

(Model.)

M. MATTSON.
Water Bag.

No. 230,711.

Patented Aug. 3, 1880.

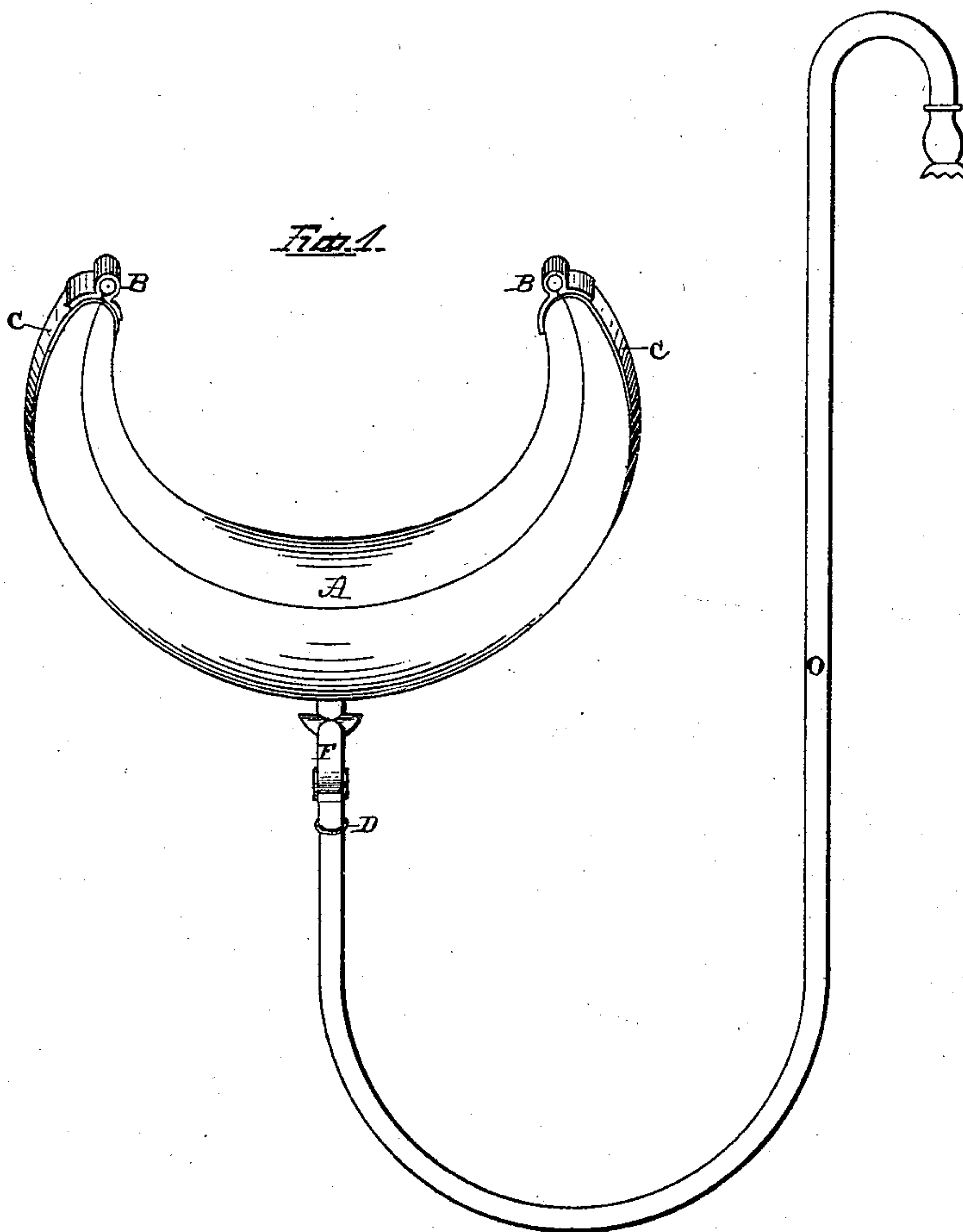
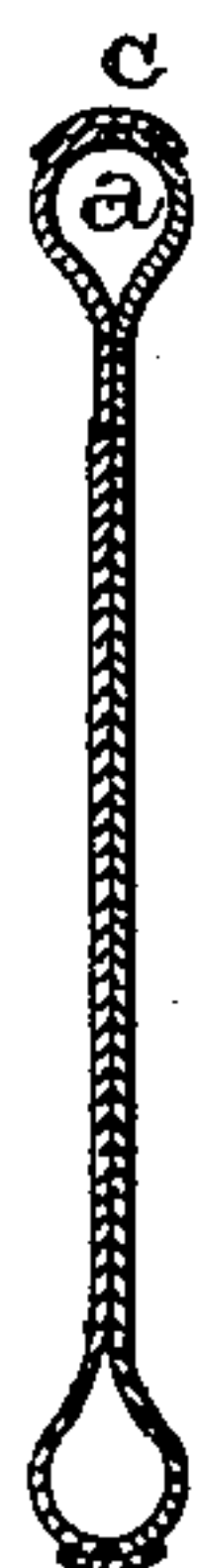


Fig. 2.



Witnesses—

W. W. Mattson,
Will. A. Dever.

Inventor—

M. Mattson,

per

J. A. Lehmann,

att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS MATTSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

WATER-BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,711, dated August 3, 1880.

Application filed April 6, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS MATTSON, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water-Bags, (Case N;) and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in water-bags; and it consists in providing a water-bag with an air space or chamber around its outer edge for the purpose of holding a certain volume of air, which, when expelled from the bag, will form a sufficient vacuum in the bag to cause an immediate siphonic flow of water into it, and which flow will be sufficient to distend the bag to its utmost capacity.

Figure 1 represents a perspective of the water-bag which is to be applied to the neck. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of a water-bag, showing the air-chamber around its circumference or edges.

A represents a water-bag in the form of a crescent, for application to the neck. This bag is provided with a loop, B, at each end, through which is to be passed a string or other fastening device for the purpose of securing the bag in position. Connected with the center of the bag is a small tube, through which the water passes in filling or emptying the bag, and upon the end of this tube is formed a flange or bead, D, which serves to prevent the tube-clamp F from slipping off the tube and being lost. The use of a clamp of some kind is of course necessary to prevent the water from running out of the bag after it has been filled, and were it not for this flange the clamp would be constantly slipping off and either becoming lost or displaced. By means of this flange, after the clamp has once been placed in position, the clamp cannot be removed unless force is employed for that special purpose.

Instead of joining the edges of this and other water-bags together in the usual manner the edges are so adjusted and confined by a narrow and tolerably thick sheet of rubber or

other suitable material, C, as to separate the sides of the bag sufficiently to form an air-chamber around the bag. This air-chamber *a* is not formed in a separate and distinct part, but is formed in the bag, and is a part thereof, extending all around its edge. After this chamber has been flattened by rolling the bag up, the sides of the chamber, in attempting to spring out into their natural shape again when the bag is dropped on the floor, cause a suction through the tube *o*, which starts a flow of water into the bag.

In order to fill the bag siphonically with water, it is rolled up tightly or compressed tightly in the hand, so as to expel the air from the air-chamber. It is then placed on the floor and allowed to assume its original dimensions, whereby a sufficient vacuum is produced in the bag to insure the siphonic flow of water into it from the water-vessel some distance above it through the intervening rubber tube O, which is provided with a sinker at its outer end.

In contradistinction to the bag thus described water-bags have heretofore been made with their sides closely in contact, instead of being separated, and consequently they contained but little air, and could not be filled siphonically without pulling their sides apart. With the improvement of an air-chamber, as heretofore described, the bag can be filled with hot or cold water without burning the fingers or other inconvenience.

Heretofore there has been a great want felt for some means of applying warm water to the neck in the form of a compress, so that the heat may be retained for a number of hours without the necessity of constantly exposing the neck by the application of fresh compresses, and this want my water-bag for the neck supplies. After it has been once filled with warm water and applied to the neck it retains the heat for many hours, and this heat is considered by physicians as very beneficial in all cases of diphtheria, croup, and throat diseases.

The water-bag, in connection with the clamp attached to the short tube of the bag, may be used separately for application to any part of the body, or it may be used in combination with the long rubber-tube for injecting purposes, in which case a second clamp will be

required at a convenient distance from the injecting-tube in order to start or arrest the flow of water, as may be necessary or desirable.

Having thus described my invention, I
5 claim—

1. In a water-bag, an air space or chamber, *a*, formed in the bag and extending around its edge, and which chamber, after having been compressed, by its expansion, causes a siphonic
10 flow of water to be started into the bag, substantially as described.

2. In the manufacture of water-bags, the

method herein described and shown of adjusting the edges of the bag and then applying a strip along the edges for the purpose of separating their sides, and thus forming an air-space in the bag, substantially as set forth. 15

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of March, 1880.

M. MATTSON.

Witnesses:

WM. H. SLOAN,
H. C. BURTON.