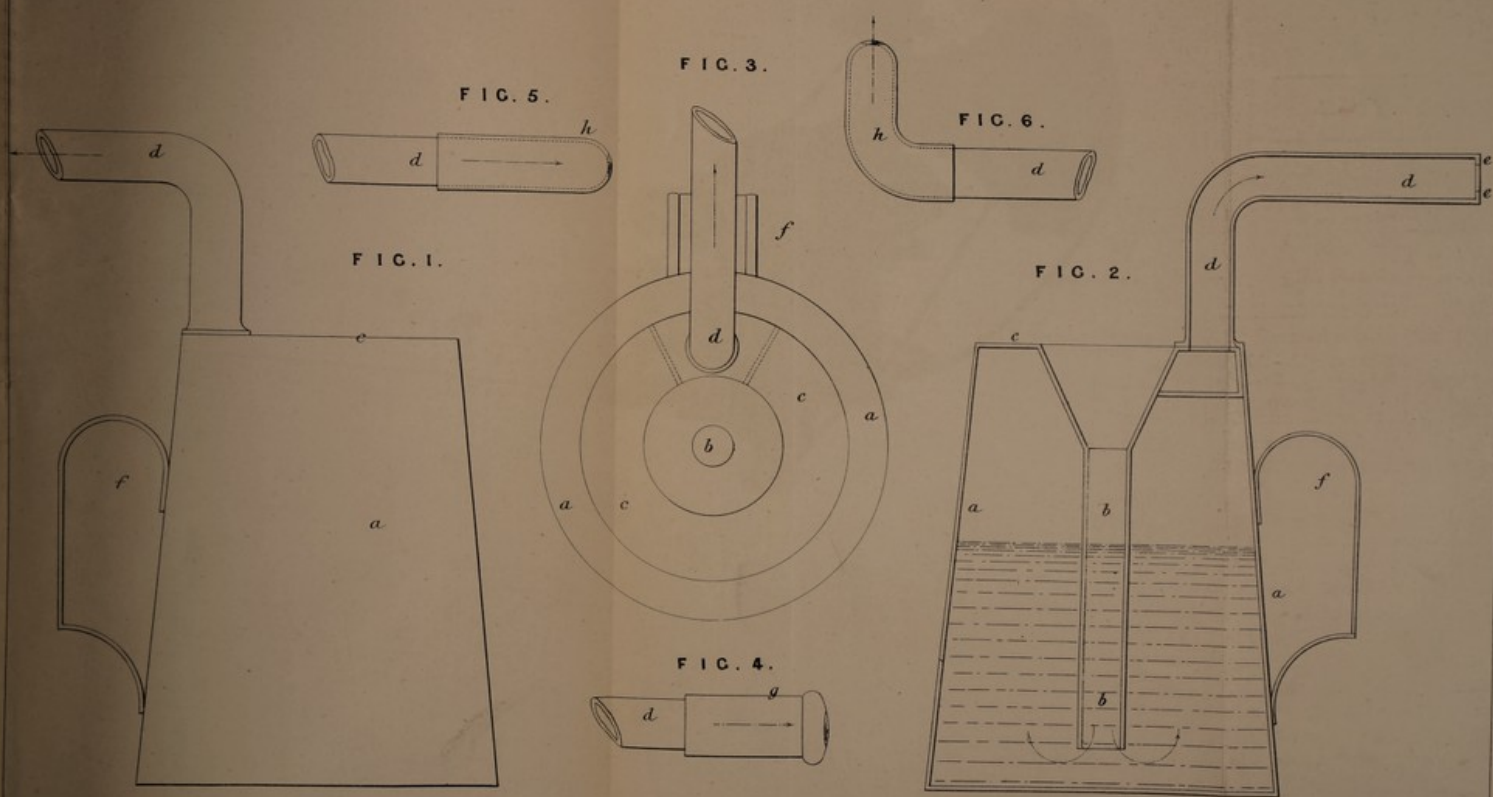
Clark's Impts. in Apparatus for Inhaling Air when charged with Vapours.

This improved apparatus is represented in the accompanying Drawing, Figure 1 of which shows a side elevation of one arrangement; Fig. 2 a central vertical section of same; Fig. 3 a plan; Fig. 4 shows the end of the inhaling tube furnished with a mouthpiece of glass, porcelain, or other suitable material, while Figs. 5 and 6 show the ends of inhaling tubes, the one straight and the 5 other curved, each having an india-rubber mouthpiece. The same letters of reference indicate like parts seen in different positions in the several Figures.

a, cylindro-conical vessel for receiving the medicinal or pharmaceutical liquids through which the air first passes; *b*, tube for introducing air into the liquid; the upper part of this tube is funnel-mouthed for facilitating its entry; 10 *c*, cover or upper part of the apparatus soldered to the body, and to which also is soldered a tube *d*, serving for the inhalation of air; *e*, inner rim or flange on the end of tube *d*, for preventing the particles of water with which the air is charged from entering the mouth of the aspirator, it also prevents the end of tube *d* from injuring the mouth; *f*, handle for carrying the 15 apparatus; *g*, mouthpiece of porcelain, glass, or other plastic material, for which may be substituted a covering *h* of india-rubber. It will be readily understood that by applying the mouth to the end of tube *d* air may be inhaled by means of tube *b* through the mass of liquid passing out, as indicated by the arrows, through same tube *d*, charged with the particles 20 contained in said liquid.

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The drawing left with Provisional Specification is partly colored.

Drawn on Stone by Malby & Sons.

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FIG. 1

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

FIG. 4

