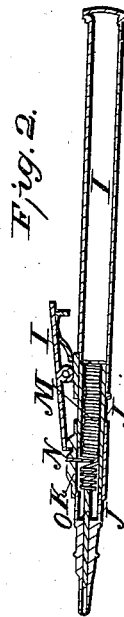
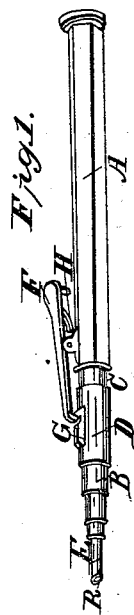


J. F. Tozer,

Vaccinator.

N^o 7,560.

Patented Aug. 13, 1850.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. F. TOZER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN INSTRUMENTS FOR VACCINATING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 7,560, dated August 13, 1850.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JUNIUS F. TOZER, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful instrument for the use of surgeons in performing the operation of vaccination, called a "Vaccinator;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my vaccinator complete, ready for use. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the inserting-point, enlarged.

A, Fig. 1, represents the handle.

B C, Fig. 1, represent a stationary cylinder, which is fastened into the handle A, Fig. 1.

D, Fig. 1, is a sliding cylinder, which moves on the stationary cylinder B C, Fig. 1.

E, Fig. 1, is the inserting-point.

F, Fig. 1, is a thumb-key.

G, Fig. 1, is a catch, which is fastened to the sliding cylinder D.

H, Fig. 1, is a spring fastened to the under side of the thumb-key F, Fig. 1, by means of which the point of the thumb-key is kept down into the catch G, Fig. 1. Within the cylinder B C, Fig. 1, there is a spiral spring, which acts against a pin, which passes down through the catch G, Fig. 1. This pin, which passes down through the catch G, works in a slot in the stationary cylinder B C. By means of the spiral spring acting against the pin, the sliding cylinder D is driven forward in the direction of B, when the end of the thumb-key, at F, is borne down, so as to raise the point of the thumb-key and of the catch G.

I, Fig. 2, is a section of the handle.

J J, Fig. 2, is a section of the stationary cylinder, (represented B C, Fig. 1.)

K, Fig. 2, represents a section of the catch G, Fig. 1, which is connected with the sliding cylinder D, Fig. 1.

L, Fig. 2, represents a section of the thumb-key, (represented F, Fig. 1.)

M, Fig. 2, represents a spring within the cylinder.

N, Fig. 2, represents the pin which passes down through the catch into the spring M, and compresses the spring M when the catch connected with the sliding cylinder is held back by the key, as represented in Figs. 1 and 2.

O, Fig. 2, represents a section of the injection-piston, which is connected with the spring M, and works in the tube or inserting-point, (represented E, Fig. 1.)

P, Fig. 3, represents the inserting-point (represented E, Fig. 1) enlarged.

I, Fig. 3, represents the end of the inserting-piston when it is driven forward by means of the spring M, Fig. 2.

Having described the parts of my instrument, I will now describe its operation or manner of using it.

With the point of a lancet I make an incision in the arm of the person to be vaccinated. I then place a small particle of the infection-scab into the end of the inserting-point at R. I then place the inserting-point R, which is cut off obliquely, into the incision made in the arm, which keeps the incision open, and by pressing down the thumb-key at F, Fig. 1, the opposite end of the key is raised out of the catch G, and, by means of the spring within the cylinder B C, the infection-piston is driven forward, and the piece of scab or infection is driven forward into the incision. When the infection-piston is driven forward by means of the spring, it comes out of the inserting-point E at R, as represented I, Fig. 3. After the scab or infection is inserted into the incision, I place over it a piece of court-plaster, or something of a similar nature, and the operation is completed.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The sliding cylinder D, in combination with the thumb-key F, spring M, and piston O, for the purposes herein described and set forth.

JUNIUS F. TOZER.

Witnesses:

E. H. HURD,
C. M. MATHERS.