

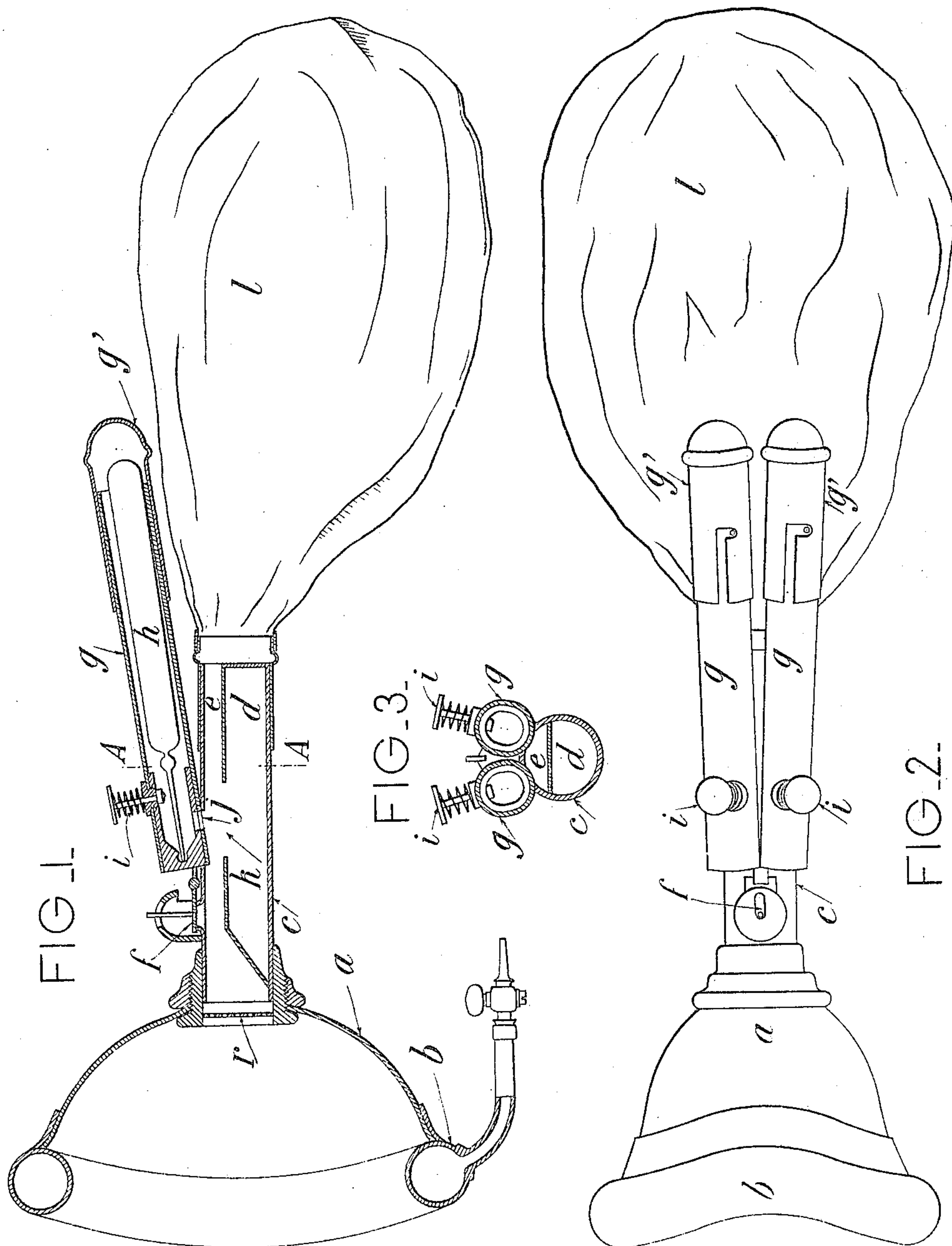
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A. ROUSSEAU.

MASK FOR ADMINISTERING ANESTHETICS.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 20, 1905.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT ROUSSEAU, OF BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

## MASK FOR ADMINISTERING ANESTHETICS.

No. 818,123.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 17, 1906.

Application filed July 20, 1905. Serial No. 270,490.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT ROUSSEAU, chemist, a citizen of France, residing at 23 Rue Chauffour, Bordeaux, France, have invented new and useful Improvements in Masks for Administering Anesthetics, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a mask or apparatus for the administration of anesthetics generally, and particularly for the administration of the anesthetic known as "somnoforme," which is a mixture of ethyl chlorid, methyl chlorid, and ethyl bromid.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the apparatus. Fig. 2 is a plan view of same, and Fig. 3 is a section on the line A A of Fig. 1.

The apparatus comprises a mask *a* of transparent material surrounded by a pneumatic ring *b*, adapted to make a tight joint with the face. Into the center of the mask leads a tube *c*, divided into two compartments *d* and *e*, the lower compartment *d* being adapted to receive the liquid anesthetic and the upper compartment *e* serving as an inhaling-conduit. At the upper part of said compartment *e* is located an outwardly-opening valve *f*, serving for the discharge of the respirations charged with carbonic acid, and thus preventing intoxication.

Into the upper part of the inhaling-conduit lead two tubes *g*, adapted to receive, respectively, glass tubes *h*, containing the liquid anesthetic and closed by a cap *g'*. Each tube *g* is provided with a spring-rod *i*, which allows of breaking the point of the corresponding tube *h* at the moment the apparatus is to be used. When the point of the tube *h* is broken, the liquid contained therein flows into the chamber *d* through the openings *j* and *k*, provided for this purpose, and during the administration of the anesthetic the latter is inhaled by the patient through the orifice *k* and conduit *e*. At the end of the latter is arranged a metal gauze *r* for preventing the glass point of the tube *h* or any other broken glass from being carried along into the mask. The second tube *h* is only broken when the liquid of the first one has been exhausted.

To the end of the tube *c* is applied a cap carrying a bladder *l*. This bladder is arranged to permit the patient to inhale the necessary quantity of air for inhaling and preventing suffocation.

In cases where it is necessary to produce a

long period of anesthesia somnoforme is used, as stated, to start rapidly the anesthesia, then by means of the same apparatus chloroform or ether at will is substituted for the somnoforme. For this purpose it is only necessary to pour the liquid chloroform or ether either into the mask *a* or into one of the tubes *g*. This liquid flows into the tube *c*, and the vapors are then inhaled as in the case of somnoforme.

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

1. An apparatus for administering anesthetics comprising a mask *a* of transparent material in combination with a tube *c* leading into the center of the mask, a bladder *f* secured at the free end of the tube *c*, a chamber *d* formed in said tube *c* and adapted to receive the liquid anesthetic, a chamber *e* formed also in the tube *c*, communicating with the chamber *d* and connecting the mask with the bladder, two tubes *g* leading into the upper part of the tube *c* or chamber *e*, two glass tubes *h* containing the liquid anesthetic and arranged respectively in the tube *g*, and a spring-rod *i* arranged on each tube *g*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. An apparatus for administering anesthetics comprising in combination a mask *a* of transparent material, a pneumatic ring *b* surrounding said mask, a tube *c* leading into the center of the mask, a bladder *f* secured at the free end of the tube *c*, a chamber *d* formed in said tube *c* and adapted to receive the liquid anesthetic, a chamber *e* formed also in the tube *c*, communicating with chamber *d* and connecting the mask with the bladder, a valve *f* applied at the top of the chamber *e*, a metal gauze *r* arranged at the end of the tube *c* next to the mask, two tubes *g* leading into the upper part of the tube *c* or chamber *e*, two glass tubes *h* containing the liquid anesthetic and arranged respectively in the tube *g*, and a spring-rod *i* arranged on each tube *g*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT ROUSSEAU.

Witnesses:

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