

(No Model.)

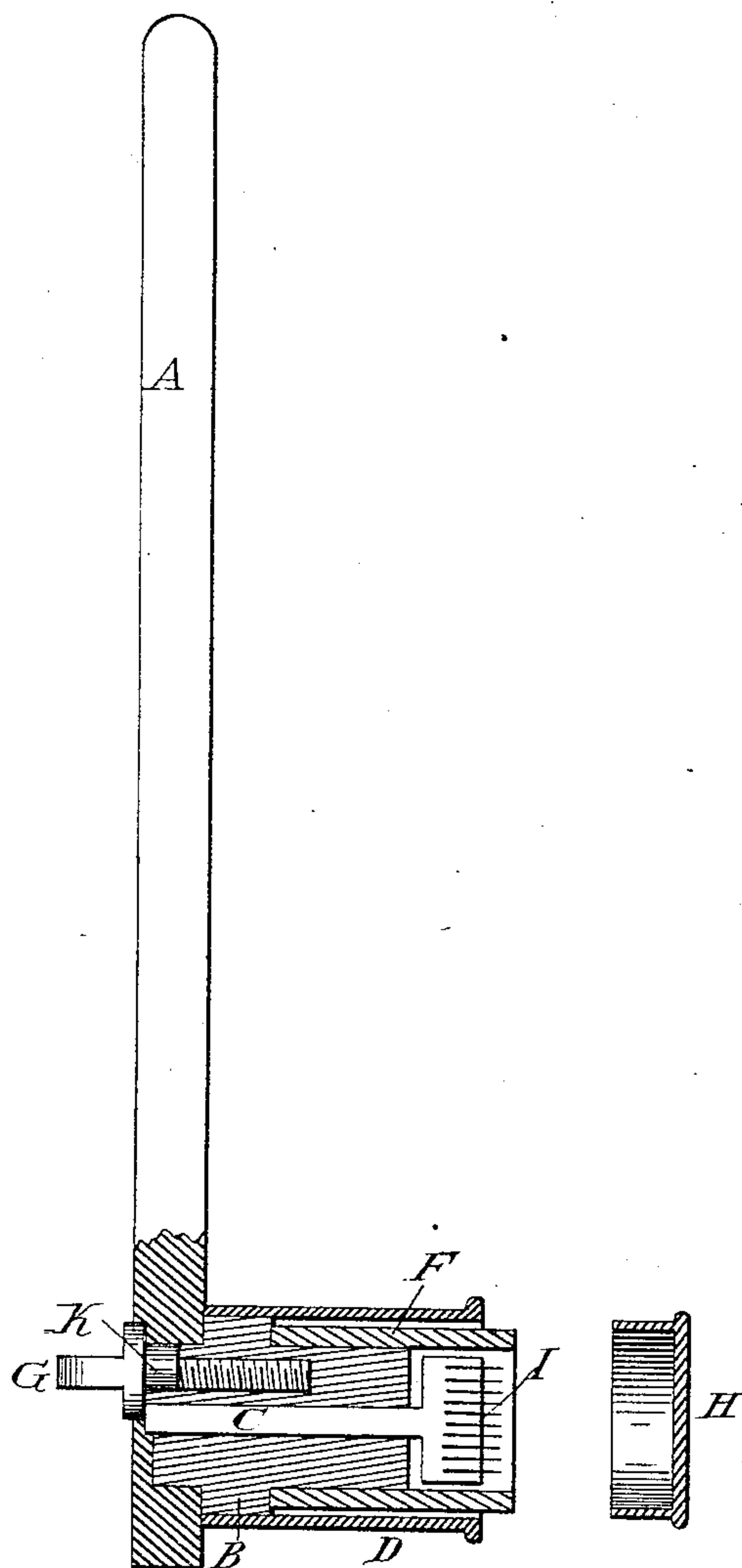
W. BENNETT.

SKIN PUNCTURING DEVICE OR RECUSSITATOR.

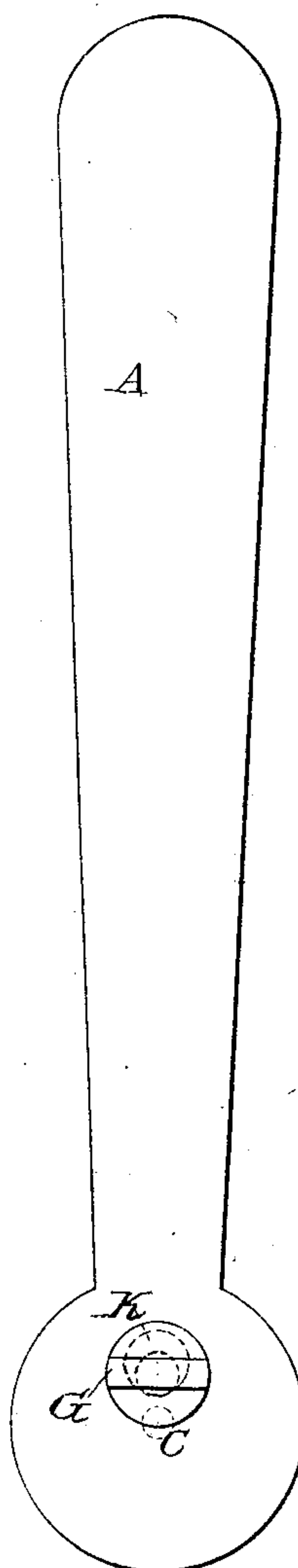
No. 273,702.

Patented Mar. 13, 1883.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Witnesses:*

*William Hone*  
*Frank B. Lawton*

*Inventor:*

*Dr. Walter Bennett*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER BENNETT, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

## SKIN-PUNCTURING DEVICE OR RECUSSTATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 273,702, dated March 13, 1883.

Application filed October 18, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, Dr. WALTER BENNETT, of the city of Providence, State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Skin-Puncturing Device or Recussitator, of which the following is a specification.

The recussitator is an instrument containing about thirty needles, which has been used extensively under different forms and names for the purpose of perforating the skin, thereby making it the medium of egress for the deleterious matter in the blood, both with and without external medication. By this means the blood may be directly inoculated with suitable remedies, the action of which in this manner is deemed more speedy, certain, and efficacious than when taken through the mouth into the stomach.

The object of my invention is to make the application of the recussitator much more convenient, rapid, and agreeable, also to make it noiseless and painless, to make it practical for the operator to apply it on any portion of his body or limbs, to make it readily adjustable for the distance the needles may penetrate, to make it more durable, and to bring its cost within reach of all.

As heretofore constructed the needles in a recussitator are moved in the same line with the handle of the instrument, which makes it impossible for the operator to apply them on his back and arms.

By reference to the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 represents a longitudinal sectional view, and Fig. 2 a plan view, it will be seen that the piece C, containing the needles I, is placed crosswise of the line of the handle A, which makes it convenient for the operator to apply them on his back and arms.

In the drawings, Fig. 1, it will be seen that

the rubber tube F, which is about one-tenth of an inch in diameter, extends from near the handle A to one-sixteenth of an inch below the points of the needles I, and three-sixteenths of an inch below the outer casing, D. 45

Holding the recussitator loosely by the handle A, and striking a light blow, the rubber F will be compressed, so that the needles I may penetrate the skin as far as the outer casing, D, or their whole external length, one-eighth of an inch. The reaction of the rubber will instantly release the needles, and also elevate the instrument. The rapidity of action in the manner above stated may be more than double what is possible with recussitators as heretofore constructed. 55

The wood B, Fig. 1, is made fast in the handle A. The piece C, that retains the needles I, passes through the center of B, and is held in position by the eccentric K on the thumb-screw G. 60

H represents a cap to cover the needles.

What I claim is—

1. In a recussitator, placing the piece C, containing the needles I, crosswise of the line of the handle A, Fig. 1, substantially and for the purpose specified. 65

2. In a recussitator, extending the rubber spring F, or any other material connected therewith or with any other spring, below the points of the needles I, substantially and for the purpose specified. 70

3. In a recussitator, the holding and the adjustment of the piece C by means of the thumb-screw G and its eccentric K, substantially and for the purpose specified. 75

WALTER BENNETT.

Witnesses:

FRANK B. LAWTON,  
WILLIAM STONE.