

Specification of Joseph Lawson Petingale : digestive mixtures.

Contributors

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A.D. 1875, 23rd DECEMBER. N° 4474.

SPECIFICATION

OF

JOSEPH LAWSON PETINGALE.

DIGESTIVE MIXTURES.

LONDON:

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A.D. 1875, 23rd DECEMBER. N° 4474.

Digestive Mixtures.

LETTERS PATENT to Joseph Lawson Petingale, of 55, New Bond Street, in the Parish of Saint George's, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, for the Invention of "**NEW COMBINATION OF MIXTURES FOR DIGESTIVE PURPOSES.**"

Sealed the 20th June 1876, and dated the 23rd December 1875.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by the said Joseph Lawson Petingale at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 23rd December 1875.

I, **JOSEPH LAWSON PETINGALE**, of 55, New Bond Street, in the
5 Parish of Saint George's, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex,
do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "**NEW COMBINATION
OF MIXTURES FOR DIGESTIVE PURPOSES,**" to be as follows:—

For this purpose I take of pepsine, pancreatine, and diastase, a greater
or lesser proportion, according to the nature of the case. For instance,
10 if the digestion of starchy matter is less active than the digestive of
nitrogenous or fatty matters I use a larger proportion of diastase.
When the digestive power is desired to be increased in the stomach I

Petingale's Improvements in Digestive Mixtures.

relatively increase the pepsine beyond the proportion of the other two digestive principles, and when it is desirable to assist the digestion in the bowels the pancreatine becomes the more important constituent in the mixture, and must be increased in its proportion. But in all instances I prefer to have an admixture of at least two of these 5 principles, having found by experience that each of these materially increases the digestive power of the other. For the same reason I prefer for general purposes to have a certain amount of each of the digestive principles, and that these may exert a higher digestive power upon food, I furnish, together with the digestive compound, a dilute 10 solution of hydrochloric and lactic acids, kept separate in a suitable vessel, and not mixed with the digestive principles until the latter are to be taken, or as I much prefer it to be taken after further dilution at from ten minutes to half an hour after the digestive compound has 15 been swallowed.

For generally enfeebled digestion I find a very useful proportional composition of the digestive compound to be as follows:—16 parts of pepsine, 12 parts of pancreatine, and 1 part of diastase, and this may be advantageously diluted with 80 parts of good sugar of milk.

The dilute hydrochloric or lactic acids furnished with the digestive 20 compound as above should be again lowered in strength until the acidity present is equal to about one per cent. of concentrated hydrochloric acid. But I have found that when the acid solution contains greater acidity than would be represented by four per cent. of hydrochloric acid the processes of digestion are arrested instead of stimulated, 25 and if a lesser proportion is taken than one per cent. of acid it will require a larger amount of such more diluted acid to accomplish the most desirable digestive action. The amount or quantity of the one per cent. solution of acid in proportion to the digestive compound used may be broadly taken as about 50 parts by weight of dilute acid to one of 30 the digestive compound.

A rather larger proportion of acid may be taken when greater assistance has to be rendered to the digestion of the stomach, and somewhat less is advisable when the digestive powers of the saliva or of the pancreatic juice have to be augmented by means of this digestive 35 compound.

In former combinations of the digestive principles with acids in the

Petingale's Improvements in Digestive Mixtures.

process of manufacture, a method which it has been found advantageous to amend, so that the acids may be taken separately from the digestive compound described and furnished with the acids, both being kept separate until they are taken each at its appropriate period by the same
5 name of lactopeptine, and to enable me the better to dispense the lactopeptine and acids in a convenient and desirable form, I place the acids in a tube sealed at one end, or in a small bottle, and corked or stopped preferably with india-rubber, which tube or bottle may be conveniently passed through the cork or stopper of the bottle or vessel
10 containing the dry portion of the lactopeptine.

SPECIFICATION in pursuance of the conditions of the Letters Patent, filed by the said Joseph Lawson Petingale in the Great Seal Patent Office on the 23rd June 1876.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, JOSEPH
15 **LAWSON PETINGALE**, of 55, New Bond Street, in the Parish of Saint George's, Hanover Square, in the County of Middlesex, send greeting.

WHEREAS Her most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, by Her Letters Patent, bearing date the Twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in the
20 thirty-ninth year of Her reign, did, for Herself, Her heirs and successors, give and grant unto me, the said Joseph Lawson Petingale, Her special licence, that I, the said Joseph Lawson Petingale, my executors, administrators, and assigns, or such others as I, the said Joseph Lawson Petingale, my executors, administrators, and assigns, should at
25 any time agree with, and no others, from time to time and at all times thereafter during the term therein expressed, should and lawfully might make, use, exercise, and vend, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, an Invention for "**NEW COMBINATION OF MIXTURES FOR DIGESTIVE PURPOSES,**" upon
30 the condition (amongst others) that I, the said Joseph Lawson Petingale, my executors or administrators, by an instrument in writing under my, or their, or one of their hands and seals, should particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said Invention, and in what manner the same was to be performed, and cause the same to

Petingale's Improvements in Digestive Mixtures.

be filed in the Great Seal Patent Office within six calendar months next and immediately after the date of the said Letters Patent.

NOW KNOW YE, that I, the said Joseph Lawson Petingale, do hereby declare the nature of my said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and 5 by the following statement:—

For this purpose I take of pepsine, pancreatine, and diastase; a greater or lesser proportion, according to the nature of the case. For instance, if the digestion of starchy matters is less active than the digestion of nitrogenous or fatty matters I use a larger proportion of diastase. 10 When the digestive power is desired to be increased in the stomach I relatively increase the pepsine beyond the proportion of the other two digestive principles, and when it is desirable to assist the digestion in the bowels the pancreatine becomes the more important constituent in the mixture, and must be increased in its proportion. But in all 15 instances I prefer to have an admixture of at least two of these principles, having found by experience that each of these materially increases the digestive power of the other. For the same reason I prefer for general purposes to have a certain amount of each of the digestive principles, and that these may exhibit a higher digestive power upon 20 food I furnish, together with the digestive compound, a dilute solution of hydrochloric and lactic acids, kept separate in a suitable vessel, and not mixed with the digestive principles until the latter are to be taken, or as I much prefer it to be taken after further dilution at from ten minutes to half an hour after the digestive compound has been 25 swallowed.

For generally unfeebled digestions I find a very useful proportional composition of the digestive compound to be as follows:—16 parts of pepsine, 12 parts of pancreatine, and one part of diastase, and this may be advantageously diluted with 80 parts of good sugar of milk. 30

The dilute hydrochloric or lactic acids furnished with the digestive compound as above should be again lowered in strength until the acidity present is equal to about one per cent. of concentrated hydrochloric acid. But I have found that when the acid solution contains greater acidity than would be represented by four per cent. of hydrochloric 35 acid the processes of digestion are arrested instead of stimulated, and if a lesser proportion is taken than one per cent. of acid it will require a

Petingale's Improvements in Digestive Mixtures.

larger amount of such more diluted acid to accomplish the most desirable digestive action. The amount or quantity of the one per cent. solution of acid in proportion to the digestive compound used may be broadly taken as about 50 parts by weight of dilute acid to one of the
5 digestive compound.

A rather larger proportion of acid may be taken when greater assistance has to be rendered to the digestion of the stomach, and somewhat less is advisable when the digestive powers of the saliva or of the pancreatic juice have to be augmented by means of this digestive
10 compound.

In former combinations of the digestive principles with acids in the process of manufacture, a method which it has been found advantageous to amend, so that the acids may be taken separately from the digestive compound, the name lactopeptine was adopted.

15 I propose to designate the digestive compound described and furnished with the acids, both being kept separate until they are taken each at its appropriate period, by the same name of lactopeptine, and to enable me the better to dispense the lactopeptine and acids in a convenient and desirable form I place the acids in a tube sealed at one end or in a
20 small bottle, and corked or stopped preferably with india-rubber, which tube or bottle may be conveniently passed through the cork or stopper of the bottle or vessel containing the dry portion of the lactopeptine.

In witness whereof, I, the said Joseph Lawson Petingale, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this Twenty-third day of June,
25 in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

JOSEPH LAWSON PETINGALE. (L.S.)

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1876.

Trisulphide - Iodine in Digestive Process

... amount of such acid to be dissolved the most desirable digestive action. The amount or quantity of the acid present in solution of acid in proportion to the digestive compound used may be readily taken as about 50 parts by weight of dilute acid to one of the digestive compound.

A rather larger proportion of acid may be taken when greater resistance has to be rendered to the rigidity of the stomach, and even but it is insisted upon the digestive power of the saliva or of the pancreatic juice have to be augmented by means of this digestive compound.

In recent combinations of the digestive principles with acids in the process of manufacturing a trisulphide which it has been found advantageous in amount, so that the acid may be taken advantageously from the digestive compound, the same trisulphide was advised.

I propose to designate the digestive compound described and furnished with the acid, both being kept separate until they are taken each at its respective period by the same form of trisulphide and so enable me the labor to prepare the trisulphide and acids in a convenient and desirable form. I place the acids in a tube sealed at one end or in a small bottle, and packed or stopped preferably with India-rubber which tube or bottle may be conveniently packed through the cork or stopper of the bottle or vessel containing the dry matter of the trisulphide.

In witness whereof, I, the said Joseph James Fitzgibbon, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this Twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

JOSEPH JAMES FITZGIBBON. (L.S.)

Printed by George Fox and William Stevenson, at the Queen's most Excellent Majesty's Printing Office, 1876.



