## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## THEOBROMIN DOUBLE SALTS.

No. 917,096.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 6, 1909.

Application filed April 4, 1908. Serial No. 425,121.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Carl Mezger and ALBERT WELLER, subjects of the German Emperor, and residents at Frankfort-on-the-5 Main, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Theobromin Double Salts, of which the following is a specification.

The manufacture of double salts of theo-10 bromin, which are more easily soluble in water than free theobromin, has hitherto been effected by combining theobromin-sodium with molecular proportions of alkali salts of organic acids, double salts having to been thus obtained of theobromin with formates, acetates, lactates, benzoates, and

solicylates of sodium and lithium. We have now discovered that very efficient double salts of theobromin can be pro-20 duced by the molecular combination of theobromin-sodium with halogen salts of the agents the halogen contained therein (iodin, bromin - sodium - sodium - iodid. All these All the salts are insoluble in ether, benzolin, 75 contents in theobromin, which is higher than | glycerin, especially if heat be applied. 30 in any other similar preparation, and it has, in therapeutics, the further advantage that the theobromin can act without the addition of an acid foreign to the human body. Other salts, for instance the sodium-bromid 35 and sodium-iodid double salts, contain, in addition to theobromin, other substances which in this combination have a special beneficial therapeutical action.

The preparation is carried out by causing 40 theobromin-sodium to act in molecular proportions on the different halogen salts of an alkali. The following are examples of how this invention may be carried out, but the invention is not limited thereto. The parts

45 are by weight. Example 1: 18 parts of the obromin are dissolved in a moderately concentrated solution, of 4 parts of caustic soda in about 25 parts of water. To this solution 5.85 parts 50 of pure sodium chlorid are added. The solu-

tion is filtered, if necessary, and is evaporated to dryness, and the dried residue is ground.

Example II: 20.2 parts of dry theobrominsodium, prepared in the usual manner, are dissolved, together with 15 parts of sodium- 55 iodid, in as little water as possible, the solution is evaporated to dryness and the residue is pulverized.

The mode of preparation can of course be varied and in lieu of the halogen salts of 60 sodium, the corresponding salts of other alkalies, such as, for instance, potassium iodid, or potassium bromid, can be combined with the theobromin-alkali compounds.

The theobromin-halogen alkali double salts 65 form white powders having an alkaline reaction and a bitter taste. They readily dissolve in vater and dilute alkalies, but are decomposed by acids, theobromin being thereby separated. By means of the usual re- 70 alkalies, such double salts being, for instance, | bromin, or chlorin), can be easily ascertained, theobromin-sodium-sodium-chlorid, theo- while the contents in potassium, or sodium, bromin-sodium-sodium-bromid, and theo- can also be ascertained by suitable reactions. compounds have the advantage of being and benzene. They are very difficultly readily soluble in water and the sodium chlo-| soluble in absolute alcohol, even if boiling, rid double salt is distinguished by its high but are readily soluble in dilute alcohol and

> We claim: 1. The herein described process of making theobromin double salts which consists in causing theobromin sodium in solution and a halogen salt of an alkali to react on each other in molecular proportions.

2. As an article of manufacture theobromin halogen alkali double salts, forming white powders having an alkaline reaction and a bitter taste readily dissolving in water and dilute alkalies but being decomposed by 90 acids, theobromin being thereby separated.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing vitnesses.

> CARL MEZGER. ALBERT WELLER.

Witnesses:

JEAN GRUND, CARL GRUND.