

(No Model.)

W. H. HAMERSLY.

INHALER.

No. 346,909.

Patented Aug. 10, 1886.

Fig. 1.

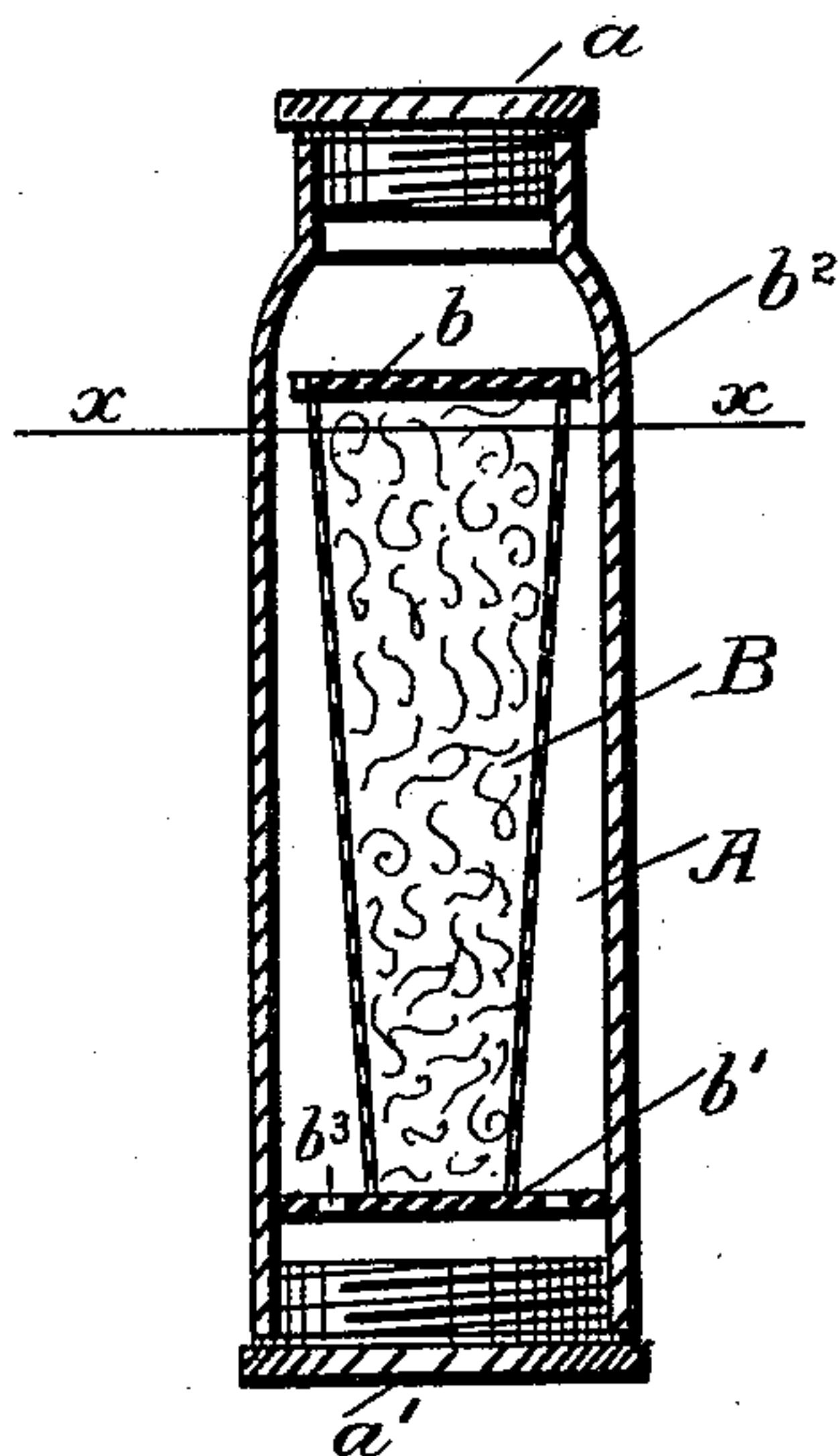


Fig. 2.

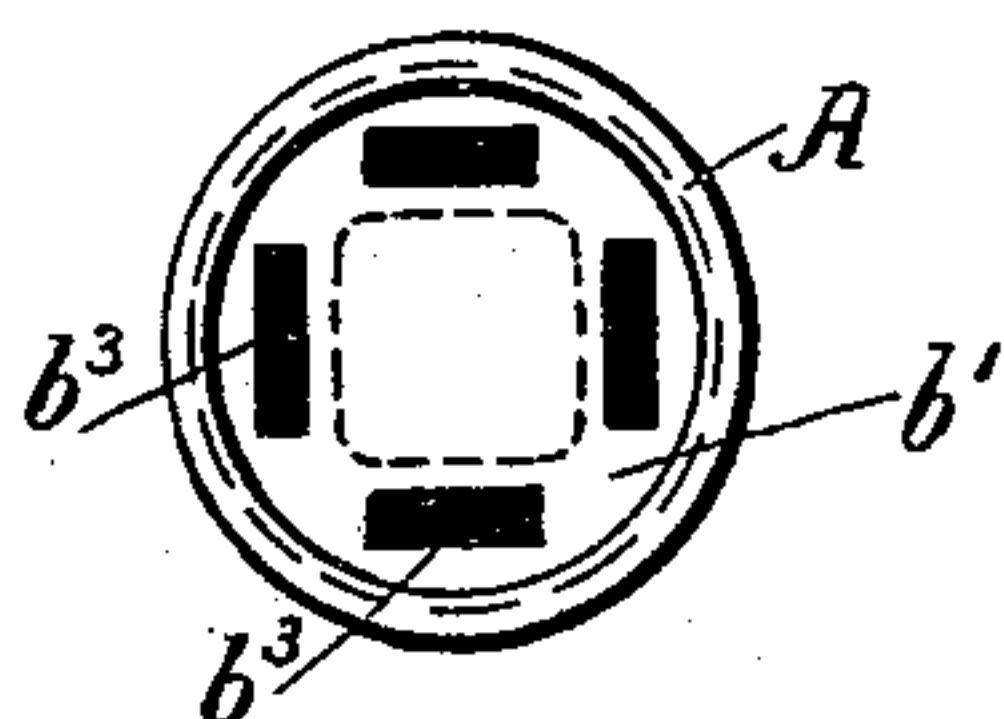


Fig. 3.

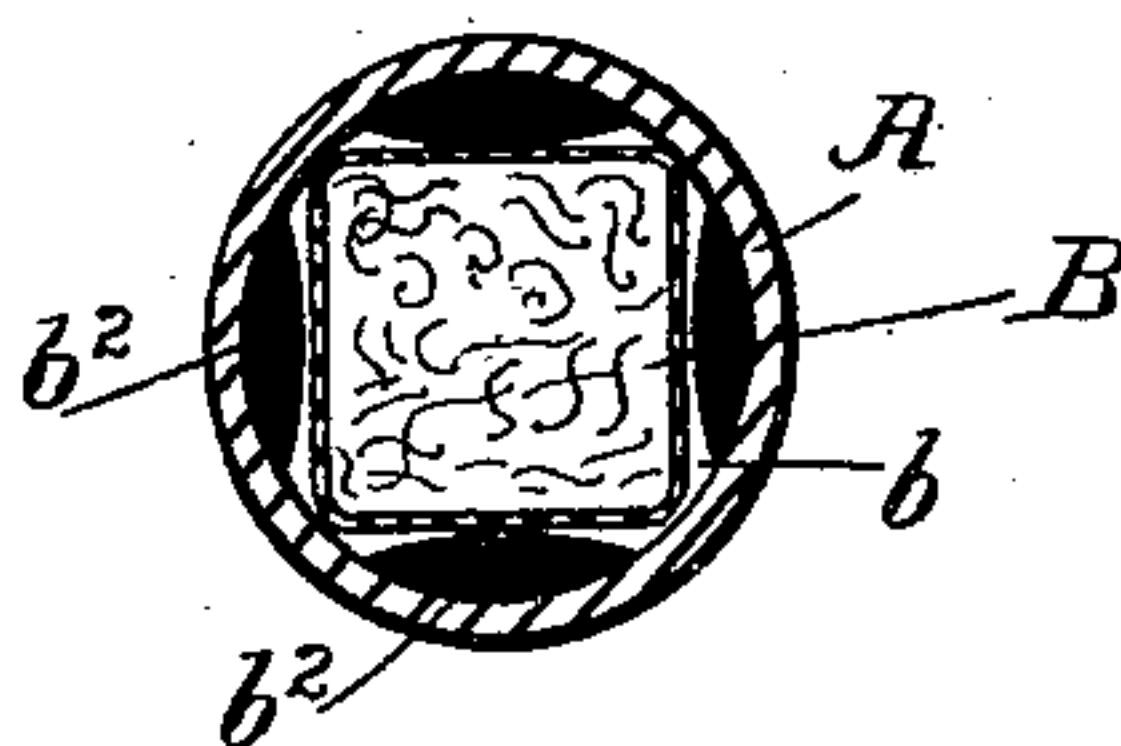
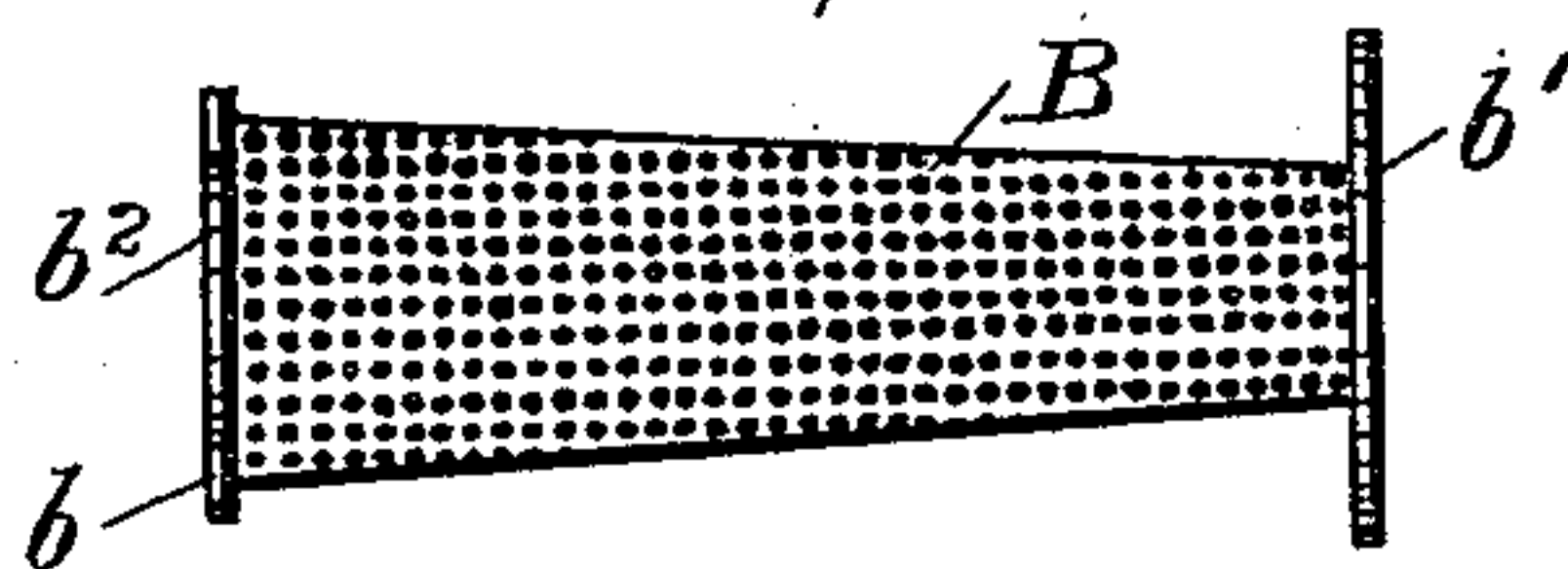


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HENRY HAMERSLY, OF CATASAUQUA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## INHALER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,909, dated August 10, 1886.

Application filed June 12, 1886. Serial No. 204,973. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HENRY HAMERSLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Catasauqua, in the county of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Medical Vaporizers and Inhalers; and I 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to medical vaporizers and inhalers; and it consists in the novel construction of the same, as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the vaporizer. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the lower end of the vaporizer with the cap removed. Fig. 3 is a cross-section through the vaporizer, taken on the line  $x x$  in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing the perforated receptacle and its end flanges removed from the case.

A is the case, consisting of a tube of metal or other suitable material, provided with the cap  $a$  at its top end, and with the cap  $a'$  at its lower end. These caps have screw-threaded portions, which engage with the ends of the case. A washer, of india-rubber or other elastic material, may be placed between the ends of the case and the caps, if desired, in order to make a tight joint. The upper part of the case is made smaller than the lower part, as shown in the drawings, thus giving the case somewhat of the appearance of a wide-mouthed bottle. I do not, however, limit myself to any particular form of case, nor to screwed caps for closing the ends of it, as the case can be made of a straight tube, and any caps or stoppers which will close the ends of it securely may be used.

B is a receptacle formed of perforated material, and provided with the flange  $b$  at its upper end, and with the flange  $b'$  at its lower end. The receptacle B is made rectangular in cross-section, in order to secure a large amount of perforated surface; but it may also be made circular in cross-section, if desired. The re-

ceptacle is formed tapering, the upper end being larger than the lower end, so that a free circulation of air may be obtained. The flanges  $b$  and  $b'$  are secured to the ends of the receptacle B by solder. The flange  $b$  has openings  $b^2$  cut in the edge of it, and the flange  $b'$  is provided with holes  $b^3$ .

The interior of the receptacle B is loosely packed with absorbent material—such as absorbent cotton or sponge. The last flange is soldered on, and the receptacle is then placed within the case and secured to it by soldering, or in any other convenient manner.

The absorbent material in the receptacle B is saturated with volatile liquid. No one special drug is used; but each instrument is supplied with that medicine which is best adapted for the particular use to which it is to be put.

The instruments when suitably medicated are used for stimulating and absorbing abnormal growths which occur in the eye, ear, nose, throat, and other parts of the human body. They may also be applied to the cure of chronic ulcers and sores.

In using the instrument, both the caps are removed, and the upper end of it is held near the affected part. The air enters the lower part of the instrument and passes upward around the perforated receptacle, becoming charged with the vapors of the drug used on its way, and passes out of the top of the instrument to the part affected. The receptacle being placed centrally within the case, the air passes through it, as well as around it, and thus thoroughly ventilates the absorbent material. The chemical used is also kept from touching the metal of the case and forming deleterious compounds, which would frequently occur if always held in direct contact with it.

When a very mild application of medicated vapor is desired, one end only of the instrument may be opened, and the vapor allowed to escape and diffuse itself around the affected part.

I propose to designate this instrument by the name of the "Eyetenæ."

I am aware that it is not new to construct an inhaler of an inclosing case having a stopper at each end and an interior perforated receptacle for volatile liquid and sponge, and



therefore I do not claim any such construction, broadly.

What I claim is—

5 In a vaporizer and inhaler, the combination of an inclosing-case, an interior perforated receptacle, and flanges having air-passages through them, secured to the ends of the said receptacle and holding it free on all sides from the case.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM HENRY HAMERSLY.

Witnesses:

G. W. HAMERSLY,  
ROBERT OSBORNE, Jr.