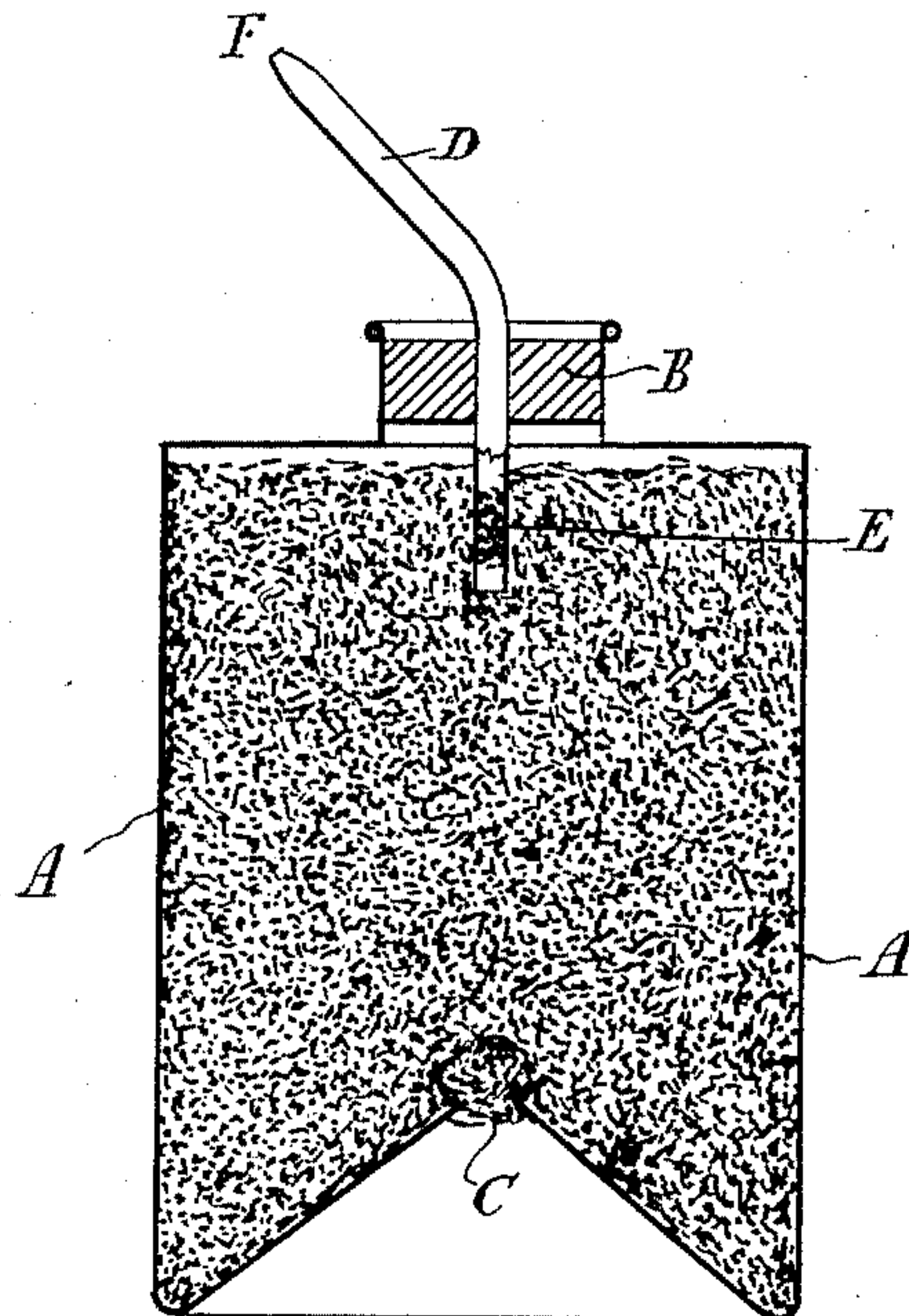


(No Model.)

C. T. KINGZETT.  
INHALER.

No. 468,347.

Patented Feb. 9, 1892.



Witnesses  
*W. Washington Miller.*  
*Baltus D. Long.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES T. KINGZETT, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

## INHALER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,347, dated February 9, 1892.

Application filed November 3, 1891. Serial No. 410,739. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES THOMAS KINGZETT, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing in London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Inhalers, of which the following is a specification.

My improved inhaling appliance consists of a bottle the bottom of which is coned upward, as in ordinary wine-bottles, and has a hole formed through the summit of the cone for the admission of air, which hole is lightly plugged with cotton-wool. The bottle is filled with porous material—such as sawdust, wood pulp, crumbs or lumps of bread, granulated coke or charcoal, cotton-wool, or cotton waste, or plaster-of-paris cast in lumps or of shape to fit the vessel—which has been made to absorb a liquid volatile medicament. The mouth of the bottle is closed with a cork or stopper, through which the inhaling-tube is passed. The outer end of the tube is formed with a mouth-piece. The inner end is lightly plugged with cotton-wool to filter the air as it is drawn from the bottle.

The drawing annexed is a vertical section of an inhaling appliance formed as above described.

A is the bottle or containing-vessel, of glass, earthenware, or other material, and B a cork or stopper fitting same.

C is the small orifice at crown of the base, which is to be lightly plugged with cotton-wool.

D is the tube used for inhaling. At E the tube D is lightly plugged with cotton-wool.

F is the mouth-piece of tube D as flattened for placing in the mouth.

The bottle or containing-vessel is either filled or partially filled with granulated porous material which has been made to absorb a liquid volatile medicament—such as sanitas-oil—or else I make a mixture of plaster-of-paris (with admixture of pulverized coke or similar material to increase its porosity, if desired) and water and while fluid pour it into the vessel so as nearly to fill the same. The mixture is then allowed to set, so as to take

the shape of the vessel, and is then allowed or made to dry by heating in a suitable hot chamber, after which the liquid medicament is gradually poured on it until it will not absorb more. In this way if sanitas-oil be used the plaster may be made to absorb fifty per cent., by weight, of the oil.

On applying the mouth at F and inhaling air enters the apparatus at C and is thus made to filter through or permeate the contents of the vessel. The air thus entering carries with it the vapor of the volatile medicament, and the medicated vapor is thus inhaled.

The advantage derived from making the air-inlet at the top of the arched bottom of the containing-vessel is that if any of the medicament with which the porous material held in the bottle is moistened should separate from the porous material and run down to the bottom of the bottle it may be retained in the bottle below the level of the air-inlet and not pass out from the bottle, and, further, it insures the passage of the air through the mass of impregnated absorbent mixture, thus insuring adequate medication.

What I claim is—

1. An inhaler consisting of a bottle having an inwardly-extending conical bottom provided with an air-inlet at the apex of the cone, a stopper closing the mouth of the bottle, an inhaling-tube passing through the stopper, and absorbent material containing a liquid volatile medicament within the bottle.

2. The combination of a bottle having an inwardly-extending conical base and provided with a removable stopper in its mouth, an inhaling-tube passing through the stopper and having absorbent material at its inner end, absorbent material—such as cotton-wool—arranged in an air-inlet in the apex of the conical bottom, and a filling of plaster-of-paris cast into the bottle and made to absorb a liquid volatile medicament.

C. T. KINGZETT.

Witnesses:

EDMUND S. SNEWIN,  
H. CHARLIER.