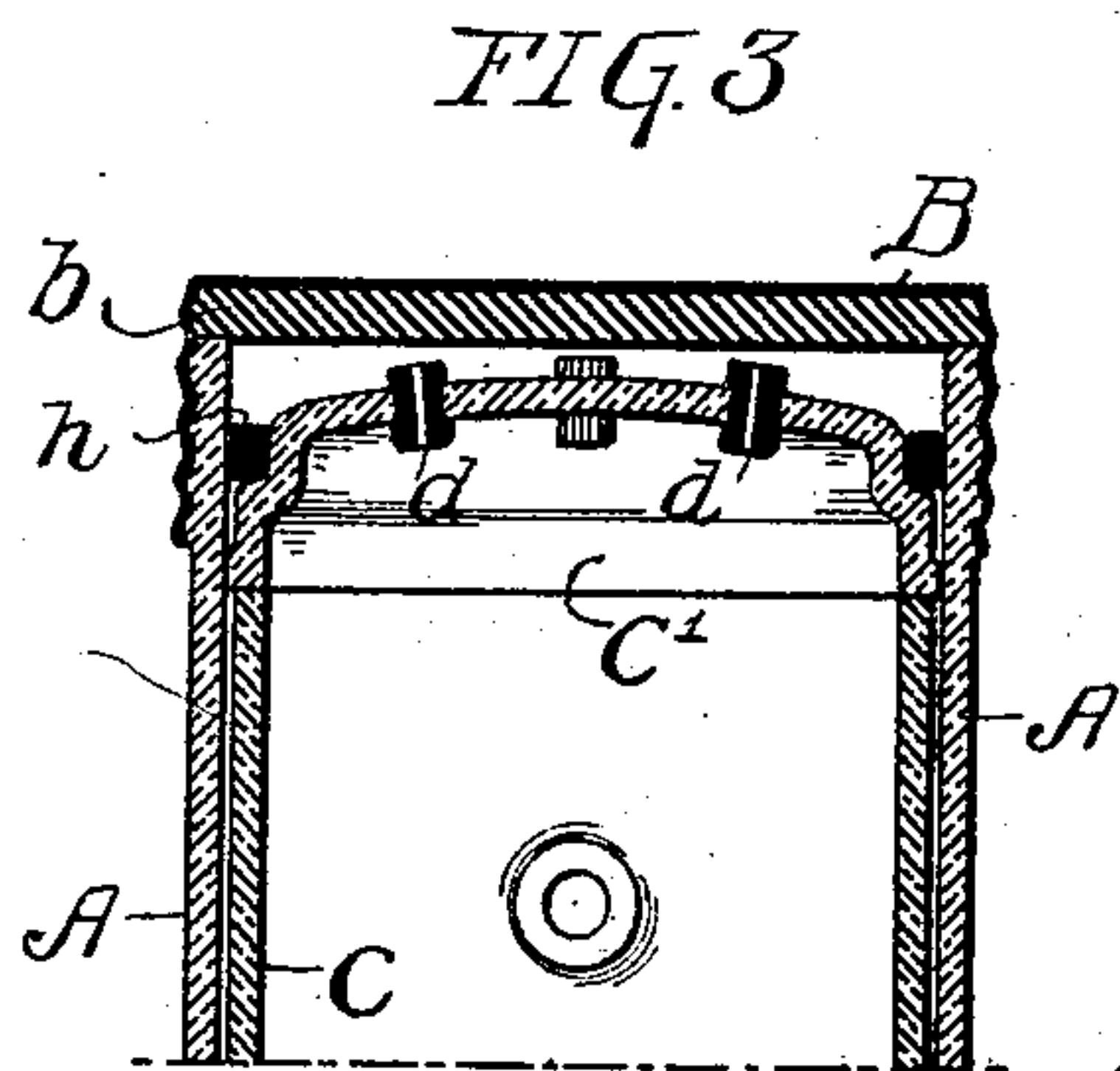
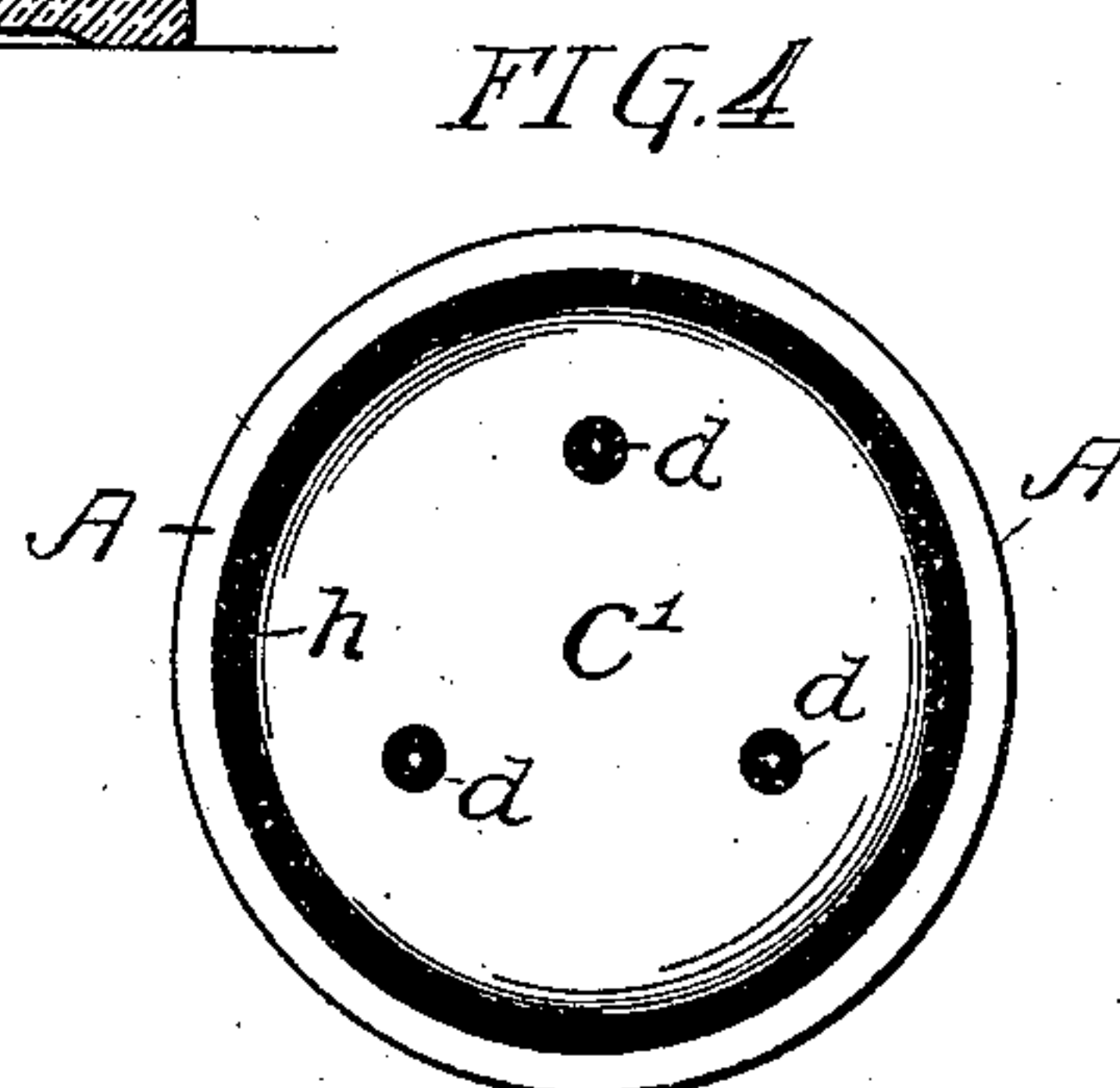
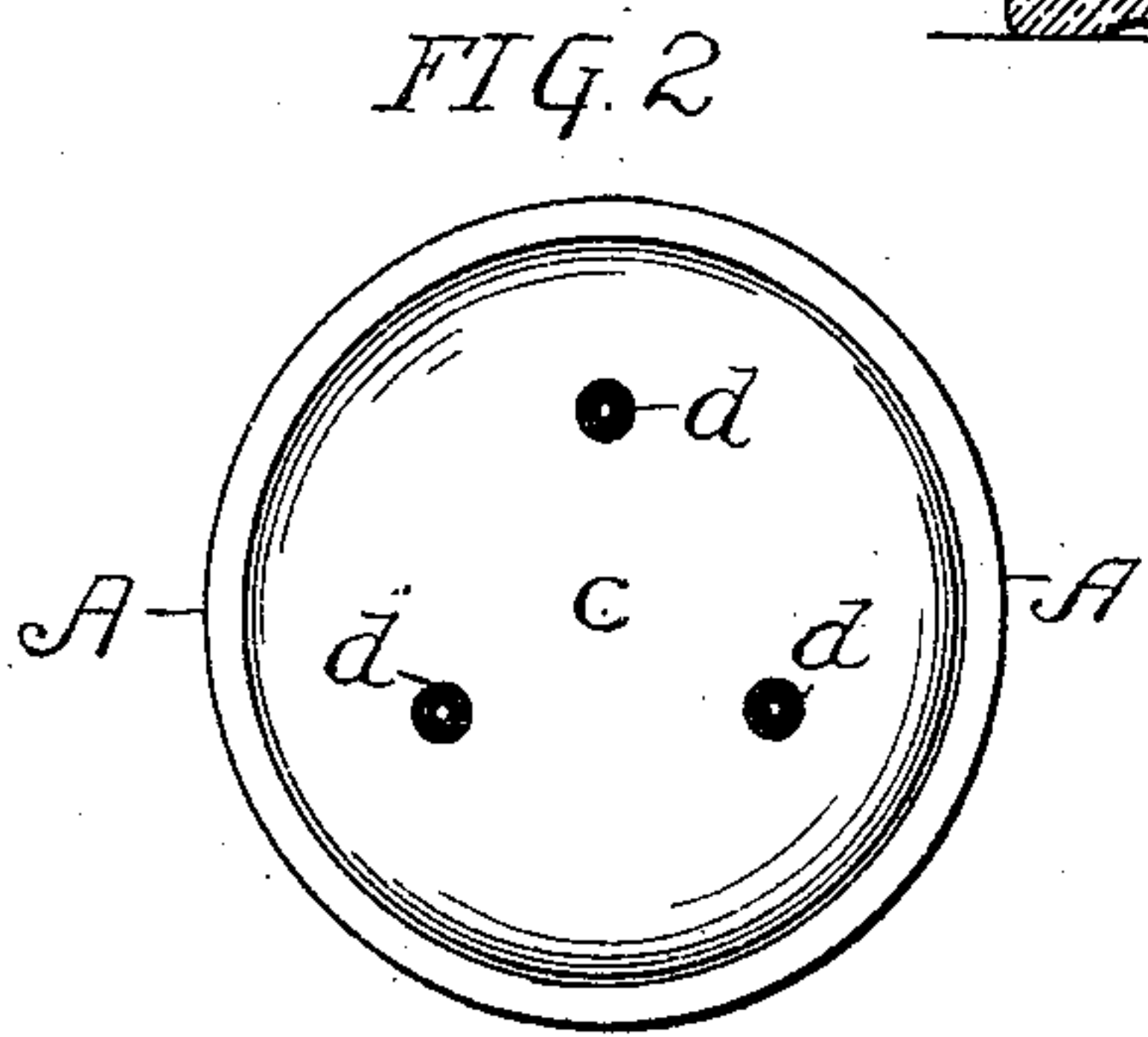
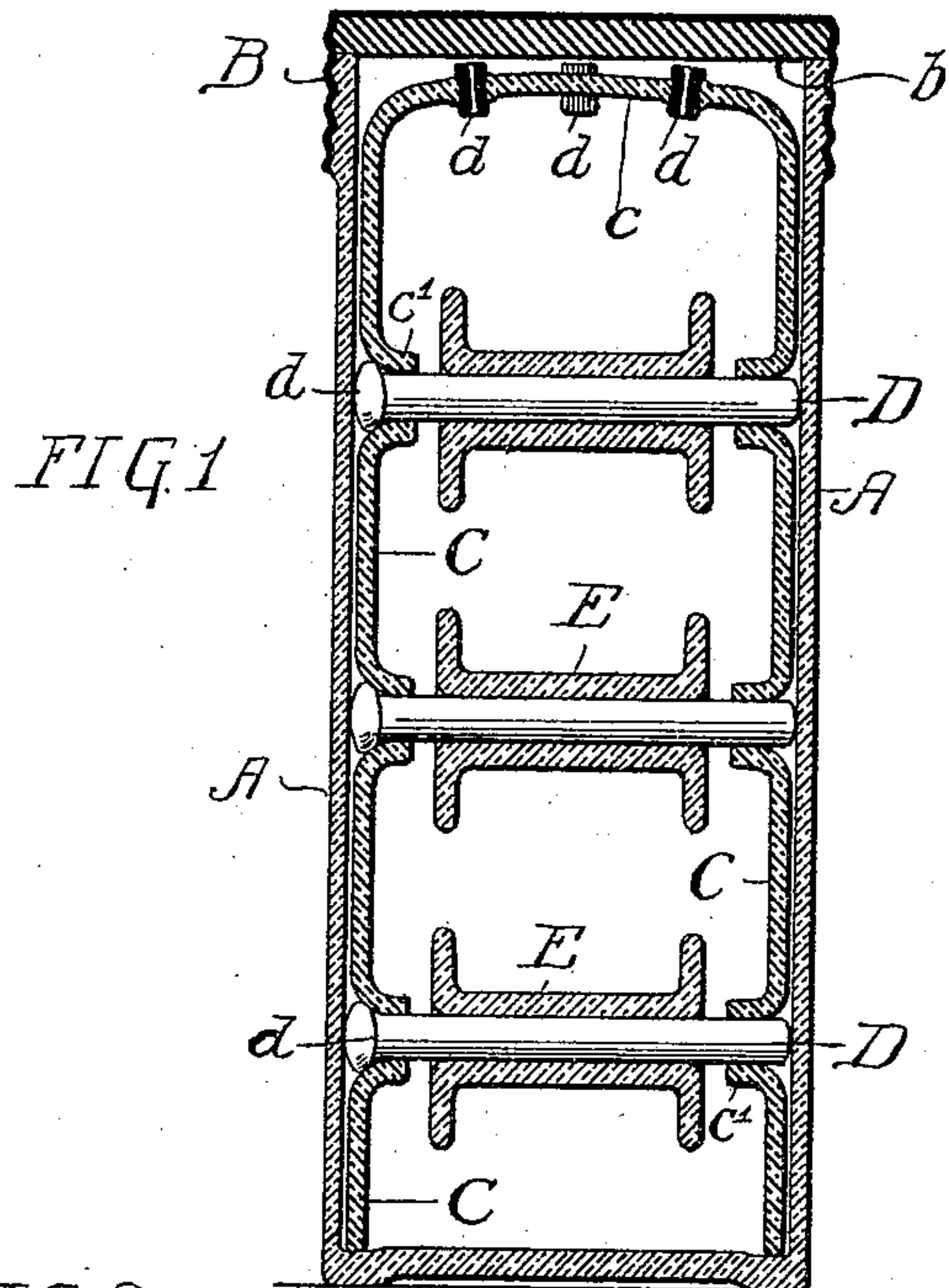


(No Model.)

G. M. STRATTON.
LIGATURE RECEPTACLE.

No. 551,147.

Patented Dec. 10, 1895.



Witnesses:
Jno. C. Parker
J. Henderson.

Inventor:
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By his Attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. STRATTON, OF BRIDGEPORT, PENNSYLVANIA.

LIGATURE-RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 551,147, dated December 10, 1895.

Application filed January 23, 1895. Serial No. 535,883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. STRATTON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bridgeport, Montgomery county, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Surgical-Ligature Receptacles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming
10 part of this specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in the construction of surgical-ligature receptacles of that class illustrated in Letters Patent of the United States, granted to me on
15 November 27, 1894, under No. 529,844, its principal object being to so construct the receptacle as to materially lessen the danger of deterioration or coloring of the antiseptic fluid, due to the chemical action of the fluid
20 on the surface of the rubber or composition disk usually employed to close the mouth of the inner ligature-receptacle.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a ligature-receptacle constructed in accordance with my invention.
25 Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same with the covering-cap of the outer casing removed. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation illustrating a modified construction, and Fig. 4 is a plan
30 view of the same with the covering-cap of the outer casing removed.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a glass bottle provided at its open end or mouth with a metallic top B, having a disk *b*, of rubber or similar material, which when the cap
35 is screwed into position will tightly bind upon the edge of the mouth of the bottle and make it air-tight. The bottle is in the form of a cylinder, and of practically the same diameter
40 throughout its length, so that there may be placed within it an inner cylinder C, which preferably, as shown in Fig. 1, consists of a cylindrical vessel having an open bottom and a closed top preferably formed integral with
45 the walls of the cylinder. In the upper or top portion are provided a number of small orifices equal in number to the number of threads or spools of catgut, or other ligatures, in the inner receptacle.

50 The cylinder C is formed of glass, and in each of the small orifices in the portion *c* is placed a small plug *d*, of rubber or similar

material, preferably circular having a small centrally-disposed perforation through which the various ligatures are passed, one ligature
55 passing through the perforation in each plug of rubber, so that as the ligature is withdrawn from the receptacle the rubber will bind upon the same and remove the antiseptic fluid
60 clinging thereto, the ligature being wiped clean and dry and the escape or waste of the fluid being prevented. The number of plugs may of course vary from those shown in the drawings.

It is true that the antiseptic fluid will act
65 it this case also on the plugs of rubber; but the surface of rubber exposed to its action is so very small that it will not result in any perceptible chemical deterioration of the fluid, whereas in the usual construction the
70 area of rubber or composition exposed is large enough to materially damage the antiseptic qualities of the fluid and render it valueless.

The various ligatures are carried on spools E, which are mounted on axes D, having one
75 end upset to form a head *d* for convenience in holding the axes in position. These axes find bearings in flanged openings *c'*, formed at diametrically-opposite points in the cylinder C, as shown. 80

In Figs. 3 and 4 I have illustrated a modified construction. The top proper of the cylinder C is sawed off or otherwise severed from the side walls a short distance from the top line, rendering the portion *c* (shown in Fig. 1)
85 removable, which rests upon the side walls of the cylinder when in position and is held firmly in place by a ring *h*, of rubber or similar elastic material. A similar ring may, if
90 desired, be placed over the outer portion of the integral top and cylinder shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

With a receptacle constructed and arranged as herein described the ligatures may be preserved for a long time in a perfect condition, and there will be little danger of any deleterious chemical action of the fluid on the rubber or composition washers through which the ligatures pass.

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

1. In a ligature receptacle, in combination with the outer casing and spools and axes, an

inner cylinder for supporting the spools having perforations in its top portion and small plugs in each perforation for the passage of the ligatures, substantially as described.

5 2. In combination with a ligature receptacle an inner spool carrying casing having an open bottom and integral perforated glass top and washers provided in said perforations for the passage of the ligatures, substantially as described.
10

3. The combination in a ligature receptacle of a glass bottle, A, a removable invertible glass cylindrical vessel, C, having a dome or top, *c*, flanged bearings, *c'*, provided at dia-

metrically opposite points in the cylinder, C, 15 glass axes, D, adapted to said bearings, *c'*, ligature holding spools, E, mounted on said axes, and a small perforated rubber block, *d*, provided in orifices in the dome, *c*, for the passage of each separate ligature, substantially as specified. 20

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of January, A. D. 1895.

GEORGE M. STRATTON.

Witnesses:

JNO. A. MCCARTHY,

JNO. E. PARKER.