

No. 672,322.

T. H. GELLHAUS.

Patented Apr. 16, 1901.

INHALER FOR MENTHOL OR SIMILAR SUBSTANCES.

(Application filed Oct. 21, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

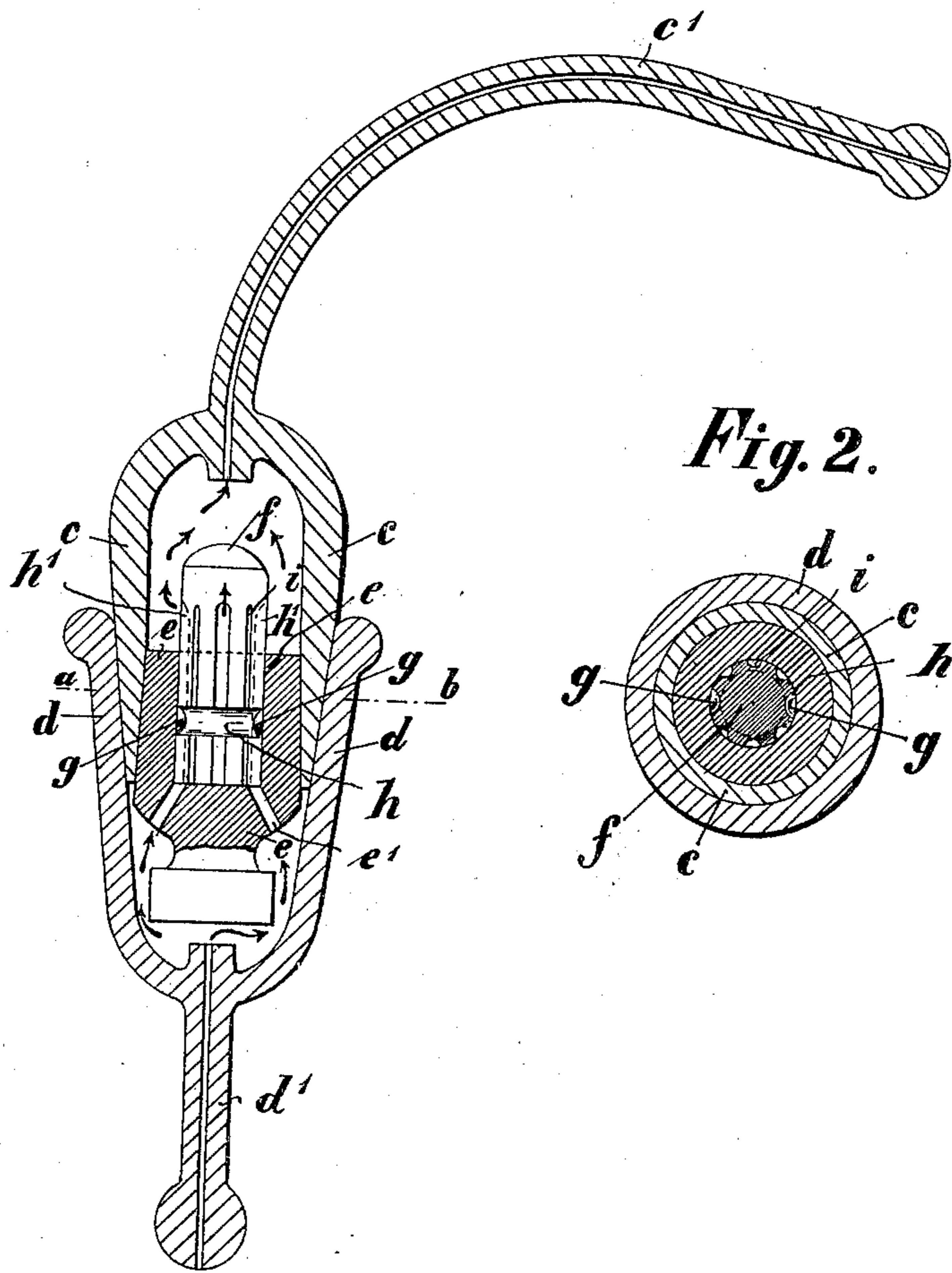
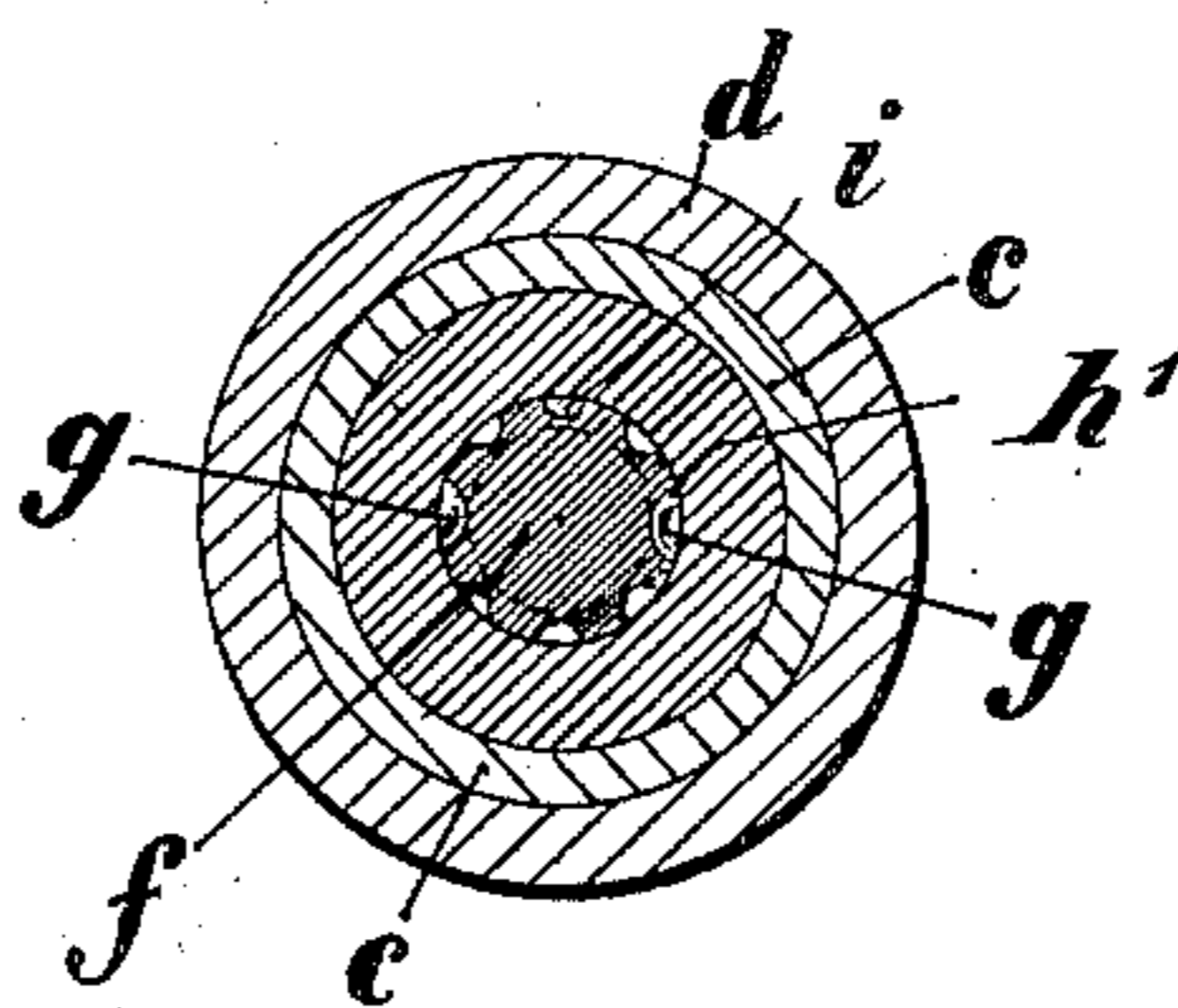


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODOR HERRMANN GELLHAUS, OF BANT, NEAR WILHELMSHAFEN,
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INHALER FOR MENTHOL OR SIMILAR SUBSTANCES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 672,322, dated April 16, 1901.

Application filed October 21, 1899. Serial No. 734,316. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODOR HERRMANN GELLHAUS, a subject of the King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany, residing at Bant, near
5 Wilhelmshafen, Prussia, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Inhalers for Volatile Menthol or other Similar Substances, (for which I have applied for a patent in Germany, dated March 23, 1899,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an inhaler that is designed to facilitate the inhalation of volatile menthol and similar substances.

The apparatus is constructed and arranged
15 as described below, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of the apparatus, and Fig. 2 a section on the line *a b*.

The apparatus consists, essentially, of four
20 parts: first, of an exterior cup *d*, to which a straight tube is connected; secondly, of an interior cup *c*, to which a curved tube is connected; thirdly, of a plug *e*, arranged inside the interior cup, and, fourthly, of a piece of
25 menthol *f*, arranged in the said plug *e*.

First. The exterior cup *d* is of a tulip or bell-like form, and to the middle of the bottom of the same a tube *d'*, of small diameter, is secured in any suitable manner. The in-
30 side of this cup is ground somewhat conically and serves for the reception of the cup *c*.

Second. The interior cup *c* has likewise a tulip or bell-like form. As this interior cup *c* is inserted into the exterior cup *d* with the
35 mouth downward, the closed end of the cup is accordingly at the top. To this closed end a tube *c'*, having a curved form, is connected by any suitable means, as in the case of the exterior cup. The outside of the interior cup
40 *c* is ground conically to fit in the exterior cup *d* and produce an air-tight joint. The inside of the interior cup is likewise conical in form to receive the plug *e*.

Third. The plug *e* fits in the interior cup *c*
45 in a similar manner as the interior cup *c* fits in the exterior cup *d*. It has the form of a common glass stopper, but is hollowed out almost to the bottom, so as to hold the piece of menthol. For the purpose of securing the
50 menthol in the stopper two projections *g* are provided diametrically opposite to each other.

The bottom of the plug *e* is provided with a number of small perforations *e'* for the passage of air.

Fourth. The piece of menthol *f*, that is cy- 55
lindrical in form, is provided with two large and several small longitudinal grooves *h'* and, further, with a transverse groove *h* at about the middle. The two large grooves are diametrically opposite to each other, and 60
these, together with the transverse groove *h* and the projections *g*, secure the menthol in the manner of a bayonet-joint, whereas the smaller grooves allow the passage of air.

Owing to the curved form of the one tube 65
the mouth thereof can be brought into the immediate proximity of the back of the throat. On sucking at this tube air will enter at *x*, pass through the plug *e* along the grooves in the menthol, where it will become charged 70
with the volatized menthol, and, finally, pass through the curved tube into the immediate proximity of the back of the throat, which it will accordingly meet. By reversing the ap-
paratus it can be used for the nose. The 75
stopper can be used for headache by removing it from the cup.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. An inhaler for volatile solid substances 80
consisting of two tulip or bell-like hollow bodies *c* and *d* that can be inserted into each other, of which the one *c* so receives a piece of such substance, held in a plug, and provided with grooves on its circumference, that 85
the air inhaled through the apparatus must pass over the volatile solid substances, and the latter can be removed from the receiver at any time to be used for local application.

2. In an inhaler for volatile solid sub- 90
stances, the combination of a bell-like hollow casing *d* provided with a straight tube *d'*, a bell-like casing *c* let into said casing *d*, said casing *c* being provided with a curved tube *c'*, and a plug *e* let into the said casing 95
c, said plug *e* being provided with the perforations *e'* and the recess *e²* and a piece of solid volatile substance inserted in said recess *e²* and provided with grooves, substantially as set forth. 100

3. In an inhaler for volatile solid substances, the combination of a bell-like hol-

low casing d provided with a straight tube d' , a bell-like casing c let into said casing d , said casing c being provided with a curved tube c' , a plug e let into the said casing c ,
 5 said plug e being provided with the perforations e' , the recess e^2 and the lateral projections g , and the piece of solid volatile substance adapted to be received by the recess e^2 of the plug e , provided with a transverse
 10 groove h , the large longitudinal grooves h'

adapted to engage over the projections g of the plug e and the small longitudinal grooves i , substantially as described and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

THEODOR HERRMANN GELLHAUS.

Witnesses:

WILLY ECKERT,

HERMANN NÄHLER.