(No Model.)

F. H. OLMSTED.

DEVICE FOR ADMINISTERING MEDICINE.

No. 490,493. Patented Jan. 24, 1893.

Fig. 1

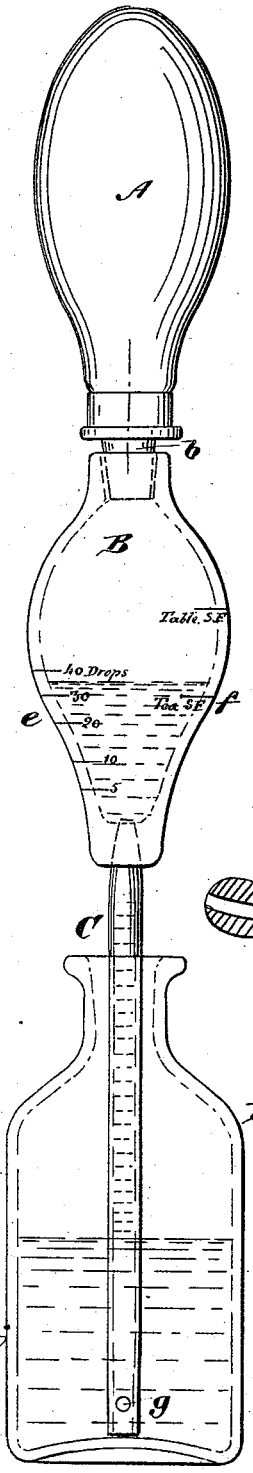


Fig. 3

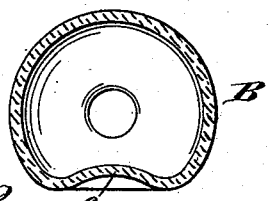
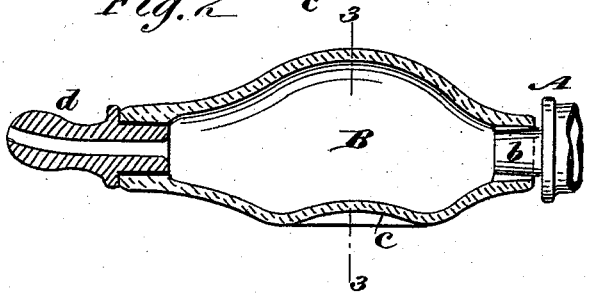


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

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FRANKLIN HENRY OLMSTED, OF YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

DEVICE FOR ADMINISTERING MEDICINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 490,493, dated January 24, 1893.

Application filed June 1, 1892. Serial No. 435,157. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN HENRY OLMSTED, a citizen of the United States, now residing at Yokohama, Japan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Devices for Administering Medicine, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to devices more particularly designed for administering medicine to infants, and consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, substantially as hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 represents a view in elevation of the device as constructed and adapted for administering liquid medicine, and as fitted with a suction tube applied to a bottle of medicine, for charging the glass receiver of the device with a given or measured quantity of the medicine; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the liquid receiver with a special mouth piece inserted, and showing the connection of said receiver with an elastic bulb, seen only in part, which forms the working portion of the device; Fig. 3 is a transverse section, upon the line 3—3 in Fig. 2, of said liquid receiver.

A, is a rubber hand bulb having a nozzle *b*, on its inner or mouth end adapted to receive and fit into, in an air tight manner by packing or otherwise, the one end of a glass or transparent receiver B, for liquid medicine. This receiver B is flattened or made slightly concave on its one, or what constitutes its lower side, *c*, when held in an approximately horizontal position, in order to permit of the complete discharge of its liquid contents without materially sloping the receiver, which is objectionable when administering medicine to an infant, and also to permit of the instrument when in use to lie on a table without turning over and spilling the medicine. Said receiver may or may not be fitted with a separate and removable mouth-piece *d*, at its forward end, made of any suitable material or the forward end of the receiver may otherwise be provided with a mouth-piece made of metal, bone, wood or other material, or it may be made in one piece with the rest of the receiver, of thick glass, and be rounded on its under side to prevent drip. This receiver B is graduated on its one side *e*, to denote the measurement by drops of the liquid medicine drawn into the said receiver to be administered as required, and is graduated, on its opposite side *f*, to indicate measurement by the spoonful. Said receiver with its attached bulb is designed for the injection of a dose of liquid medicine into the mouth of an infant by pressing on the rubber bulb A. The receiver B is charged with the necessary quantity of medicine for the purpose, as indicated by the graduations on the receiver, by fitting into the forward or lower end or mouth-piece of the latter when in an approximately vertical position as shown in Fig. 1, a glass or other tube C, shaped at its one end to fit into said mouth-piece and made to enter at its other end down into a bottle D, containing the medicine with which the receiver B is designed to be charged. The tube C has a side aperture *g*, near its lower end to permit of a free flow of the liquid from the bottle into the tube when the latter happens to be resting on the bottom of the bottle in such a way as to check the flow through the end of the tube. The pointed upper end of the tube C fits into the end of the receiver B so as to make an air-tight junction therewith.

To charge the receiver B with the proper quantity of liquid medicine, the bulb A is first compressed and then allowed to expand till the medicine has been drawn into the receiver up to a given graduating mark on the receiver.

By means of this invention, the medicine may be given to a sick and restless child, even when sleeping in some cases, without much trouble or risk of spilling or scattering the medicine.

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

1. In devices for administering medicines, the combination, with the elastic hand bulb,

of the glass or transparent liquid medicine receiver having a flattened and concave surface on its under side, substantially as specified.

2. The glass or transparent liquid medicine receiver having side measuring graduations, in combination with the hand bulb at the one end of said receiver, and a suction or charging tube at the opposite end thereof, essentially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

FRANKLIN HENRY OLMSTED.

Witnesses:
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OTIS O. POOLE.