B. Segnitz,

Treating the Trachea and Nasal Organs.

No. 32,789. Patented July 9, 1861.

Fig 1

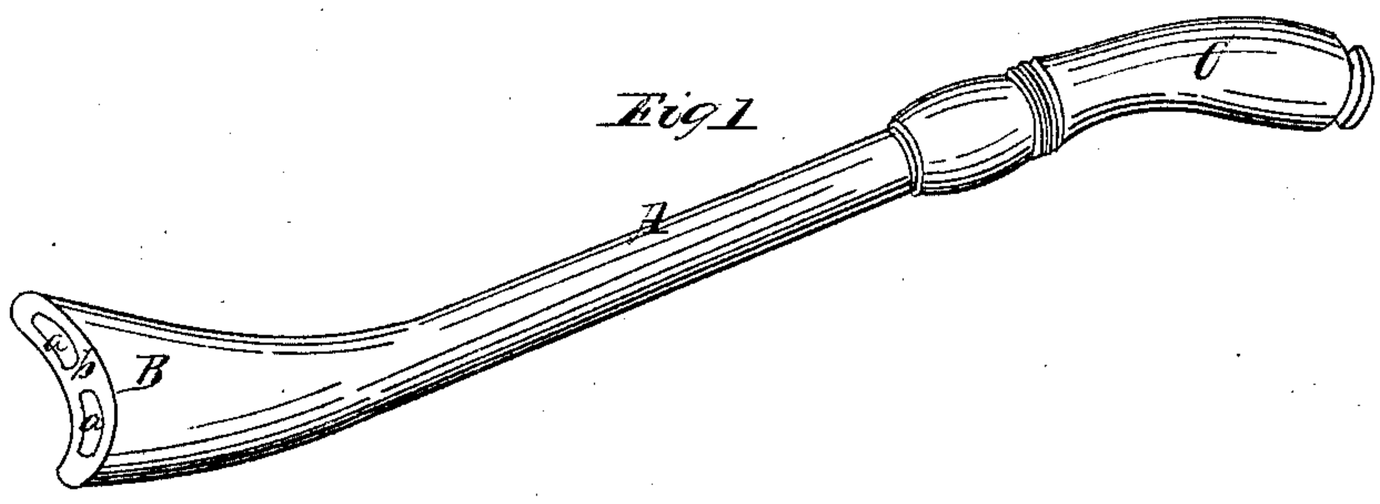


Fig 2.

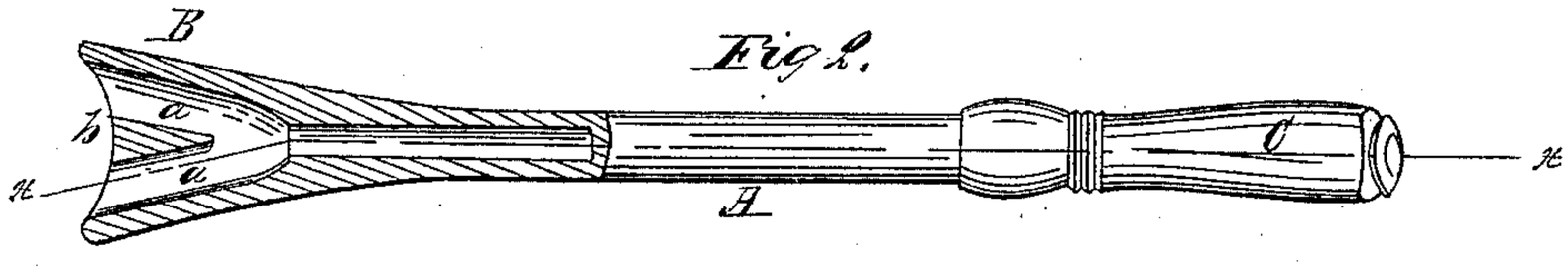
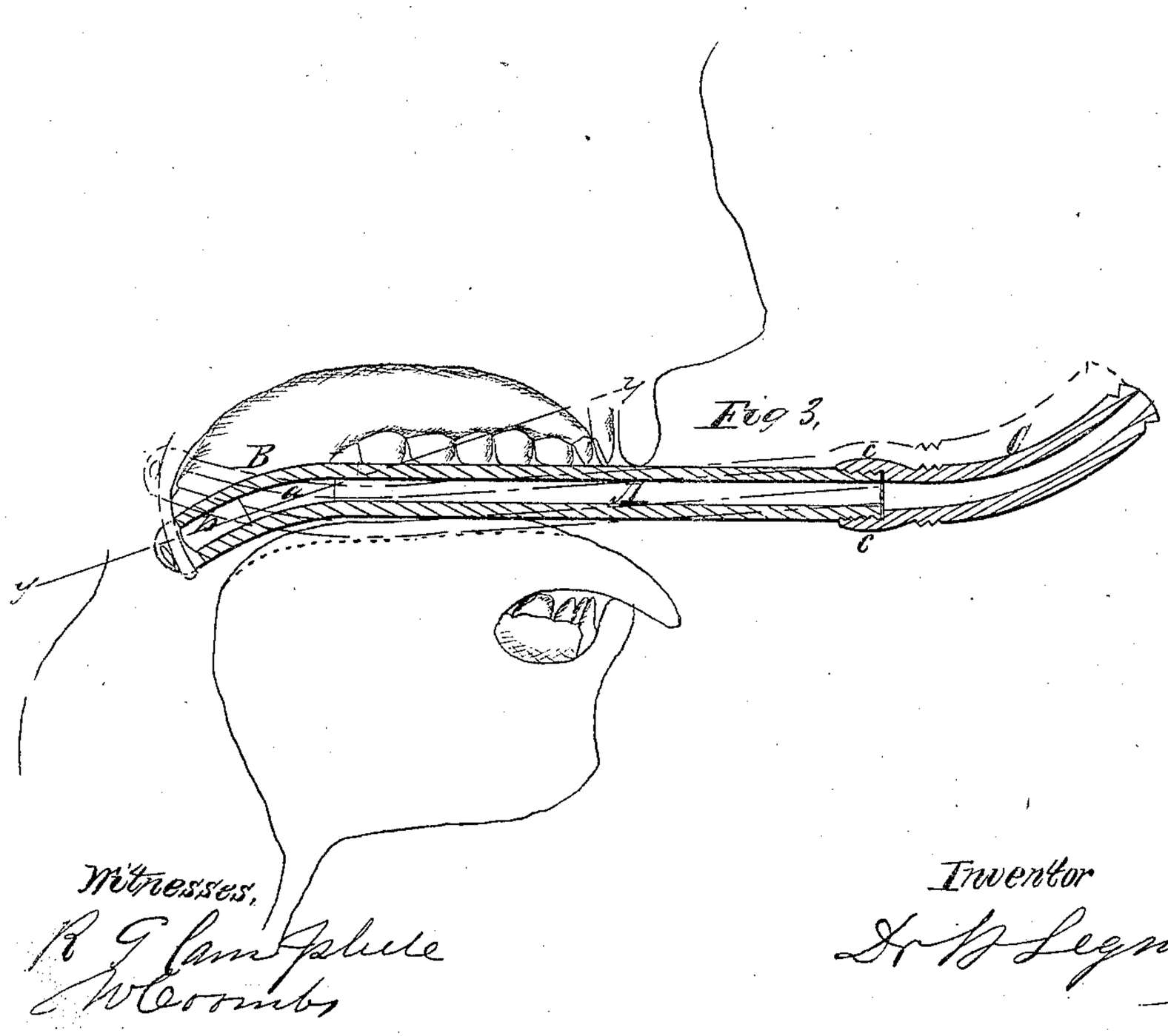


Fig 3.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

B. SEGUITZ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRACHEA-TUBE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 32,789, dated July 9, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, B. SEGUITZ, M. D., of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a Trachea and Nasal Tube; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of the improved trachea and nasal tube. Fig. 2, is a section through one end of the tube exhibiting the interior thereof. Fig. 3, is a longitudinal section through the tube as indicated by red lines *x*, *x*, in Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the three figures.

The object of this invention is to administer expectorant medicines directly to the trachea or to the nasal organs, so that in catarrhal affections where the membrane of the throat is inflamed the proper expectorant or antiphlogistic medicines may be administered in proper quantities to the parts so affected without bringing those medicines in contact with the mouth or tongue as hitherto.

The nature of my invention consists in a curved tube having a flat, flaring, double-throated portion formed on one end, the throats of which communicate with the hole through the tube; and a curved mouth piece screwed on the opposite end of the tube, so that this piece can be turned in a proper direction for directing the flaring portion either to the nasal organs or to the trachea; all as will be hereinafter fully explained.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A, represents the central part or body of the instrument which portion may be made round or flat, and straight or curved according as it may be found best adapted to effect the desired end. The tubular portion A, terminates at one end in a flat flaring shaped enlargement B, which has two holes *a*, *a*, through it diverging from the hole through tube A. These holes or throats *a*, *a*, are separated by the solid, tapering division *b*, and both holes communicate with the hole through tube A. The end of flaring portion B, is curved transversely, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, so that this end will pass well around the uvula, and allow the uvula to pass down behind the solid division *b*, when the instrument is introduced into the mouth, so that it will be protected; the edges of the flaring portion B, should be carefully rounded, and this portion should be sufficiently large to fit well around the base of the tongue and soft palate. This flaring end of the tube A, is also curved in a suitable manner to lie on the tongue and to direct the medicinal powders toward the trachea, when the instrument is placed in the position shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. Then when the instrument is turned half around the flaring portion B, will be directed toward the nasal organism.

The opposite end, of tube A, to that just described, has a male screw thread *c*, cut on it which receives the female thread of a curved mouth piece C, when this piece is screwed on the tube A. There is nothing peculiar in this mouth piece except that it can be turned from the position represented in Fig. 1, to the position indicated by red lines in this figure. Thus, when the medicine is to be directed to the nasal organs the mouth piece and also the flaring end B, are turned upward, but when the medicine is to be directed to the trachea the mouth piece is turned upward and the flaring portion B, downward, therefore the mouth piece should be allowed to be adjusted as described.

The operation of the invention is as follows: Mouth piece C, is unscrewed and removed from the tube A, and the medicinal powders such as muriate of ammonia pulverized, capsicum, etc., are introduced into the tube A, the mouth piece C, is again screwed on the tube and the tube is introduced into the mouth and passed back over the tongue to the uvula. A person then puts his mouth to the piece C, and by a quick puff of the breath blows the powder directly toward the parts affected without bringing it in contact with the tongue.

The instrument is simple and can be used by any careful person. It is to be made of hard wood, glass, vulcanized rubber or other

suitable substance, but the rubber will be found preferable.

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

A trachea tube constructed with a central tube A, curved, flaring, double-channeled terminus B, and an adjustable mouth piece C, substantially as herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:
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