

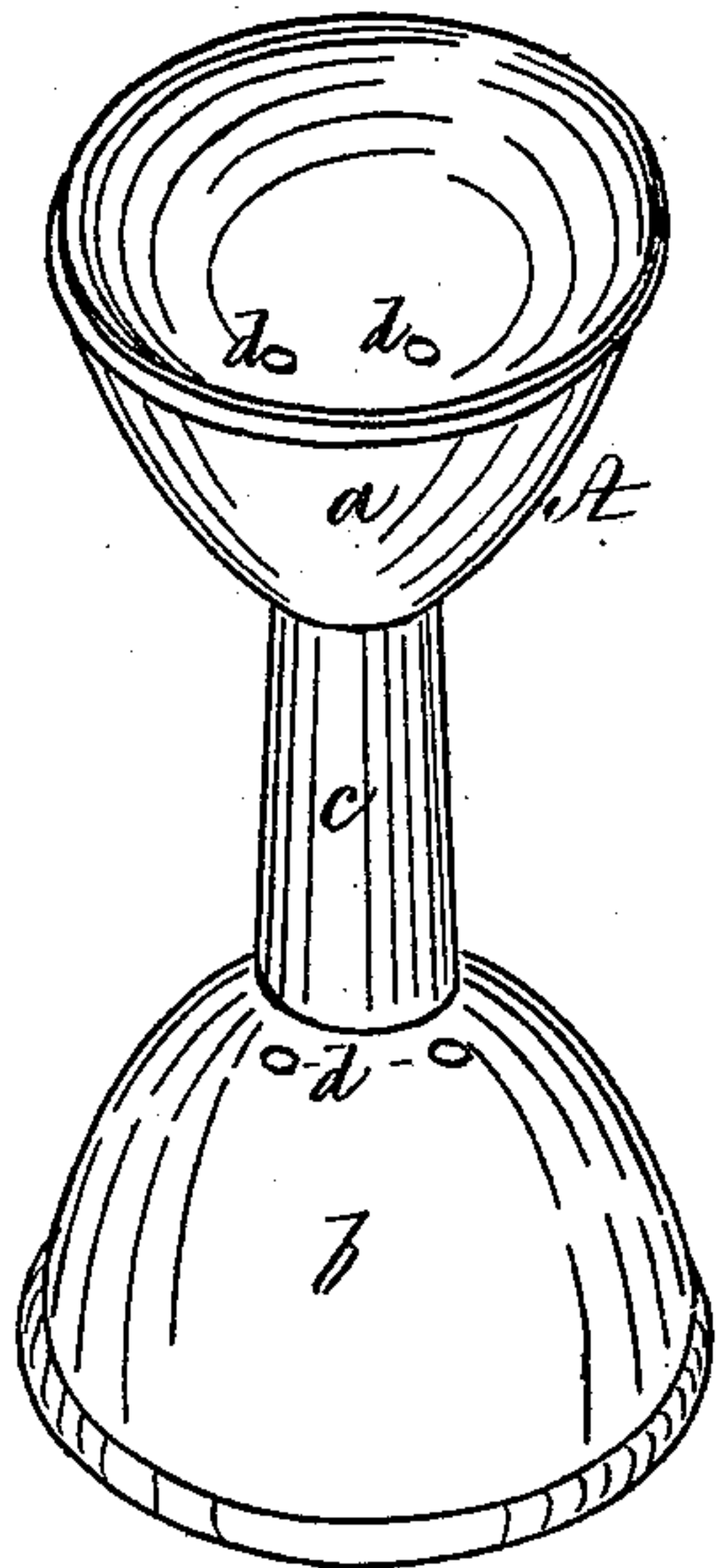
(No Model.)

H. G. FARR.  
PESSARY.

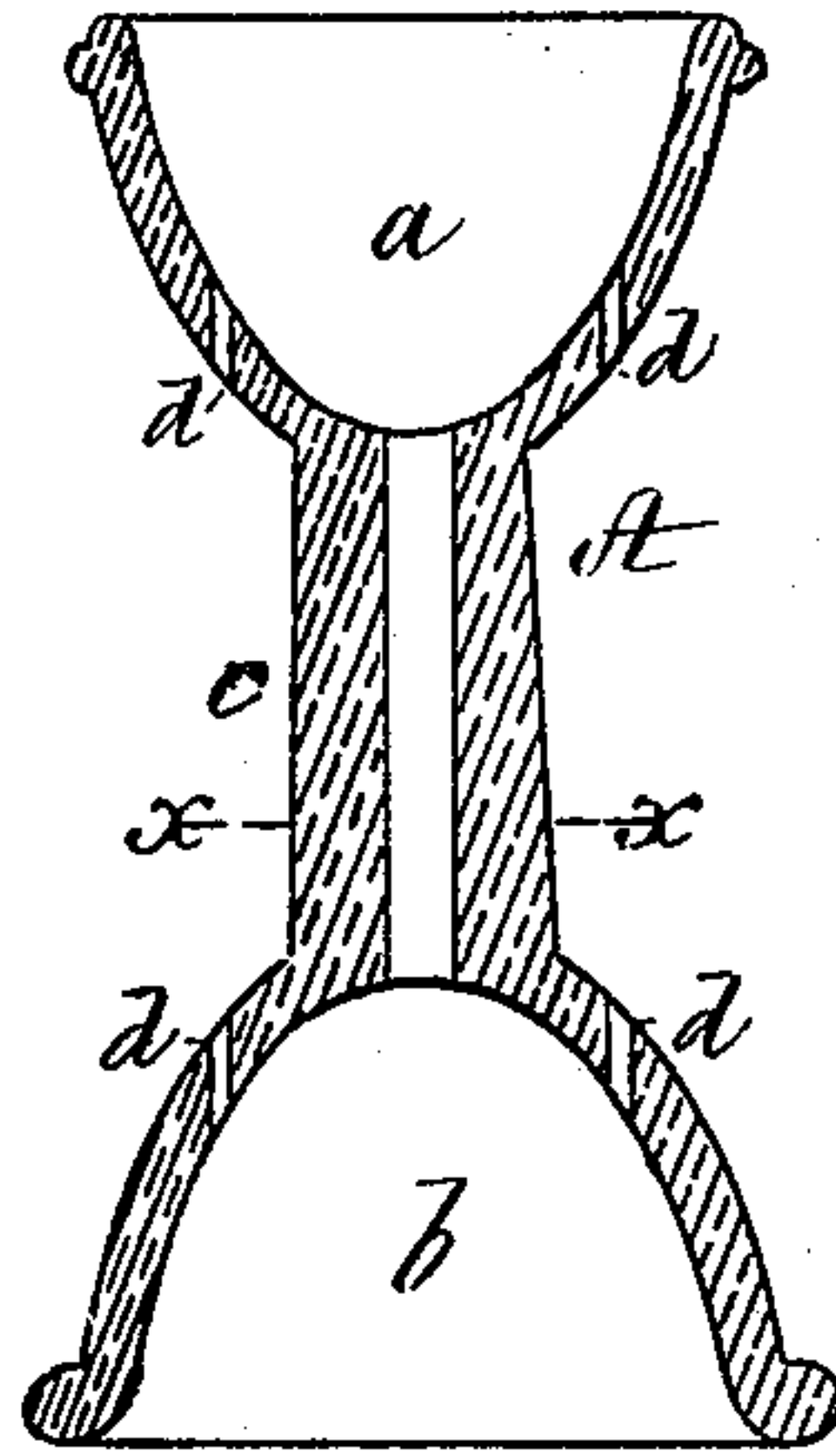
No. 300,769.

Patented June 24, 1884.

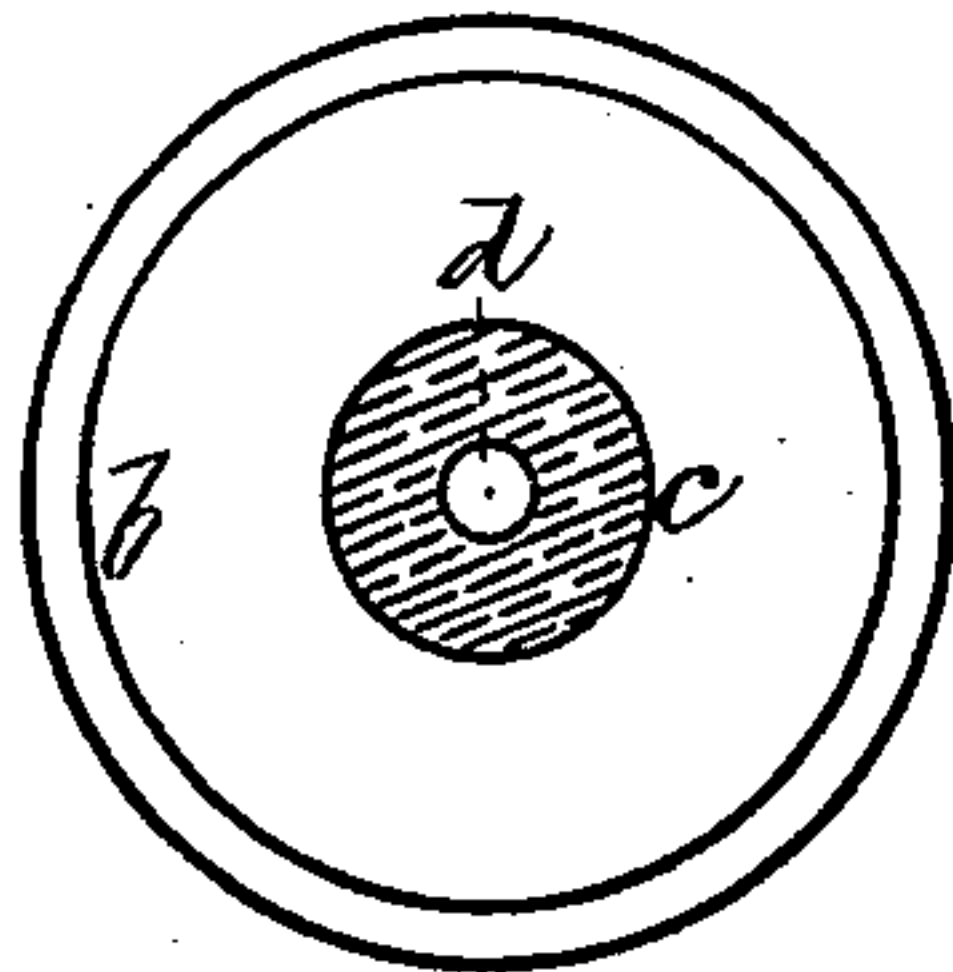
*Fig. 1.*



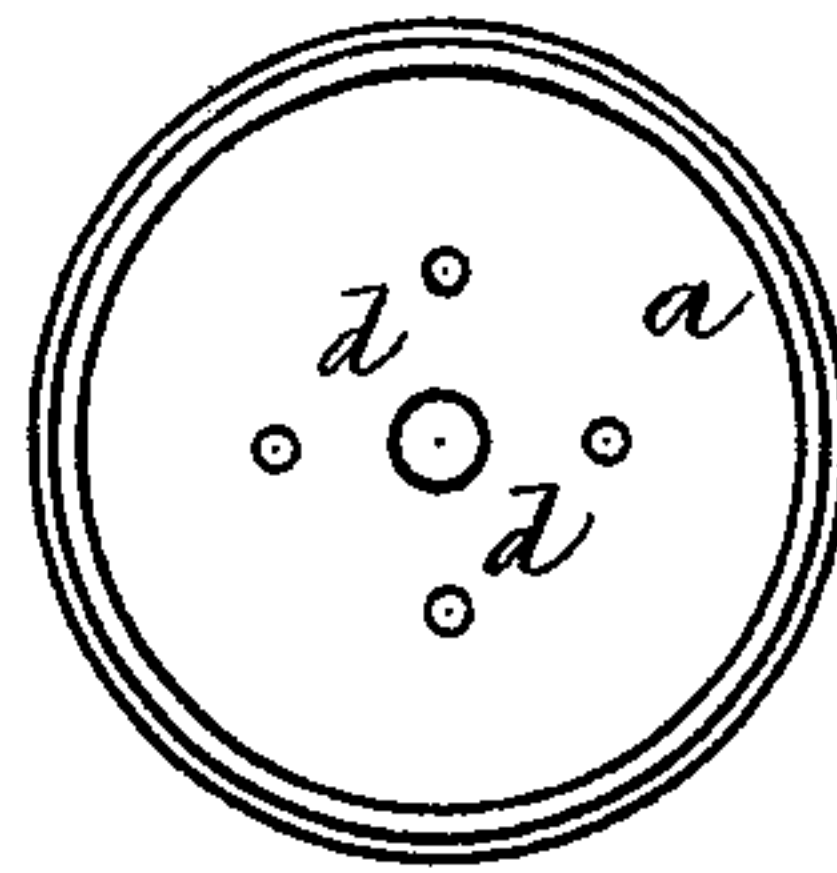
*Fig. 2.*



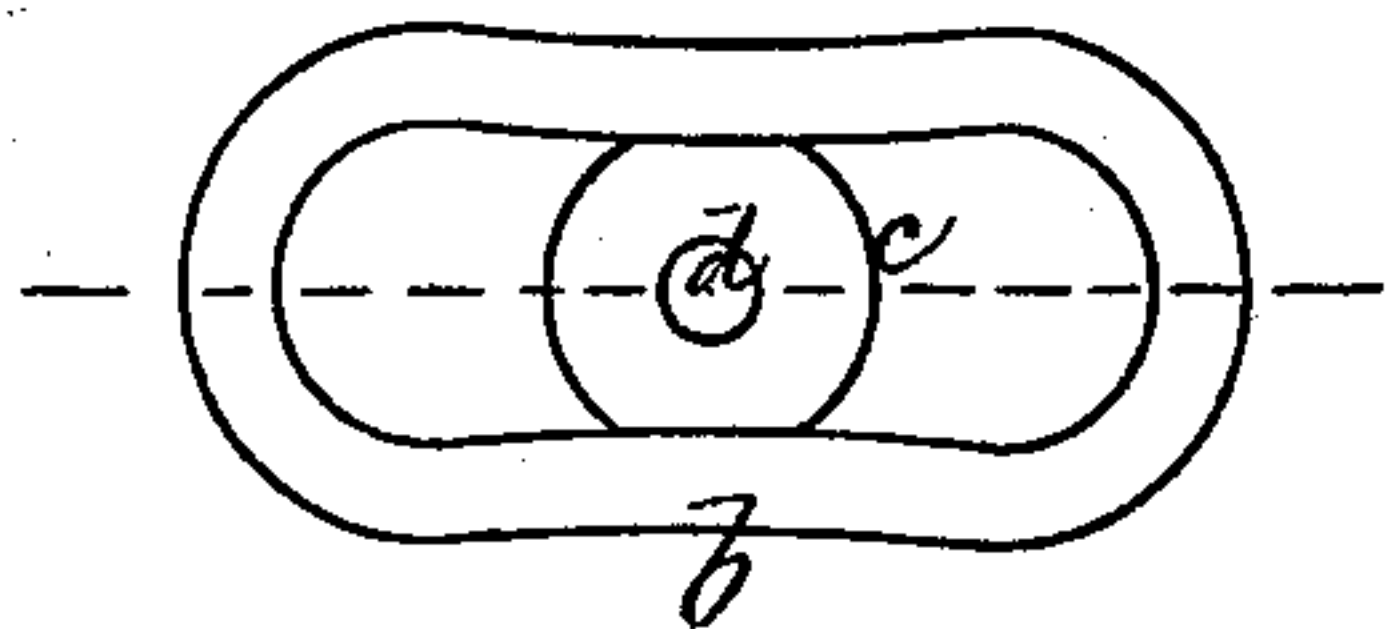
*Fig. 3.*



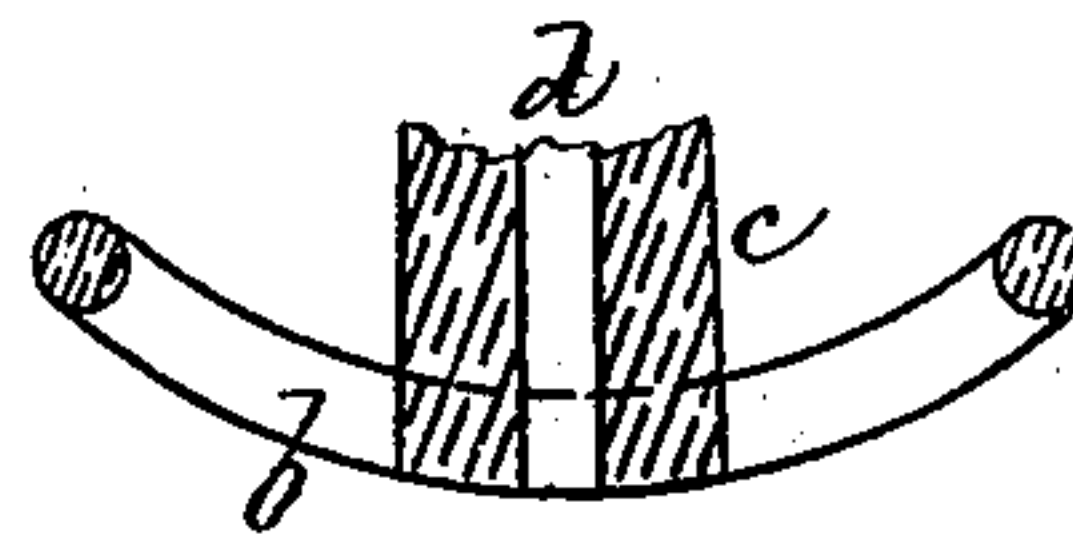
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



Witnesses,  
H. W. Stearns.  
E. J. Stearns

Inventor,  
Hiram G. Farr,  
per Norman W. Stearns,  
Atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HIRAM G. FARR, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## PESSARY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 300,769, dated June 24, 1884.

Application filed August 6, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HIRAM G. FARR, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Uterine Supporters, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved device. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the center of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line *xx* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan. Figs. 5 and 6 represent a modification in the construction of the lower portion of my device.

The uterine supporter forming the subject of my present invention is a device consisting of an upper cup-shape portion, a lower inverted cup-shape portion, and a centrally located connecting-stem, preferably formed integral with each other of elastic material, the upper cup-shape portion being of a size adapted to receive the cervix and the lower inverted cup of a size adapted to fit and rest upon the pelvic floor without pressure on the urethra or rectum, one or more passages through each cup (at one side of the stem) or a passage through the stem, preferably the latter, being provided for the discharge of the mucous and admission of air, my said device being wholly located within the vagina or pelvic cavity, and depending solely for its retention and proper support on its bearing on the sides of the pelvic floor, the usual support and undue pressure on the walls of the vagina, which dilates and weakens the same, as well as the employment of a waistband and pessary connections, being entirely avoided.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the manner in which I have carried it out.

In the said drawings, A represents my improved device for supporting the uterus, said device being composed of an upper portion, *a*, a lower portion, *b*, and a central stem or standard, *c*, all preferably formed integral with each, of soft vulcanized rubber, the upper portion, *a*, being cup shape and of a size adapted for the reception of the cervix, the lower por-

tion, *b*, being the shape of a cup inverted, and of such size that when inserted its lower rim or periphery will bear only on the sides of the pelvic floor, the form in horizontal cross-section of this lower portion, *b*, given it by the pressure due to its location being changed from circular to elliptical, or nearly so, with its front and rear raised, in order that they may not bear on the anterior or posterior portions of the pelvic floor, whereby the urethra and rectum are not subjected to pressure therefrom, and their functions consequently not disturbed. The stem *c* is preferably circular in cross-section, and may be cylindrical throughout its length, or slightly larger in diameter at its bottom than at its top, and is preferably provided with a central passage, *d*, for the escape of mucous and admission of air.

The shape, flexibility, and resiliency of my soft vulcanized rubber device adapt it for supporting the neck of the womb in all abnormal positions. For instance, when bearing directly down into the vagina with equal pressure therein, the curved top of the inverted cup will yield slightly and cause its lower rim to increase the pressure of its bearing on the sides of the pelvic floor. In anteversion of the womb the upper cup-shape portion, *a*, tilts or pivots slightly backward to conform thereto, whether the body be in motion or at rest. In retroversion, also, the change in the direction of the pressure incident to this position of the womb causes a natural and gradual deflection forward of the cup *a* and stem *c*, as desired. The lower portion which rests on the sides of the pelvic floor may be of other form than the inverted cup shown in Figs. 1 and 2. For instance, it may be like that shown in Figs. 5 and 6. The upper cup-shape portion, *a*, and lower inverted cup-shape portion, *b*, may each be provided with one or more passages, *d*, as seen in Fig. 4, and the passage *d* through the stem may remain or be omitted, or the stem may be provided with a channel in its exterior surface, or the portions *a b c* may be made separately and afterward united together, instead of being molded or cast in the same piece, without departing from the gist of my invention.

From the foregoing it will be seen that my improved device does not depend for its support on pressure against the vaginal walls,



which increases the patient's difficulty, nor does it depend on cords or other connections with a waistband, and being located entirely within the pelvic cavity may be readily applied and worn without inconvenience.

I claim—

As an improvement in pessaries, an elastic device, A, consisting of an upper cup-shape portion, *a*, for receiving the cervix, a lower  
10 inverted cup-shape portion, *b*, having its bear-

ing on the pelvic floor without pressure on the urethra or rectum, and a connecting-stem, *c*, having no bearing on the vaginal walls, said device being provided with one or more passages, *d*, substantially as described.

Witness my hand this 31st day of July, 1883.

HIRAM G. FARR.

In presence of—

N. W. STEARNS,  
E. H. LAMBET.