(No Model.)

J. L. WIGGIN.

SUPPOSITORY MOLD.

No. 265,904. Patented Oct. 10, 1882.

Fig. 1.

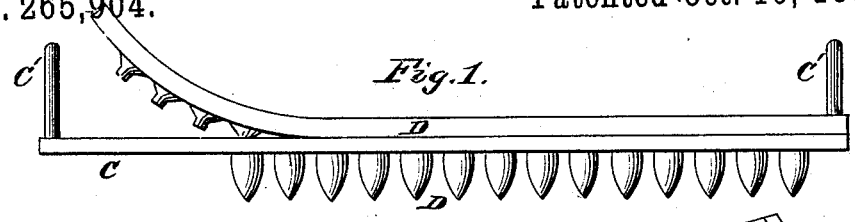


Fig. 2.

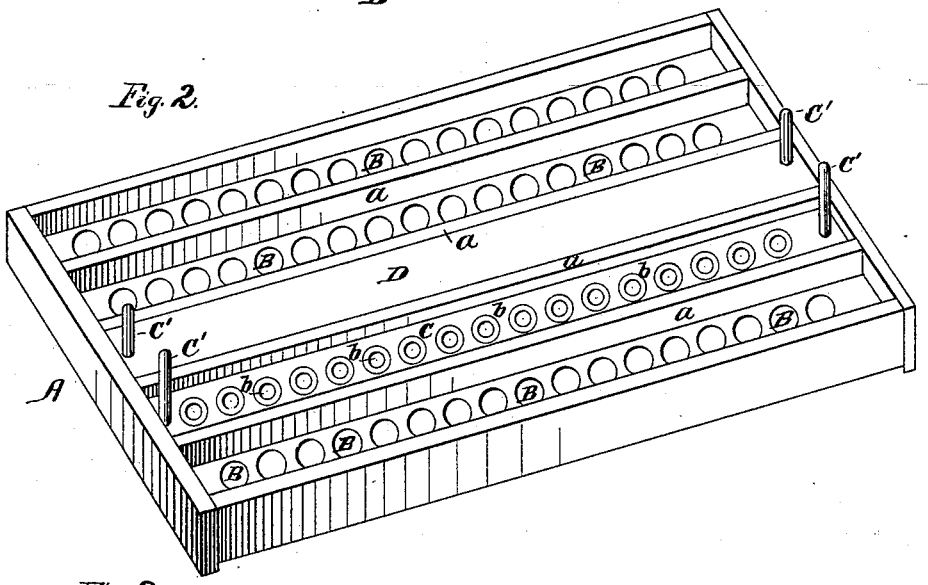


Fig. 3.

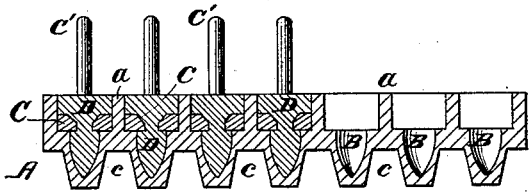
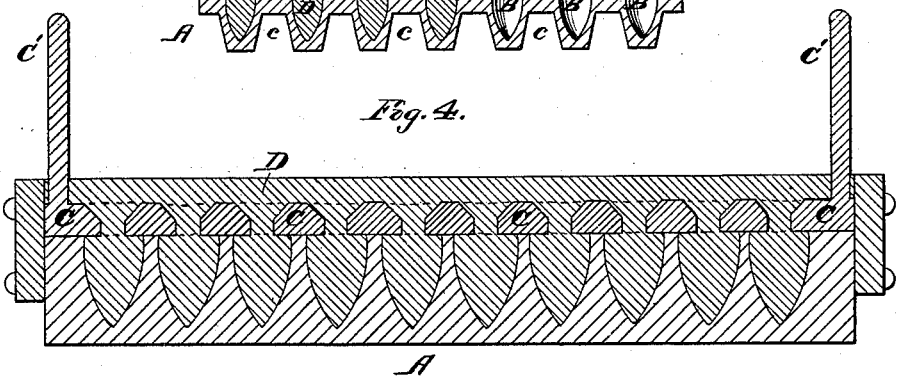


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
John E. Poor
Frank Thomasson

Inventor.
John L. Wiggin
per. F. F. Warner
his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. WIGGIN, OF CLINTON, IOWA, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES F. KEELER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SUPPOSITORY-MOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,904, dated October 10, 1882.

Application filed July 17, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. WIGGIN, of Clinton, in the county of Clinton and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines or Molds for Making Suppositories, of which the following, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

The invention consists in certain peculiarities of construction, hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an edge view of the removable perforated bar constituting a part of the machine embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the whole machine or mold. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section thereof, and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the same.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts.

A represents a box or mold, made by preference of cast metal, and divided into compartments by means of walls or partitions *a a*.

B B are conical depressions in the bottom of the mold A.

C C are removable bars adapted to fit into the said compartments and cover the depressions B B in the manner shown. Openings or ports *b b*, preferably countersunk, are made in the bars C C, and arranged to communicate with the depressions B B respectively.

C′ C′ are stems or handles on the bars C C to facilitate the removal of the said bars. The walls *a a* should stand a little higher than the upper faces of the bars C C, as shown. When the box or mold A contains more than one compartment or more than one row of depressions B B, I deem it preferable to make grooves or channels *c c* between each row for the purpose hereinafter mentioned. Like grooves may also be made between the depressions B B for the same purpose when only one row of those depressions are made.

In order to use this machine or mold for the purpose for which it is intended, I proceed as follows: I place the bars C C in the positions described and then pour upon them, in liquid form, the material of which the suppositories are to be made, it being understood that this material consists of glutinous substance which may be liquefied by heat, and which will become solidified when cooled, and that it is medicated. This material, when poured into the mold, will run into the depressions and fill them. Enough should be poured in to also fill the openings *b b* and overflow the bar C. The contents of the mold should now be allowed to become cool, and cooling may be hastened by sitting the mold into a vessel of cold water. If the vessel is channeled, as shown at *c c*, the work of cooling, as is obvious, will be greatly facilitated, for only a thin shell will in such case separate the suppositories from the water. After the material poured into the mold has become cool the suppositories may be drawn with facility from the depressions B B by simply raising the bars C C from the mold. The upper face of each of the said bars will have upon it a layer of the material poured into the mold, and this layer will be connected to the suppositories by means of small necks passing through the openings *b b*. To sever the suppositories from this layer and from the bar C it will only be necessary to pass a knife along the lower face of the bar. The necks referred to will thus be wholly severed from the suppositories, as indicated in Fig. 1.

D represents the material which serves as a vehicle for the medicine to be administered by means of the suppositories, which contain a proper proportion of medicine, and which may be applied in the usual way.

By making provision in the manner now described for drawing the suppositories from the mold the operation of withdrawing them may be very quickly performed, and the mold will be left clean; but all the parts may be readily cleaned, if necessary. The suppositories may also be separated with facility. That part of the material which is cut away from the suppositories may be used again.

It will be perceived from the foregoing description and from reference to the drawings that it is not essential that the mold or box A should be divided into compartments by means of interior walls, *a a*, for a mold containing only one such compartment may be used as and for the purpose now set forth. I do not therefore here intend to be restricted to a mold containing the interior walls or partitions, *a a*. Neither do I desire to be restricted to the pre-

cise form of stems or handles C′ C′, as various other means may be employed for facilitating the removal of the bars C C.

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

1. The combination, substantially as specified, of the removable and perforated bar C with a suppository-mold, for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, substantially as specified, with a suppository-mold, of one or more removable and perforated bars, C C, provided with handles, for the purpose set forth.

JOHN L. WIGGIN.

Witnesses:
J. H. CLUREHER,
W. W. STEVENS,
W. H. BROWNING.