

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD MASON PARKER, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GLYCERINIZED VACCINE LYMPH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 657,003, dated August 28, 1900.

Application filed February 5, 1900. Serial No. 3,989. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD MASON PARKER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Washington city, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Glycerinized Vaccine Lymph, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to what is called indifferently "glycerinized," "glycerinated," "glycerized," or "glycerated" vaccine lymph, but which I shall term "glycerinized" vaccine lymph.

Glycerinized vaccine lymph is an aseptic body composed of vaccine lymph mixed with at least an equal part, by weight, of glycerine, which latter sterilizes the lymph and renders it aseptic. The compound, however, is fluid and without drying properties.

The object of my invention is to obtain glycerinized vaccine lymph which will dry upon the ivory or other point to which it may be applied. Heretofore, so far as I am informed, this result has never been attained in any way. I have discovered that I can obtain glycerinized lymph possessing this characteristic by mixing with the glycerinized lymph a sterile albuminous element having no destructive effect either on the aseptic character of the compound or on the active principle of the vaccine lymph. The albuminous element or drier possessing these properties which I prefer to employ is blood serum, which when obtained under proper known safeguards is sterile and which exercises no destructive or detrimental effect upon the active vaccine principle. The proportions of

this ingredient may vary. Thus far I have obtained the best results by adding the blood serum to the glycerinized lymph in the proportion, by weight, of fifteen parts of the blood serum to one part of the glycerine element of glycerinized lymph. The sterile albuminous drying element should be thoroughly mixed with the glycerinized lymph. If this compound be applied to an ivory point, it will dry thereon. I prefer to add all of the blood serum or its equivalent to the glycerinized lymph in the first instance and before applying the compound to an ivory point; but I can mix a reduced proportion of the blood serum with the glycerinized lymph in the first instance, so as to obtain a compound which, while not fluid like ordinary glycerinized lymph, is gummy or slightly sticky or soft, and then after applying the compound to an ivory point I can dip the point in or coat it with the blood serum until enough of the latter has been taken up and absorbed by the vaccine compound to cause said compound to dry on the point.

What I claim as my invention is—

A new composition of matter obtained by the admixture with glycerinized vaccine lymph of a sterile albuminous drying element, substantially as hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 3d day of February, 1900.

EDWARD MASON PARKER.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. MITCHELL,
GEORGE M. EVANS.