No. 694,530. Patented Mar. 4, 1902.

H. COMER.

PIPETTE.

(Application filed May 25, 1899.)

(No Model.)

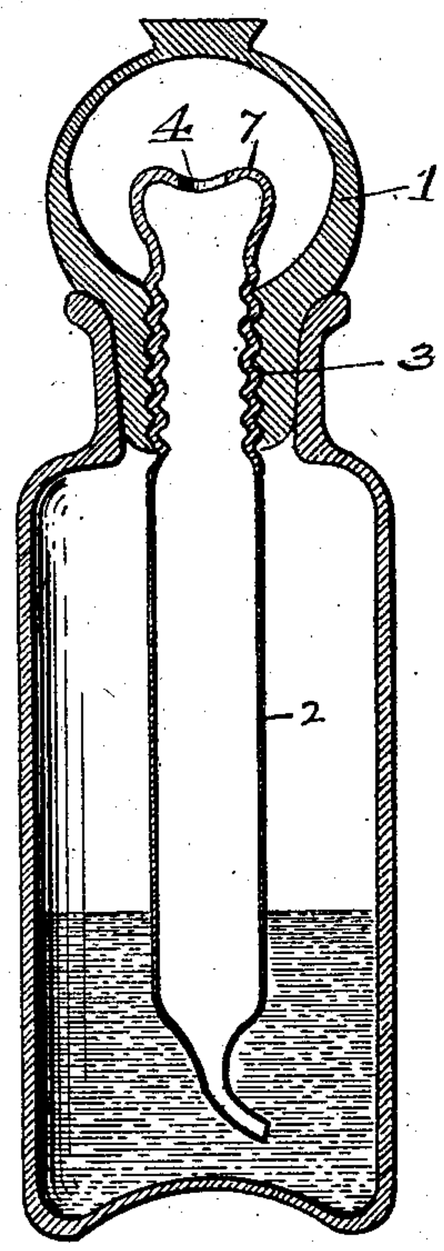

Fig 1

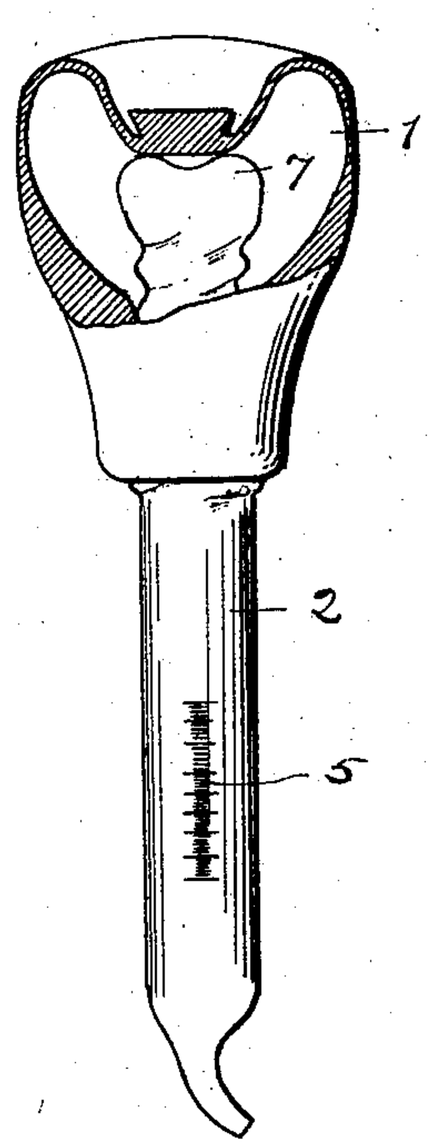

Fig 2

WITNESSES:
John N Reere
Mae E Hoffmann

INVENTOR
Harris Comer
BY Thos Cowsdale
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRIS COMER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

PIPETTE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 694,530, dated March 4, 1902.

Application filed May 25, 1899. Serial No. 718,186. (No model)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRIS COMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Pipette, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to pipettes or other measuring tubes or containers; and the object of my invention is to afford simple and convenient adjustable means for translating a definite amount of fluid, especially for the dispensing of fluid and semifluid medicines and food. I accomplish this object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section of my device, showing the pipette within the bottle. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the pipette removed therefrom.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The bulb 1 is preferably of resilient material, such as rubber, having its walls thickened at its lower extremity and provided with an opening for the reception of tube 2. The interior wall of said opening is provided with the thread 3 to coöperate with a corresponding thread upon the glass tube 2. The upper end 7 of tube 2 extends into the bulb 1 to serve as an abutment or stop to limit the depression of the bulb. By twisting the tube to the right or the left while the bulb is held rigid the distance between the abutment 7 and the top of the bulb 1 is either diminished or increased, as the case may be. In this way is secured adjustment for the possible depression of the bulb 1. The tube 2 is provided with the opening 4 in its upper end and is also opened at its lower end. Said tube may also be provided with graduations 5 to indicate the quantity of fluid contained therein. If a definite amount of fluid is to be translated by the pipette, a proper adjustment of the bulb upon the tube is secured, so that the depression of the upper part 6 of the bulb 1 against the abutment 7 will upon its return to normal induct the required amount of fluid or a dose into the pipette, and a subsequent similar depression will consequently discharge the same.

It will be obvious that in a sick-room in administering medicine to a patient, especially one too ill to be conveniently administered to with a spoon or where a certain definite quantity of fluid is frequently to be administered, the use of this device will possess marked advantages. By adapting it to be kept in a bottle containing the medicine to be translated it may serve as a stopper for same and at the same time the pipette be kept clean and free from dust and contaminating atmosphere.

I do not limit myself to the specific form of construction shown in my device, as other forms of adjustable stops within the compressible chamber for limiting the compression of same may readily be devised without departing from the scope of my invention.

What I claim is—

1. In a fluid-translating device the combination of a resilient compressible chamber and a graduated fluid-retainer having a threaded adjustable connection with the compressible chamber with an abutment adapted to extend within the chamber as adjustable means for limiting its compressibility, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a fluid-translating device the combination of a resilient compressible chamber and a tube threaded and adjustable therein with an abutment beyond the threaded portion of the tube and within the air-chamber to vary the compressibility of the chamber, substantially as described.

3. In combination with a bottle, a fluid-translating device consisting of a compressible chamber having a lower cork-shaped extension with a spiral threaded aperture therethrough communicating with the interior of the chamber, and a fluid-container open at the top and bottom and having an upper spiral threaded extremity adapted to project into the compressible chamber as adjustable means for limiting its compressibility, substantially as and for the purpose described.

HARRIS COMER.

Witnesses:
JNO. STOKES ADAMS,
MAE HOFFMANN.