E. CHAPIN.

DRINKING TUBE FOR INVALIDS.

No. 103,300. Patented May 24, 1870.

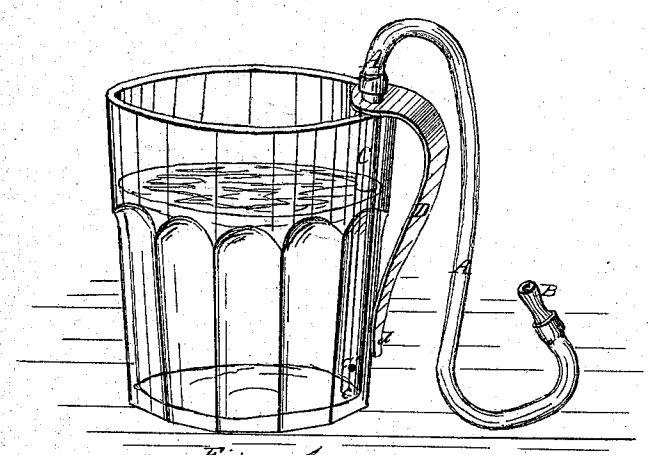

Figure 1.

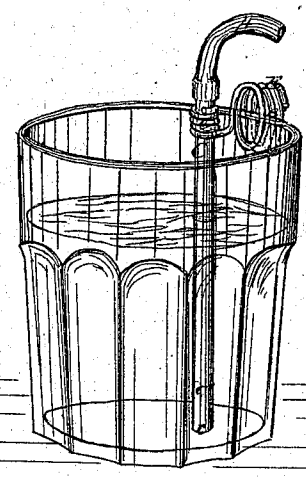

Figure 2.

Witnesses.

William H. Hertel

Robert Burns.

Inventor

Eugene Chapin

by his Attys

Hertel & Co

United States Patent Office.

EUGENE CHAPIN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Letters Patent No. 103,300, *dated May* 24, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN DRINKING-TUBES FOR INVALIDS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE CHAPIN, of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Drinking-Tubes for Invalids; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and true description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The object of this invention is to produce a simple and economical drinking-tube for the use of invalids; and

The nature of this invention consists in modifying or improving the device for attaching the tube to a vessel containing the proper fluid for drink or use, hereinafter to be more fully described.

To enable those herein skilled to make and use my said invention, I will now more fully describe the same.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view, showing the attachment of my improved tube by means of a clamp spring, and

Figure 2 represents a perspective view of the same, attached to the sides of a vessel by means of the double-coil spring attachment.

I employ a rubber or other flexible tube, A, arranged with a suitable mouth-piece, B.

At the supply-end of the tube the same is connected with the influent pipe C. Said pipe, though usually made of metal, may also be made of wood, rubber, or glass material.

Said pipe has a closed bottom, *c*, and side inlet-openings *c'*.

In order to prevent the inflow of sediment or impurities, said openings *c'* are arranged somewhat above the bottom-end *c*, as clearly shown in fig. 1.

Securely connected near the top of the influent pipe is the clamping spring D, of the form shown in the figures.

It is plain that, when the influent pipe is put into the vessel containing the necessary fluid, the end *d* of the spring D acts as a clamp to securely adjust the same to the sides of the vessel, thus retaining the influent pipe in the vertical position required for use.

When the pipe D is made of glass, the metallic spring D not being used in its stead, the double-coil spring E is arranged in connection with the pipe.

Said double-coil spring has a smaller vertical coil, *e*, winding about the influent pipe, the pressure of the coil being sufficient to support the entire spring with relation to the influent pipe, to any height required.

The larger horizontal coil *e'* will grip upon the sides of the fluid vessel, and thus, while forming a secure support so long as required, may readily be drawn off vertically from its engagement on the vessel.

I am well aware that there are many other devices which could be made to answer the purpose of this invention, but that consisting of the spring clamp is deemed by me the most important; and I, therefore, here disclaim all others.

Having thus fully described my said invention,

What I claim is—

The influent pipe C, arranged with the clamp spring D *d*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony of said invention, I have hereunto set my hand in presence of witnesses.

EUGENE CHAPIN.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM N. HEATH,

ROBERT BURNS.