

No. 706,358.

Patented Aug. 5, 1902.

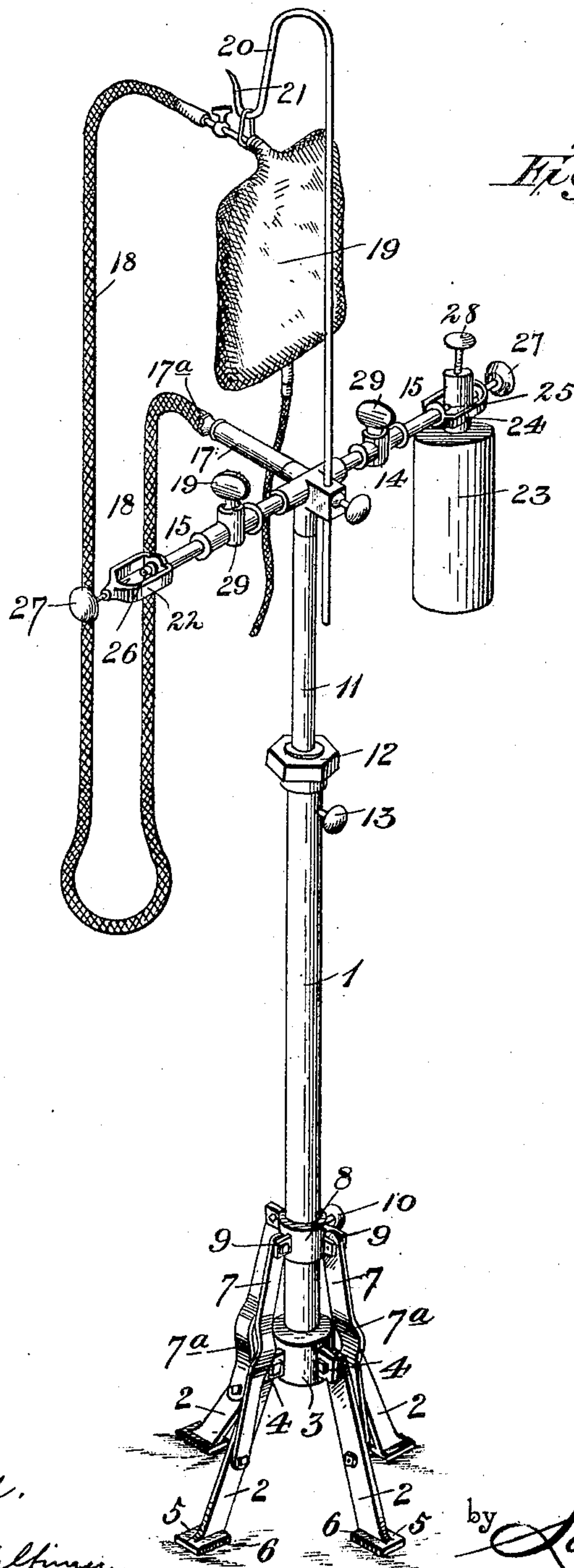
C. K. TETER.

APPARATUS FOR ADMINISTERING ANESTHETICS.

(Application filed Apr. 16, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:
H. L. O'Rand,
Frank G. Radelfinger.

Charles K. Teter

Inventor:

by *Sam. Payer & Co.*
Attorneys.

No. 706,358.

Patented Aug. 5, 1902.

C. K. TETER.

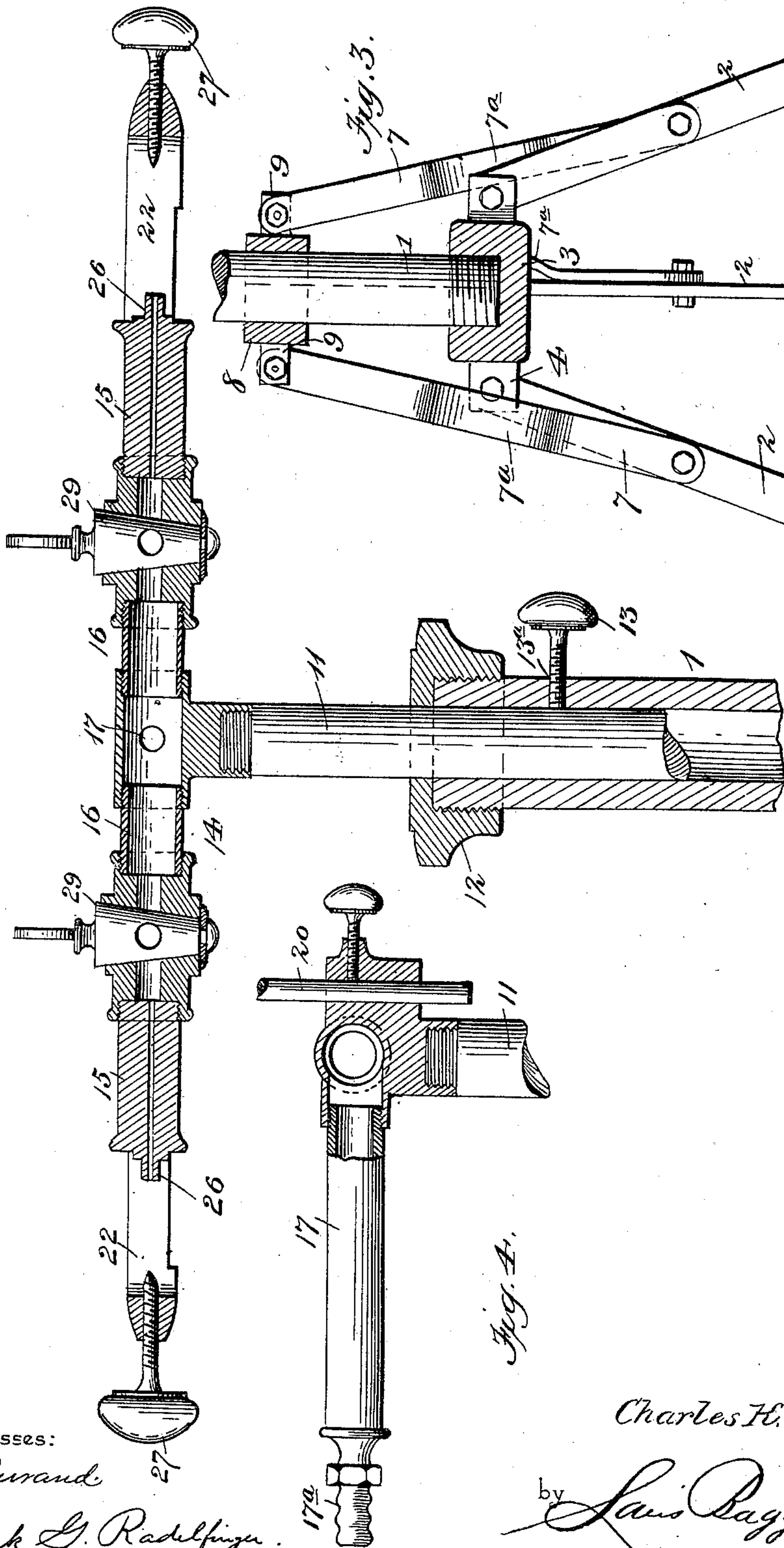
APPARATUS FOR ADMINISTERING ANESTHETICS.

(Application filed Apr. 16, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
F. L. Curand
Frank G. Radelfinger.

Fig. 4.

Charles H. Teter
Inventor:
by Louis Bagge & Co.,
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES K. TETER, OF UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO.

APPARATUS FOR ADMINISTERING ANESTHETICS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 706,358, dated August 5, 1902.

Application filed April 16, 1902. Serial No. 103,224. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES K. TETER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Upper Sandusky, in the county of Wyandot and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Administering Anesthetics, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to apparatus for administering anesthetics for dental or surgical purposes; and the object of the same is to construct a stand for such device which will support two gas-cylinders.

The novel construction used by me in carrying out my invention is fully described in this specification and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of the stand. Fig. 2 is a detail of the arms of the T. Fig. 3 is a detail of the foot of the stand. Fig. 4 is a detail of the nipple-arm.

Like numerals of reference designate like parts in the different views of the drawings. The numeral 1 designates a hollow standard, which is supported on four legs 2, hinged to a collar 3, carried by the lower end of the standard 1 and bearing ears 4. Each of these legs 2 bears a foot 5, consisting of flanges 6, extending diagonally the longitudinal direction of the leg. Brace-bars 7 are pivoted at their lower ends to the legs 2 and at their upper ends to a collar 8, slidably mounted on the standard 1 and bearing ears 9. A set-screw 10 serves to clamp the collar at any point desired. The brace-bars 7 are curved at 7^a to enable the legs 2 to be folded back in contact with the standard 1.

A stem 11 is adjustably mounted in the standard 1 and passes through an apertured head 12, mounted on the standard. A set-screw 13, fitted in an aperture 13^a in the standard, bears on the stem 11. Carried by the upper end of the stem 11 is a cross-bar 14, which has oppositely-extending arms 15, and therefore in combination with the stem 11 forms a T. The arms 15 are hollow, and their bores 16 communicate with the bore in an arm 17, extending at right angles thereto and bearing a nipple 17^a, which serves as an attachment for a tube 18, connected to a gas-bag 19,

suspended from a gooseneck 20, carrying a hook 21.

The outer ends of the arms 15 have rectangular frames 22 formed integral therewith, which frames serve to support gas-cylinders 23, provided with necks 24, which have apertures 25 therein, which fit over nipples 26, formed on the arms 15. Set-screws 27, mounted in apertures in the frames 22, bear on the necks 24 and hold them in place. Valves 28, mounted in the necks 24, serve to regulate the flow of gas out of said cylinders 23, and when the machine is in use for dental operations stop-cocks 29, mounted in the arms 15, enable the operator to use one gas-cylinder after the other is empty and being sent away for refilling. The mixing of the gas in the bag 19 may be controlled by valves 28.

When in use for general surgical purposes, one of the cylinders 23 contains oxygen and the other nitrous oxid, and for dental operations both cylinders contain nitrous oxid. The cylinders are first filled and then engaged on the nipples 26 and clamped by the set-screws 27. The stop-cocks 29 are opened. The valves 28 are then operated to regulate the passage of the gas into the bag. When the cylinders 23 are empty, they can be replaced by others. The construction of my stand is such that it can be readily taken apart and folded up to occupy the minimum amount of space.

I do not wish to be limited as to details of construction, as these may be modified in many particulars without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a stand of the class described, the combination of a hollow standard having legs thereon, a stem adjustably mounted in said standard and bearing oppositely-extending arms bored throughout their length, a nipple formed on each of said arms, gas-cylinders connected to said arms, cocks mounted in said arms to regulate the flow of gas from said cylinders, a hollow arm connected to said arms intermediate said cocks and bearing a nipple, an adjustably-mounted gooseneck provided with a hook, a gas-bag suspended

from said hook and provided with means for connecting it to a face-piece, and a hose-pipe connected to said gas-bag and said nipple, substantially as described.

- 5 2. In a stand of the class described, the combination with a standard, of legs hinged to said standard and provided with flanges which form feet, a collar slidably mounted on said standard and carrying a set-screw, and brace-
10 bars pivoted to said legs and said collar, said

brace-bars being curved to adapt them to clear said feet so that said stand may be compactly folded, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing wit- 15
nesses.

CHARLES K. TETER.

Witnesses:

AUSTIN M. BROWN,
W. P. ROWLAND.