

No. 878,223.

PATENTED FEB. 4, 1908.

A. F. MEISSELBACH.
INHALER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1906.

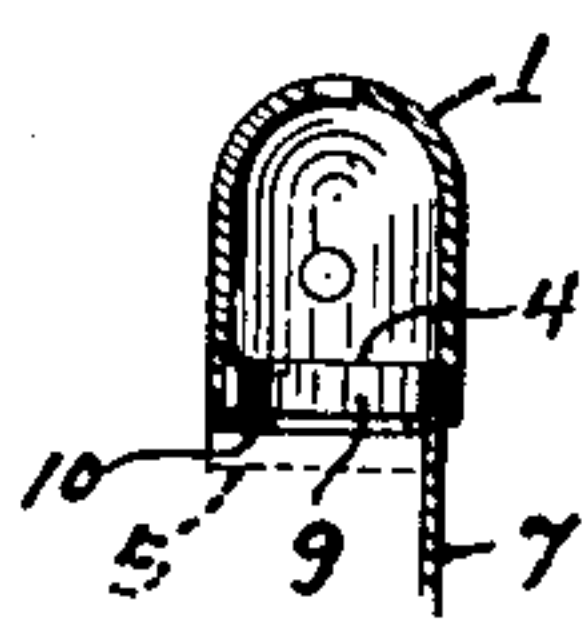


Fig. 2

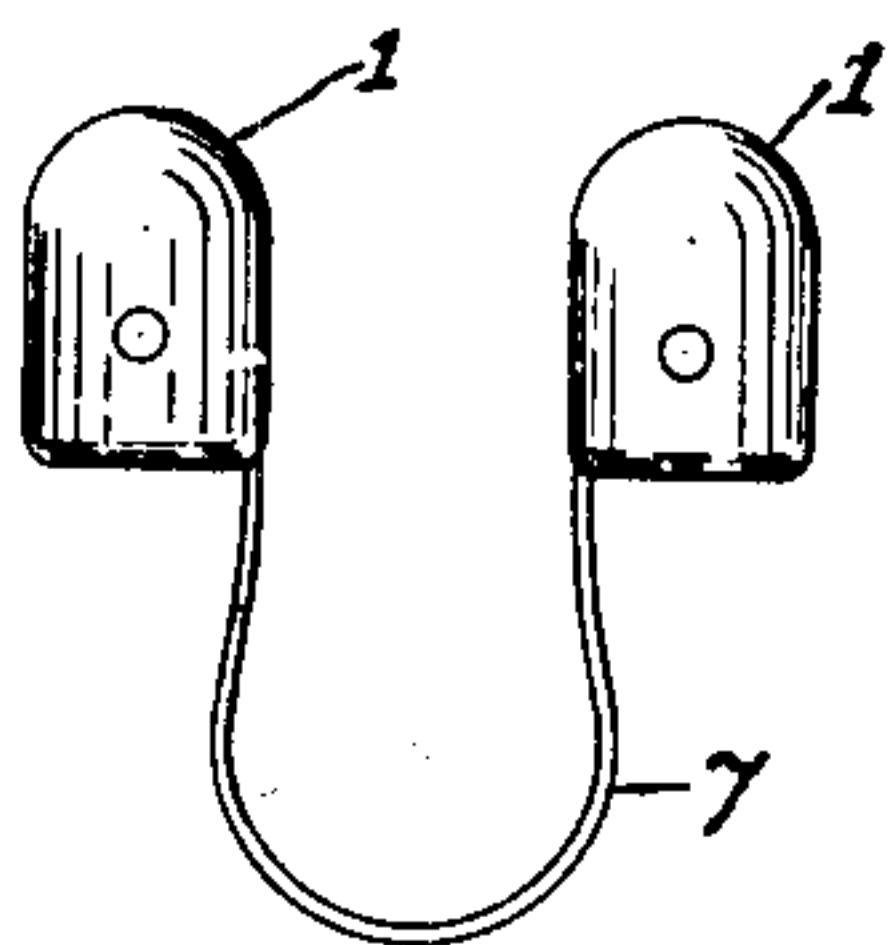


Fig. 1



Fig. 3

Fig. 4



Fig. 5

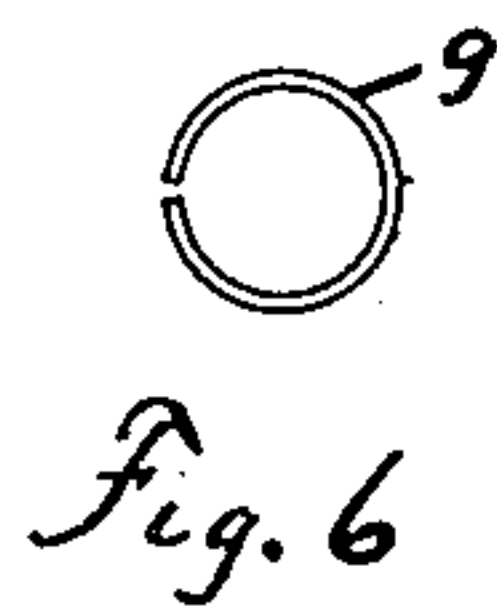
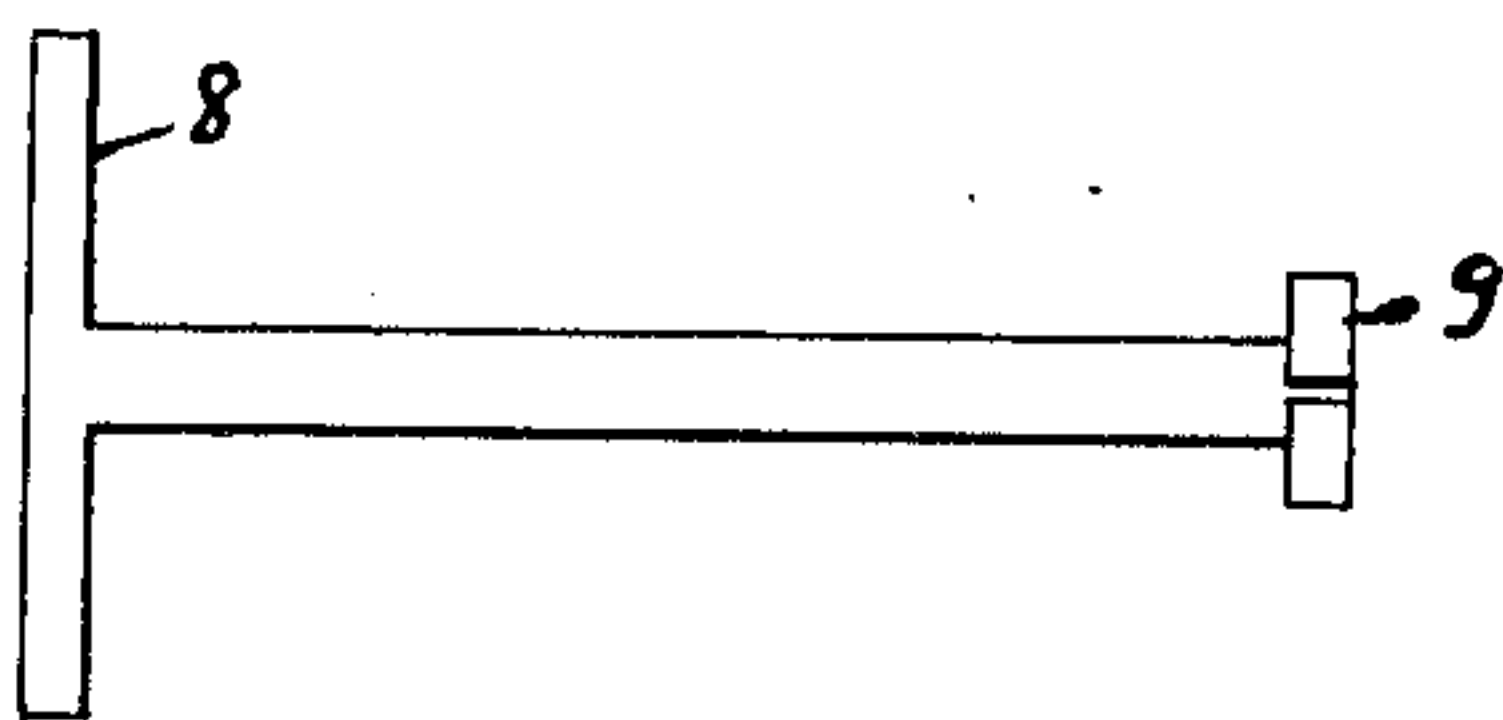


Fig. 6



Fig. 7.

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INHALER.

No. 878,223.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST F. MEISSELBACH, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Newark, county of Essex, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Inhalers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make, construct, and use the same.

My invention relates to that class of inhalers designed to be worn continuously, the inhaler itself being inserted in the nostrils of the wearer, where it is retained in position.

The object of my invention is to so construct the inhaler that the parts of the same, shall have no projections or sharp corners to press into the delicate mucous membrane of the nostrils and cause pain to the wearer and possibly produce sores.

In carrying out my invention, I make use of the structure illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein

Figure 1 is a side view of the complete structure. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of one of the cups with the supporting spring shown in position. Fig. 3 is another vertical sectional view taken at right angles to the section illustrated in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a side elevation, and Fig. 5 is a plan view of the spring blank showing one of the T-heads thereof rolled into circular form. Fig. 6 is an end view of the spring with its T-heads thereof rolled into circular form. Fig. 7 illustrates the inhaler in position for actual use.

Similar letters of reference refer to like parts throughout the specification and drawings.

In the manufacture of inhalers of the type illustrated, difficulty has been hitherto met with in constructing the inhalers in such a manner that there should be no sharp projections or protuberances upon the same which would come in contact with the delicate membrane of the nostrils and by constant pressure thereon, produce pain and frequently sores therein. In order to overcome these difficulties, and still preserve the general shape of the inhaler, I have devised a new method of securing the inhaler cups to the supporting spring which I will now proceed to describe.

The cups 1 are of general conoidal shape, having the upper spherical end and side perforated as shown at 2 and 3. These cups are

drawn from blanks in such a manner as to leave a shoulder 4 upon the interior of the cups with a thinner portion or skirt 5 extending below the shoulder. I also provide in the margin of the skirt 5, the rectangular notch 6, for a purpose hereinafter to be described.

The spring 7 is blanked out with the T-heads 8 upon each end. These T-heads are rolled up into circular form 9 as illustrated, the outside diameter of the circular part being exactly the same as the internal diameter of the skirt 5 of the cup 1. The circular portions 9 of the spring may be readily inserted into the skirt portion 5 of the cups 1, to abut against the shoulder 4 therein, the length of the skirt portion being a trifle greater than the width of the circular or ring portion 9, so that when in position, the projecting margin of the skirt 5 may be flanged over the edge of the ring as at 10, (illustrated in Fig. 2), so that the ring is held in position between the shoulder 4 and the flanged portion 10 of the skirt 5, the body of the spring 7 falling in the notch 6 heretofore referred to. After the cups have been secured to the ring 9, the spring 7 is bent into the shape shown in Fig. 1. As thus constructed, the adjacent portions of the cups 1 present no sharp projections which would in any way injure the membrane of the nostrils, when the inhaler is in the position illustrated in Fig. 7.

When in use, the cups or capsules are filled with absorbent cotton, bits of sponge, or any absorbent material, upon which suitable volatile medicines may be dropped until the absorbent material has become saturated. The inhaler is then inserted into the nostrils with the spring 7 lapping around the bridge between the nostrils. In this manner, medicines designed for use in diseases of the nose, throat and lungs may be continuously applied through the breathing of the wearer of the inhaler.

I claim:

1. In an inhaler, the combination of a pair of cups or capsules, each having an internal shoulder therein, a spring connecting said capsules, said spring having T-heads at its ends bent into circular form and inserted into said capsules against said shoulders, with the margins of said capsules flanged over upon the edges of said circularly formed T-heads.

2. In an inhaler, the combination of a pair

of cups or capsules, each having an internal shoulder therein, a spring having integral rings at its ends, said rings being fitted into said capsules against said shoulders and
5 held in position by the flanged margins of said capsules.

3. In an inhaler, the combination of a spring having rings integral with its ends, a pair of capsules, said rings being fitted into

said capsules and means upon said capsules 10 for securing said rings in position.

This specification signed and witnessed this 27th day of November, 1906.

AUGUST F. MEISSELBACH.

Witnesses:

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