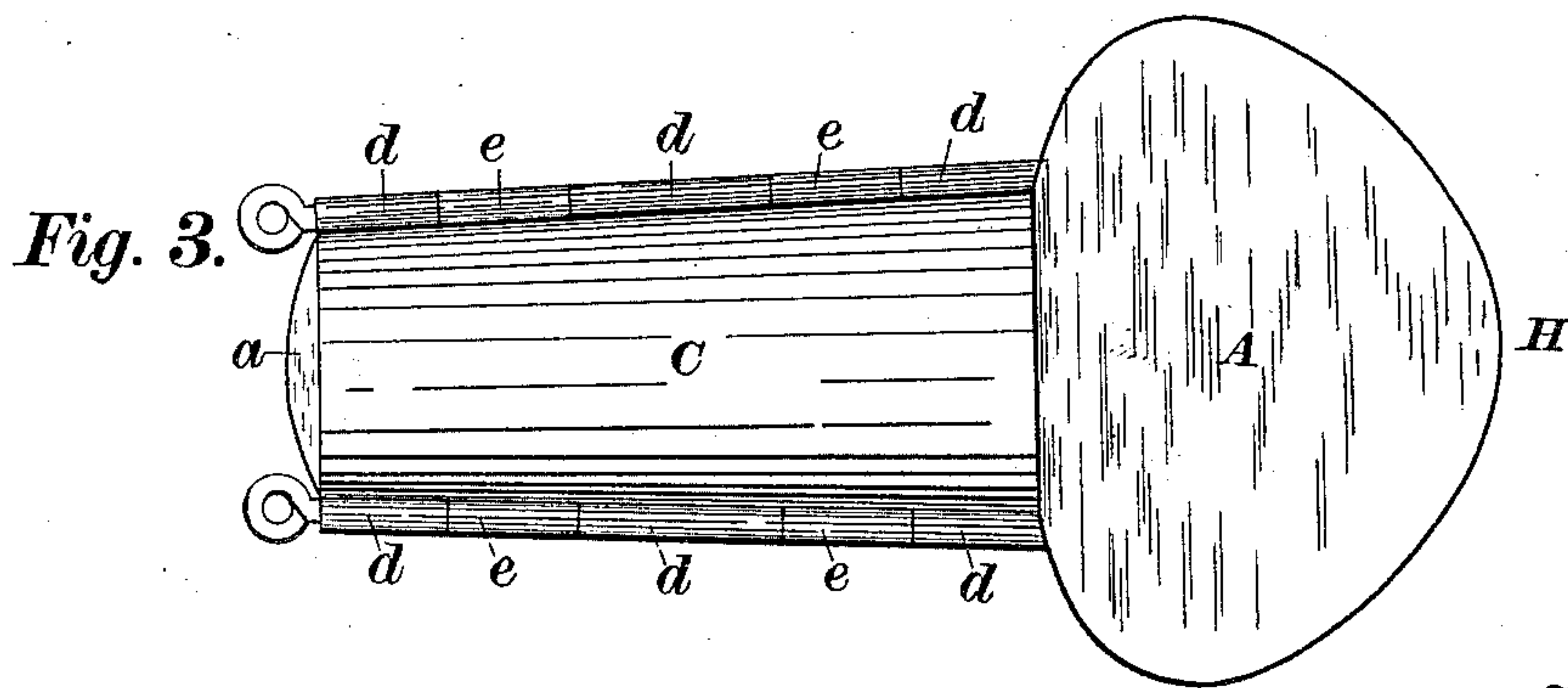
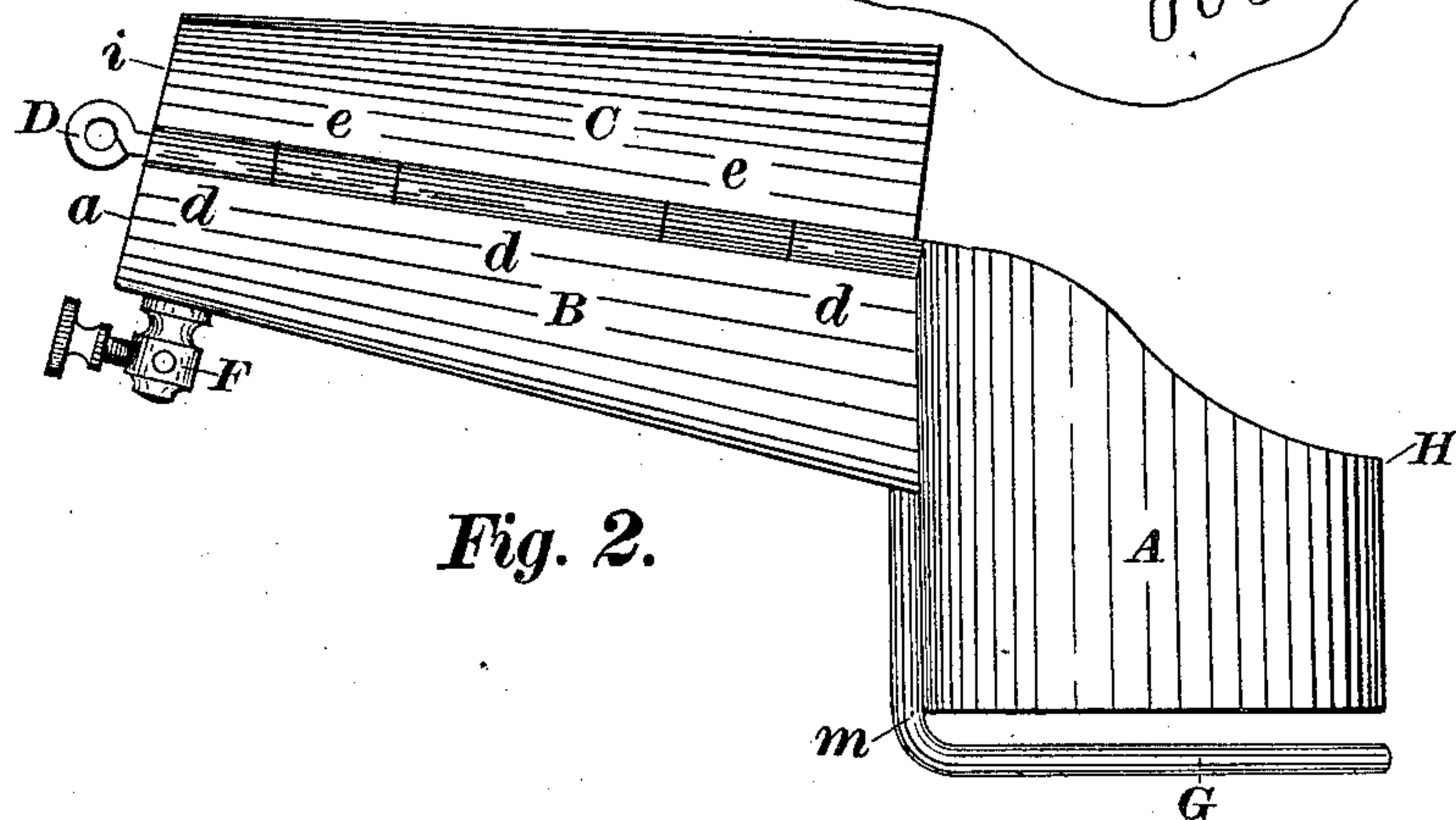
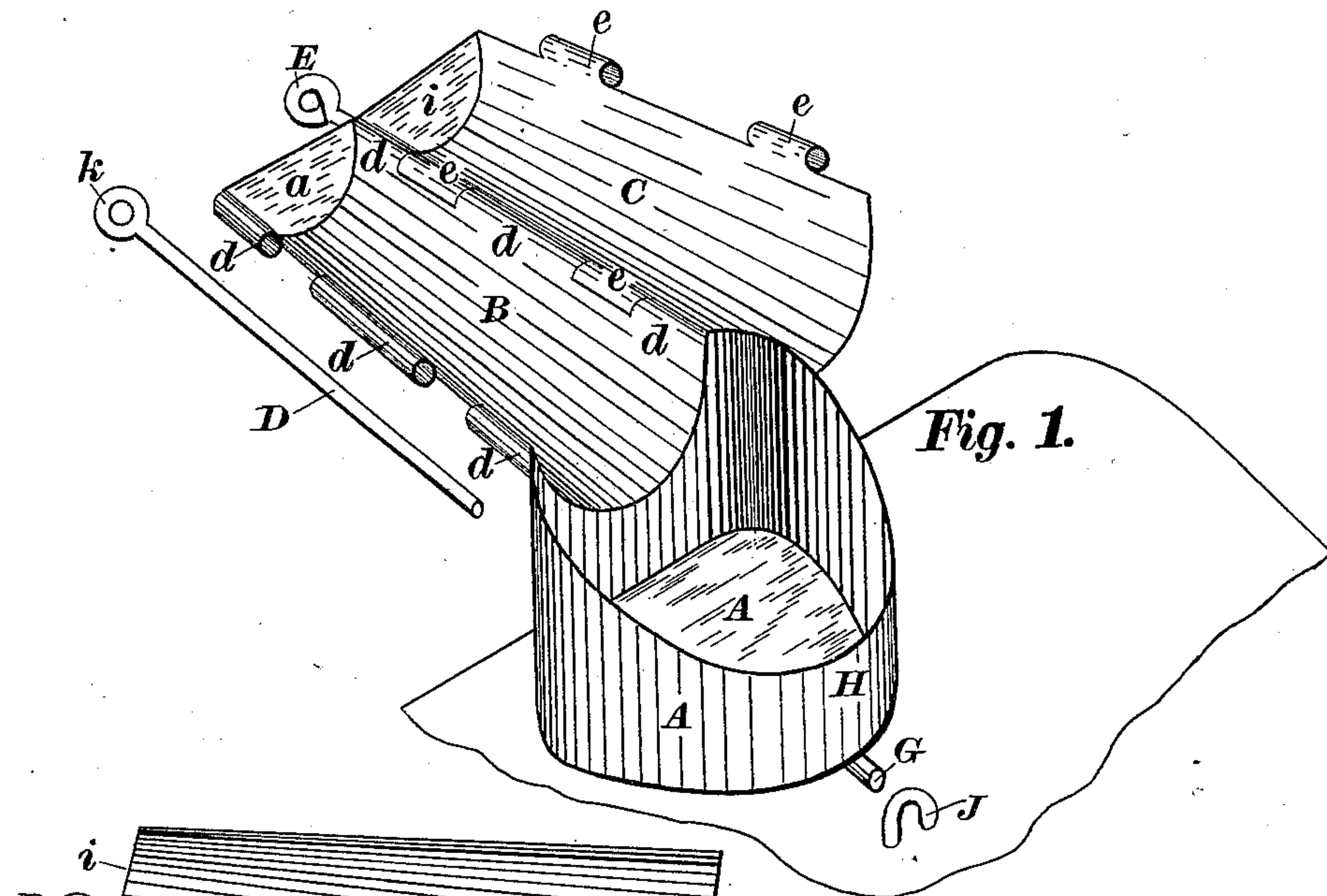


(No Model.)

A. R. SOMMERVILLE.  
MALE GENITAL ELECTRODE.

No. 429,068.

Patented May 27, 1890.



Witnesses  
Frank H. Fiske  
W. L. Louis.

Inventor  
A. R. Somerville  
By her Attorney Oscar Snell



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AGNES R. SOMMERVILLE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## MALE-GENITAL ELECTRODE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 429,068, dated May 27, 1890.

Application filed December 19, 1889. Serial No. 334,274. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AGNES R. SOMMERVILLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Male-Genital Electrodes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to electrodes which are particularly adapted to be used in the electrization of the male generative organs, where the best results are always obtained with very mild currents applied for a longer time than to other parts of the human body, for the purpose of ameliorating or entirely curing diseased conditions. The best results have not always been attained by the average skill in electrically treating the male generative organs on account of the electrodes ordinarily employed not being particularly adapted to the purpose. Usually in the treatment of the male generative organs by electricity the penis and testicles are surrounded with wet sponges or woolen cloths, which are connected with the negative side of the battery. These sponges or cloths must necessarily be adjusted to the parts to be treated by a skilled physician to give the best results. This method is not perfectly effectual, under some circumstances is very inconvenient, and on account of the necessary exposure is disagreeable in many cases to both patient and physician.

The object, therefore, of my invention is to provide a male-genital electrode which can easily be adjusted to the penis and testicles by the patient himself without the aid of skilled assistance and thus not only avoid the disagreeable objections to the usual methods of treatment, but at the same time provide an electrode by which localized electrization in the exact part affected can be attained. These objects are attained by the construction shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the electrode; and Figs. 2 and 3, respectively, side and top views.

This electrode is usually made of copper or any other suitable metal, and the part A is a heart-shaped cup open at the top, and to this cup at the flat side is soldered a semi-conical-shaped projection B, which is made of sheet

metal and has a piece *a* of semicircular shape soldered in at the end.

At the top edges the sheet metal of the part B is formed into knuckles *d* for hinges which match with knuckles *e* of a cover C. This cover is also made of sheet metal and has a semicircular piece of sheet metal firmly soldered in at the end *i*.

At D, Fig. 1, is shown a wire with the end turned to form a thumb-piece at *k*. This wire D and another like it at E, Fig. 1, act as pins for the hinge-knuckles *e* and *d* to turn upon. Either one or both of the pins D and E can be removed to permit turning the cover C back, as shown in Fig. 1, or both can be removed, which permits taking the cover C entirely off of the part B. At F is shown the usual binder, and to this is attached the negative wire of the battery. At G is shown a stout piece of spring-wire securely soldered to the side of the cup A. This wire is bent at a right angle at *m* and passes diametrically under the cup A at a short distance from the bottom and terminates at the opposite side of the cup from where it is attached. This wire is for the double purpose of securing the electrode to a chair or stool, or in some diseases of the male genitals can be used to receive the positive wire from the battery.

The manner of using this electrode is as follows: An ordinary staple (shown at J, Fig. 1) or any other device suited to receive the projecting wire G is fastened to a stool near the front edge. The electrode is then placed in position with the projecting part B pointing outward. A wet or dry towel, as the conditions require, is now placed upon the top of the stool, so as to lie at the rear and sides of the electrode. A wet piece of flannel is now placed within the cup A and projection B of the electrode, the edges of the flannel hanging over the sides and edges of the electrode. The patient now sits down upon the towel on the top of the stool with the electrode between his legs and the back end of the cup A at H bearing against the perinæum, in which position the testicles will fall into the cup A and the penis rest in the projecting part B. The edges of the wet flannel are now brought up around the genital organs above mentioned, after which the cover C is closed down, as is shown in Fig. 2. The negative wire of the

battery is attached to the binder F, and all is ready for administering the current. The physician now turns on a very weak current at the battery and with a damp sponge-covered electrode, which is attached to the positive wire of the battery, passes the sponge over the sacral region of the back. Thence the current passes through the first two sacral ganglia to the sexual organs and out at the negative binder F. This treatment is continued for any length of time which in the judgment of the physician is necessary to attain the best results.

I claim as my invention—

1. A male-genital electrode composed of a cup A and projecting part B in combination with a removable cover C for the projecting part B.

2. A male-genital electrode composed of the cup A and projecting part B attached thereto, combined with a cover C, hinged to the projecting part B by means of hinges at both its side edges.

AGNES R. SOMMERVILLE.

Witnesses:

W. L. LOUIS,  
FRANK W. FISKE.