2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. T. PARKER.

EMBALMING APPARATUS.

No. 174,085. Patented Feb. 29, 1876.

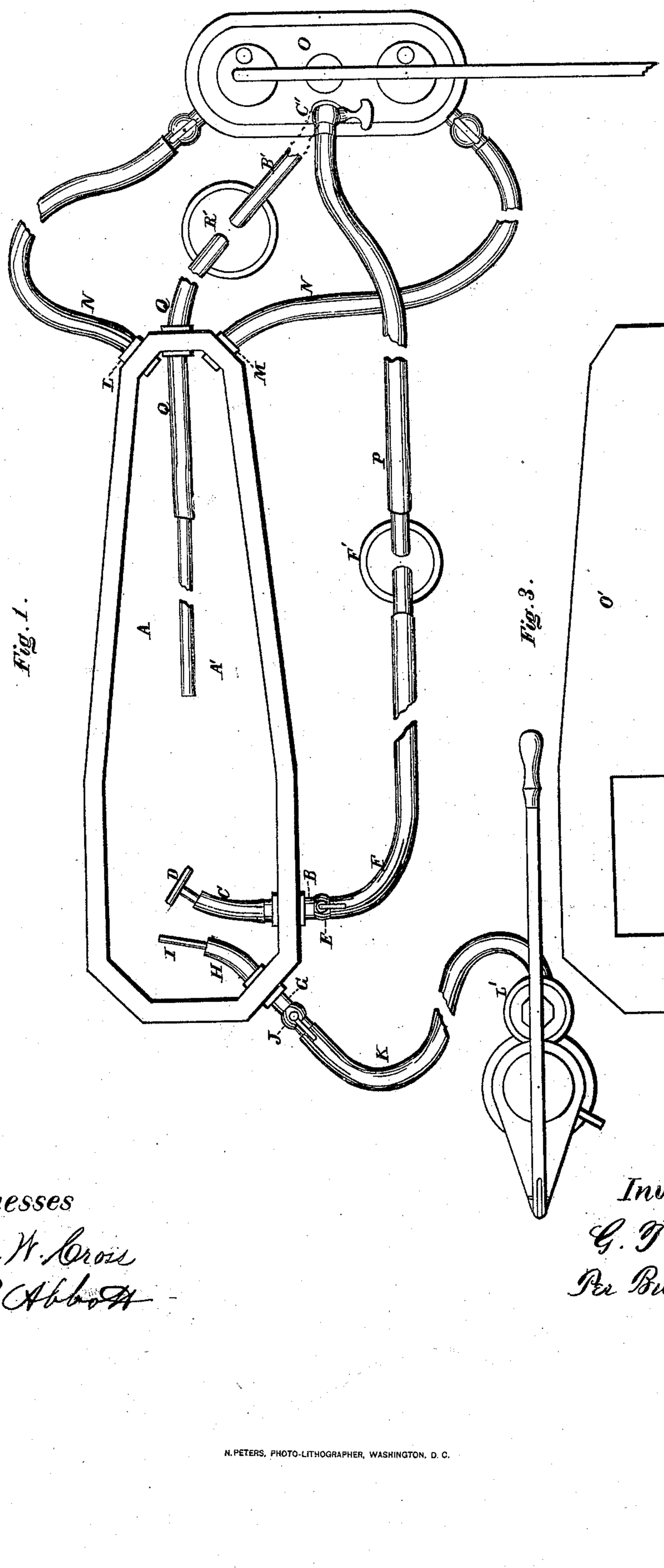

Fig. 1.

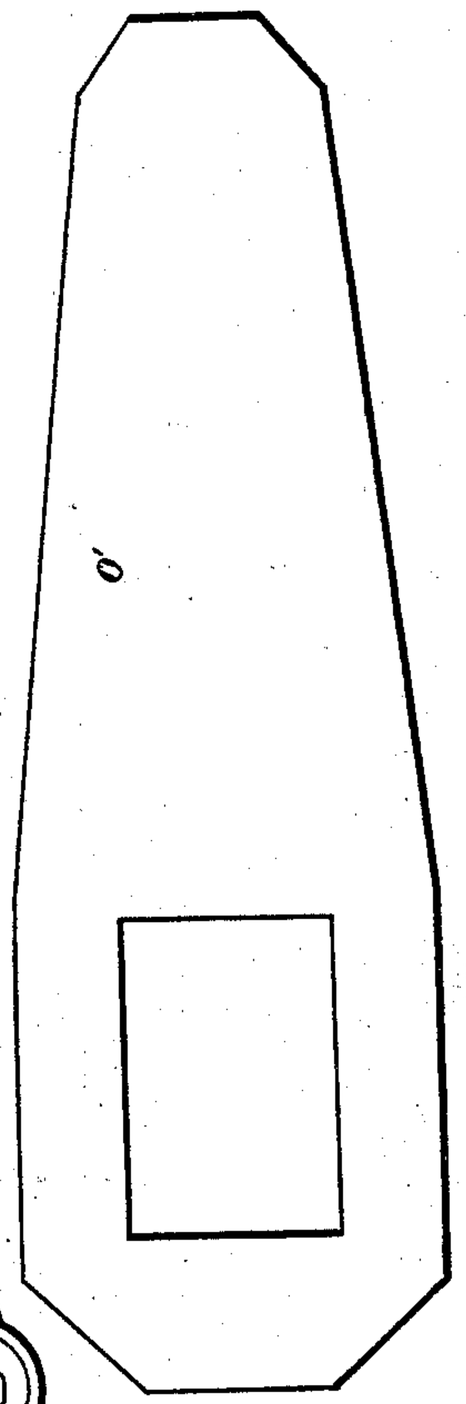

Fig. 3.

Witnesses

E. W. Cross

J. P. Abbott

Inventor

G. T. Parker

Per Burridge & Co.

Attys.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. T. PARKER.

EMBALMING APPARATUS.

No. 174,085. Patented Feb. 29, 1876.

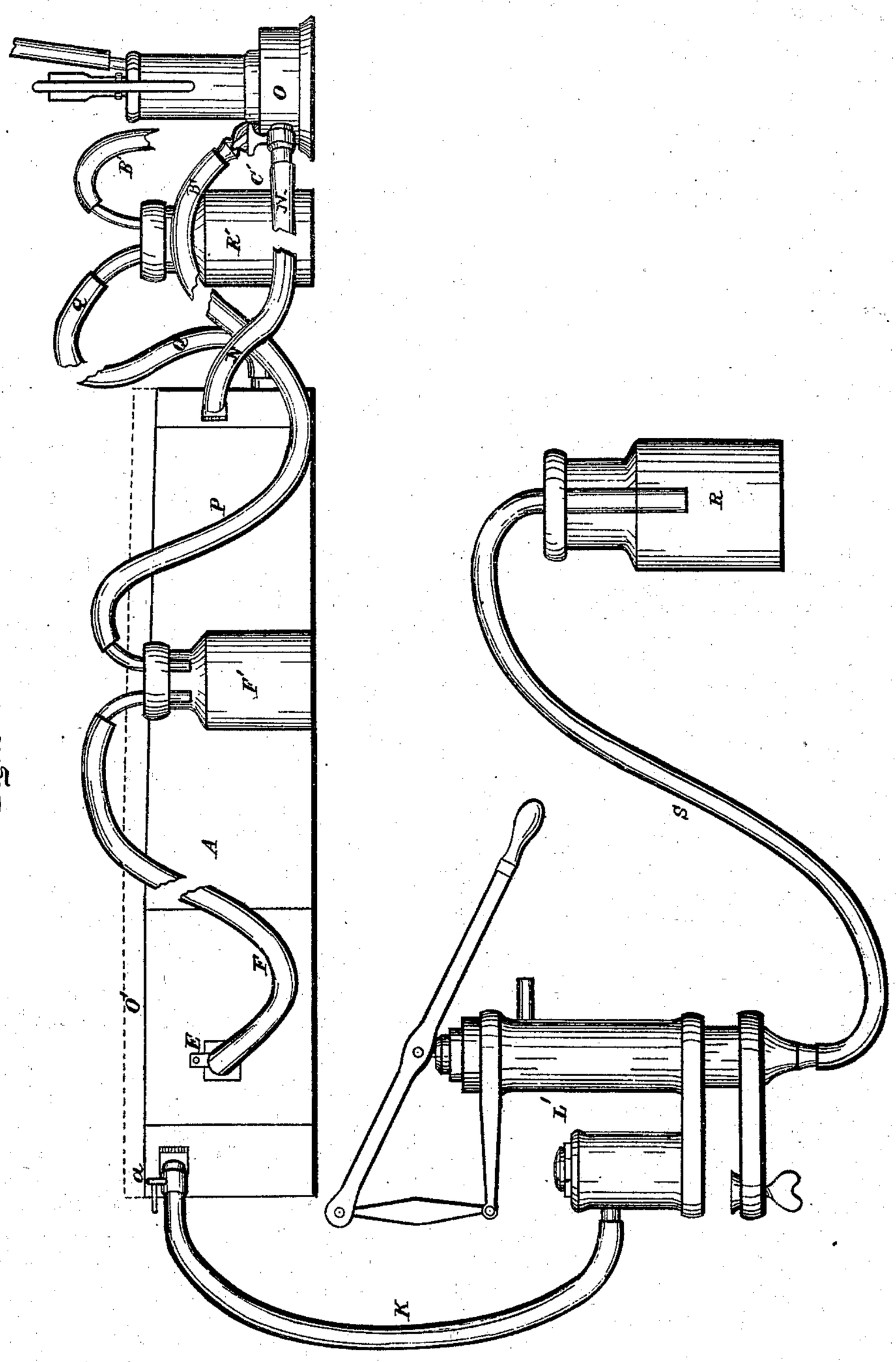

Fig. 2.

Witnesses.
E. W. Cross
L. P. Abbott

Inventor
G. T. Parker
Per Burridge & Co
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE T. PARKER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN EMBALMING APPARATUS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **174,085**, dated February 29, 1876; application filed November 20, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE T. PARKER, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and Improved Embalming Apparatus; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and complete description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of the same.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the embalming apparatus. Fig. 2 is a side view. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the cover or lid of the case.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several views.

This invention is an apparatus for conducting the process of embalming bodies by ejecting the contents of the blood-vessels and intestines, and injecting, by suitable means, antiseptic fluids into and through the arterial and venous channels of circulation, following the natural courses of the blood, and charging the stomach and intestines with the same, substantially as hereinafter more fully set forth. To this end recourse is had to the following-described apparatus:

In the drawing, A represents a case or air-chamber, which may be constructed of wood or of other suitable material, the size of which being according to the size of the body to be placed therein for treatment. The shape of the case is not essential. In one side, near the head of the case, is inserted a tube, B, in an air-tight manner. To the inner end of said tube is attached a rubber hose, C, in the end of which is inserted a T-shaped nozzle, D. In the outer end of said tube B is a stop-cock, E, and attached to the end of the tube is a rubber hose, F, terminating in an air-tight vessel, F′. Near to said tube is inserted in the case a tube, G, which is also made air-tight in its connection therewith. To the inner end of said tube is attached a rubber hose, H, in the end of which is inserted a straight tube, I, forming a nozzle to the hose. In the outer end of said tube G is a stop-cock, J, and to the end of the tube is attached a hose, K, having its termination in a force-pump, L′, which is, or may be, like those in ordinary use. At the narrow end or foot of the case are inserted therein two tubes, L M, made air-tight in their connection with the case. To the outer end of each of the tubes is attached a rubber hose, N, the ends of which are connected to an exhaust-pump, O, as shown in Fig. 1. To prepare the subject for treatment, the following preliminary operations are performed:

The body is laid out upon a table, placing the neck so that it may be in a state of tension. This may be done by elevating it across the edge of a block or otherwise. In this position of the subject, one of the carotid arteries is laid bare, carefully dissecting the integuments therefrom. The artery is then lifted up and a longitudinal incision made therein as low down as possible. A ligature is then thrown around above and below the incision, tying the upper one quite tight. In the incision thus made is introduced the nozzle or tube I, which may be detached from the hose for that purpose, and again attached to the hose when the subject is laid in the case. The jugular vein is next opened, in which is inserted the T-shaped nozzle D, which may also be detached from the hose for that purpose, and again attached thereto when the subject is laid in the case.

The body, thus prepared, is now placed in the case, and the nozzles I and D respectively attached to the hose H C. The cover O of the case is now put on in an air-tight manner, and the hose F attached to the vessel F′, if not previously done. Said vessel is put in connection with the exhaust-pump referred to by a hose, P. At this stage of the process the outlet Q must be closed tight, thus making the chamber or case as air-tight as is practicable. This adjustment and arrangement of the apparatus is for evacuating the veins and arteries and for charging the same with some antiseptic fluid, which for that purpose is placed in the jar R, Fig. 2. Now, on operating the exhaust-pump O, and conjointly therewith the force-pump L, the contents of the arteries and veins will be drawn therefrom through the nozzle D and hose F, and deposited in the vessel F′. Said vessel being air-tight and in connection with the pump by means of the hose P, and in open relation with the hose F by means of the vessel, it will be obvious that the contents of the veins and arteries will be subjected directly to the

exhaustive power of the pump O, and the compulsive power of the pump L, which will evacuate the contents of the arteries and veins, and deposit them in an air-tight vessel or receiver, F′. During the operation of the force-pump an antiseptic fluid is drawn thereby from the jar R, Fig. 2, (put in connection with said pump by means of the hose S,) and forced into the arteries and veins as fast as they are emptied, thereby preventing them from a possible collapsion, which, however, is not likely to happen, as the air in the case is exhausted therefrom by the pump O, through the hose N N, (during its operation in evacuating the blood-vessels,) thereby producing a vacuum in the case so that the subject is relieved from atmospheric pressure, or so to a considerable extent. Where the arteries and veins have been emptied of their contents and charged with the antiseptic fluid, as above described, the intestines and stomach are to be treated in a similar manner.

To this end the nozzles I D are detached from the body, and the stop cocks J and E closed. The nozzle D may be removed from the case, whereas the nozzle I is inserted in the esophagus of the subject, and the tube or nozzle A′, Fig. 1, is introduced in the anus. The outer end of the hose Q, (to which this nozzle is attached,) terminates in an air-tight receiver or vessel, R′, from which proceeds a hose, B′, Fig. 2, the end of which is attached to the exhaust-pump by means of the nipple C′, to which the hose P was attached, said hose P being detached therefrom for the attachment of the hose B′. These changes having been made, the cover of the case is again put on so that it may be air-tight. The stop-cock J is now opened and the two pumps worked conjointly as before. The exhaustive action of the pump O, drawing the contents of the bowels and stomach, aided by the compulsive energy of the force-pump, evacuates them into the receiving-vessel R′, in which they are retained during the operation of the pump, the discharged matter not being able to pass beyond the vessel into the exhaust-pump. As the hose Q and the hose B′ are not connected to each other directly, communication exists between them only through the medium of the vessel in which they both terminate, as do the hose F and P in the vessel F′, above described. As fast as the matter is drawn from the stomach and viscera, it is followed by the injection of the contents of the jar R, the antiseptic fluid taking the place of the discharging matter, filling the stomach and intestines to completion, during which operation the case is again exhausted of air and gases from the body through the hose N N, which are continued in connection with the case and exhaust-pump.

The above second treatment of the body completes the process of embalming. The apparatus is now detached and the body removed for final disposal. It is optional as to whether the bowels are first treated or the arteries and veins; in either case the treatment does not materially change.

In some instances it might be advisable to first completely evacuate the stomach and bowels and cleanse them by an injection of water before charging them with the antiseptic fluid, in which event one pump may be sufficient for that purpose; if not, both are to co-operate to that end, as above described. In the event water or other fluid matter or waste may have accumulated in the case, it can be drawn therefrom through the orifice to which the hose Q is attached by means of a thimble or nipple. This can be easily done by detaching the hose from the thimble or nipple. Said thimble or nipple is provided with a cap for closing the orifice during the evacuation of the arteries and veins.

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

1. The tubes G and B, stop-cocks J and E, hose H and C, and nozzles I and D, in combination with the case or air-chamber A, in the manner substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. The air-tight receiver or vessel F′, hose F and P, in combination with the case or air-chamber A, and exhaust-pump O, in the manner as described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. The hose Q, and nozzle A′, and hose B′, in combination with the case or air-chamber A, receiver R′, and exhaust-pump O, in the manner substantially as described, and for the purpose specified.

GEORGE T. PARKER.

Witnesses:

J. H. BURRIDGE,

JAMES BARNES.