

No. 897,131.

PATENTED AUG. 25, 1908.

H. I. OWEN.
MEDICINE DROPPER.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 7, 1907.

Fig. 1.

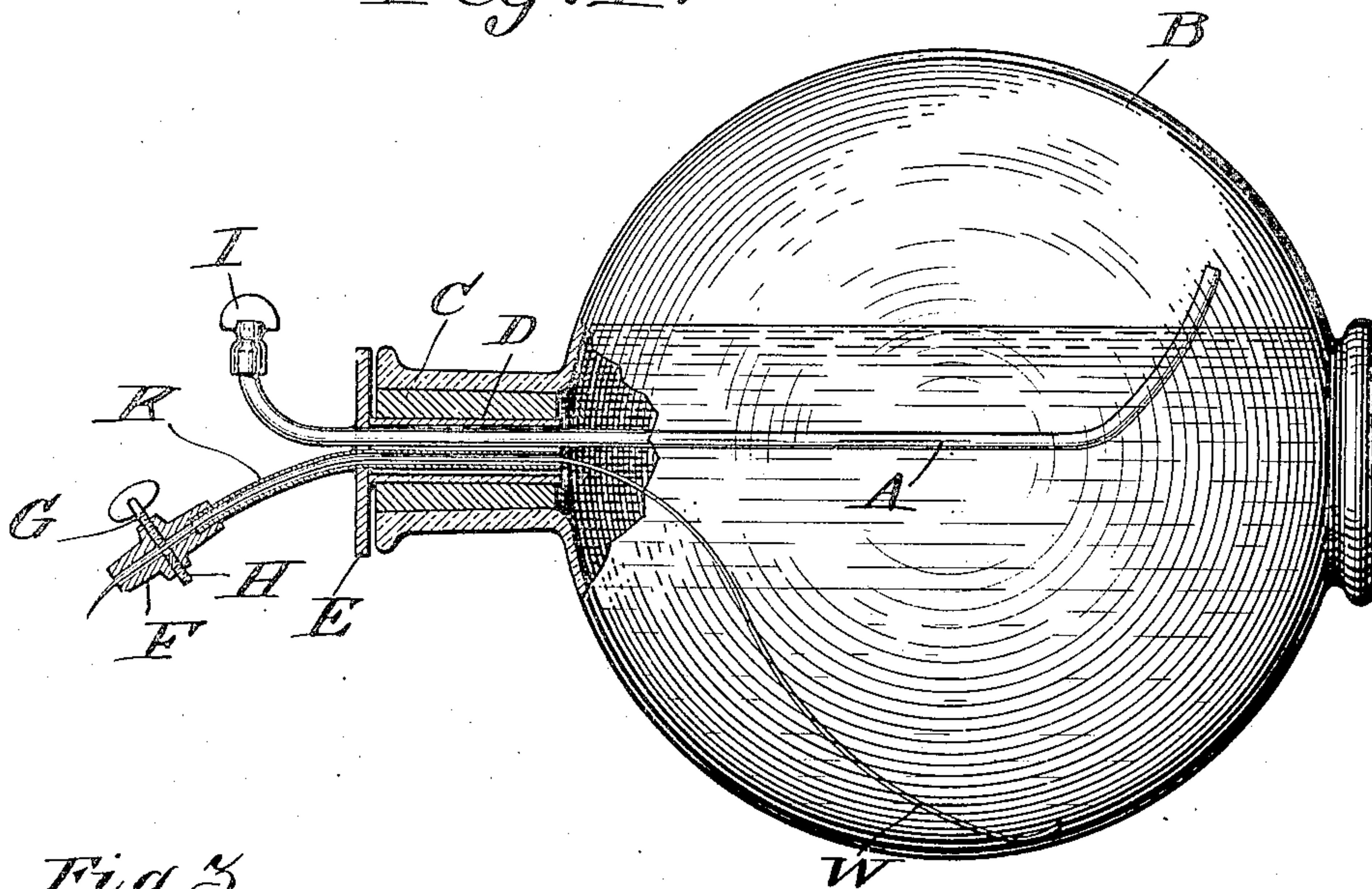


Fig. 3.

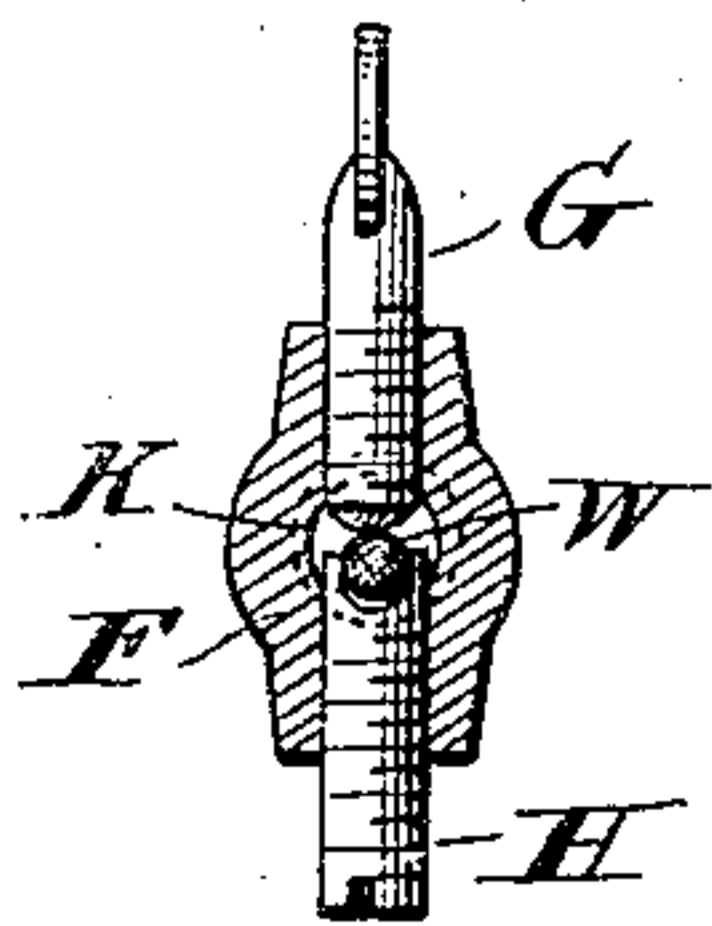
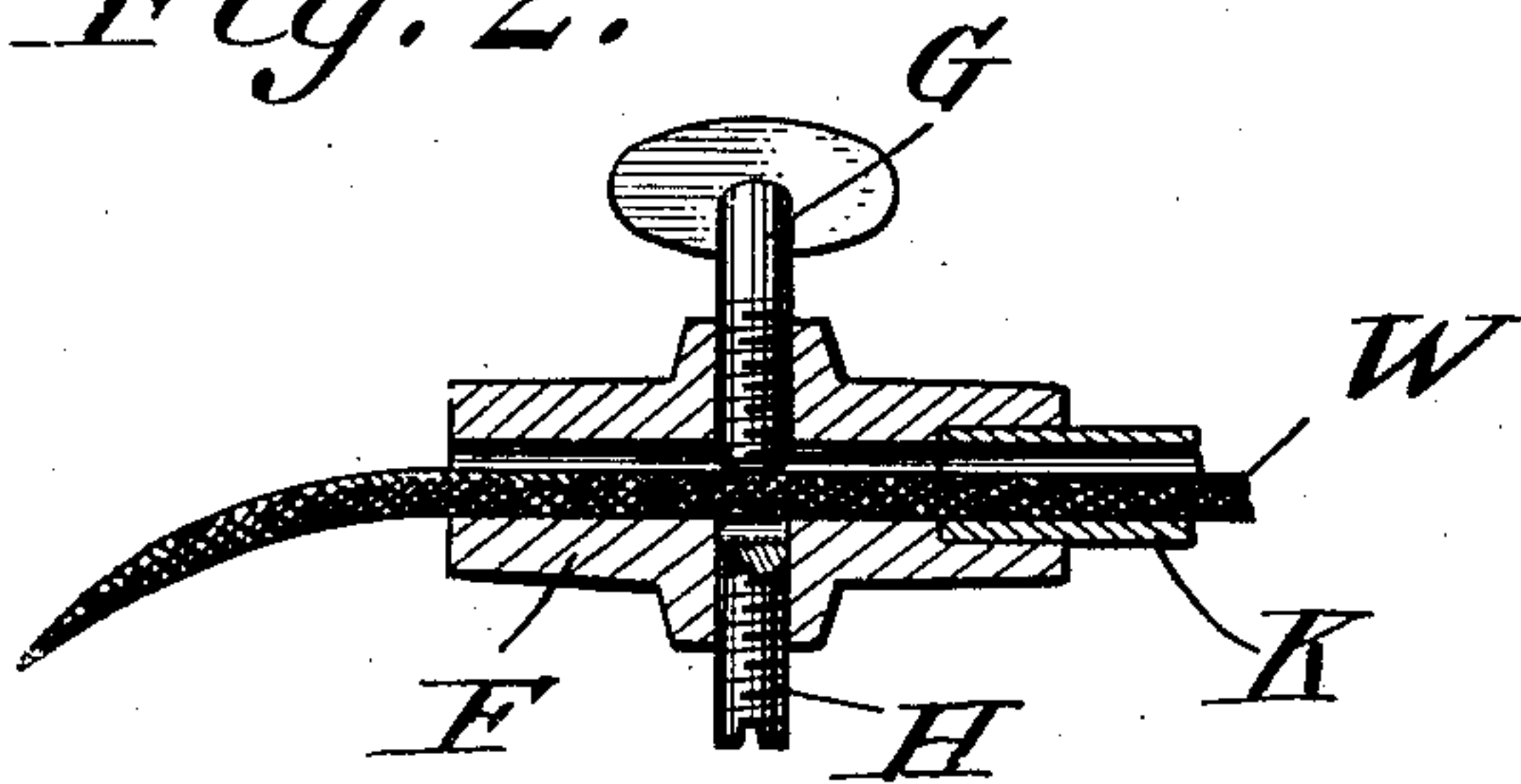


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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HENRY I. OWEN, OF FULTON, MISSOURI.

MEDICINE-DROPPER.

No. 897,131.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 25, 1908.

Application filed October 7, 1907. Serial No. 396,350.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY I. OWEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fulton, in the county of Callaway and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Medicine-Droppers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to liquid-droppers. While susceptible of use with any kind of freely-flowing medicine, it is particularly adapted to drop anesthetics.

The construction provided by the invention is such that the size and frequency of the drops can be easily and quickly regulated, the liquid will continue to flow at the rate for which set without diminution or increase in the amount dropped, and waste of the liquid is avoided. The dropper is not only of assistance and convenience to the skilled anesthetist, but it also makes possible the employment in emergency of one not skilled in the administration of anesthetics.

When read in connection with the description herein, the details of construction and arrangement of parts contemplated by this invention will be apparent from the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, wherein an embodiment of the invention is disclosed, for purposes of illustration.

Like reference-characters refer to corresponding parts in the views of the drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a view of the invention as applied to a bottle; Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of the dropper-end of the discharge-tube and the dropper-valve; and Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on a line running longitudinally of the valve-screws.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, B designates a bottle or other suitable receptacle, in the neck or opening of which is located a stopper C. The stopper has centrally disposed therethrough and tightly fitted therein a casing D. The casing is tightly connected to, or integrally formed with, at its outer end, a cap E, which extends over the top of the stopper.

An air-conduit A is provided to admit air to the receptacle as liquid is discharged. This conduit passes through cap E, with which it is tightly connected, and through casing D. It is bent at its inner end, so as to be above

the liquid when the receptacle is inclined for discharge of liquid, and it is similarly bent at its outer end. The outer end is provided with a cap I, forming a closure to prevent evaporation when the device is not in use, and being readily removable for admission of air when the device is in use.

Extending through casing D and cap E, in a manner similar to conduit A, is a discharge-conduit K. A wick W is located in conduit K and extends into the receptacle and also a short distance out of the discharge-end of the conduit. The wick is preferably made of braided silk or of any other suitable absorbent material.

A dropper valve or cock F is attached to the outer end of conduit K. A thumb-screw G on the valve is arranged to operate transversely across the passage through the valve and to impinge the wick, and a plug-screw H is disposed opposite to screw G and is operable across the valve-passage and against the latter screw. The inner end of the plug-screw is formed with a notch of a size to contain the wick when it is compressed therein by the thumb-screw.

When in use, chloroform, ether, or other liquid is placed in the receptacle, care being taken that the amount of liquid does not exceed two-thirds the capacity of the receptacle. Cap I is removed for admission of air, and the receptacle is inclined so that the liquid has a tendency to flow through the wick W and conduit K. The bent inner end of the air-conduit prevents the passage of liquid therethrough. The flow of liquid through the wick and conduit K is controlled by thumb-screw G. The size of the drops is determined by the shape given to the end of the wick, which is pointed for small drops and cut off square or frayed for larger drops.

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

1. In a liquid-dropper, the combination of a receptacle, a discharge-conduit therefor, a wick in said conduit, a screw movable across said conduit and having a notch for reception of said wick, and another screw cooperating with said notched screw to impinge said wick.

2. In a liquid-dropper, a receptacle having

an opening, a stopper in said opening comprising a casing extending therethrough, a cap on said stopper connected with said casing, an air-conduit connected with said cap
5 and passing through said casing, and a discharge conduit extending through said casing and cap.

Witness my hand at Fulton, Missouri this the 3rd day of October, 1907.

HENRY I. OWEN

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