

(No Model.)

I. N. MILLER & J. B. MOSS.  
BOUGIE.

No. 592,659.

Patented Oct. 26, 1897.

Fig. 1.

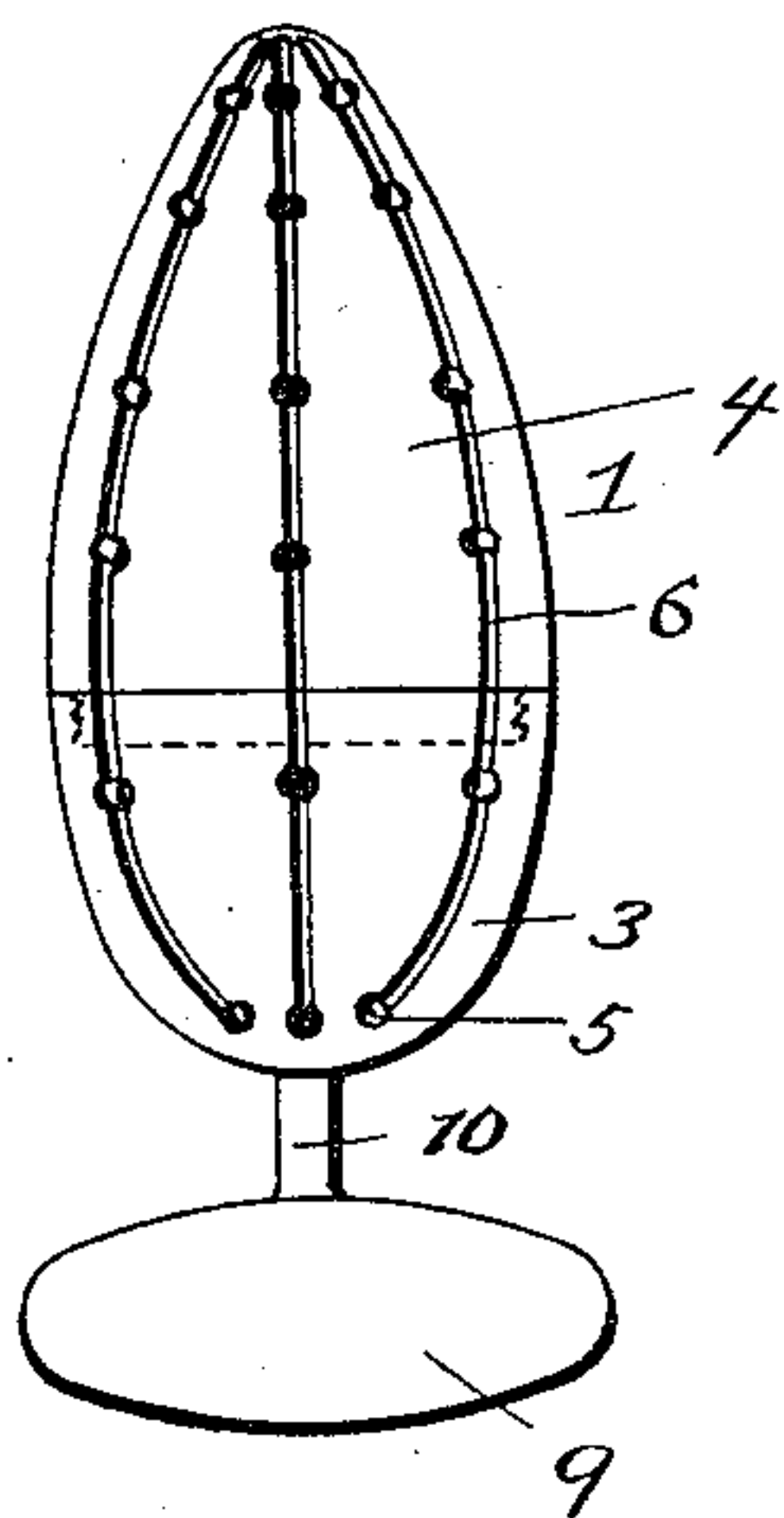


Fig. 2.

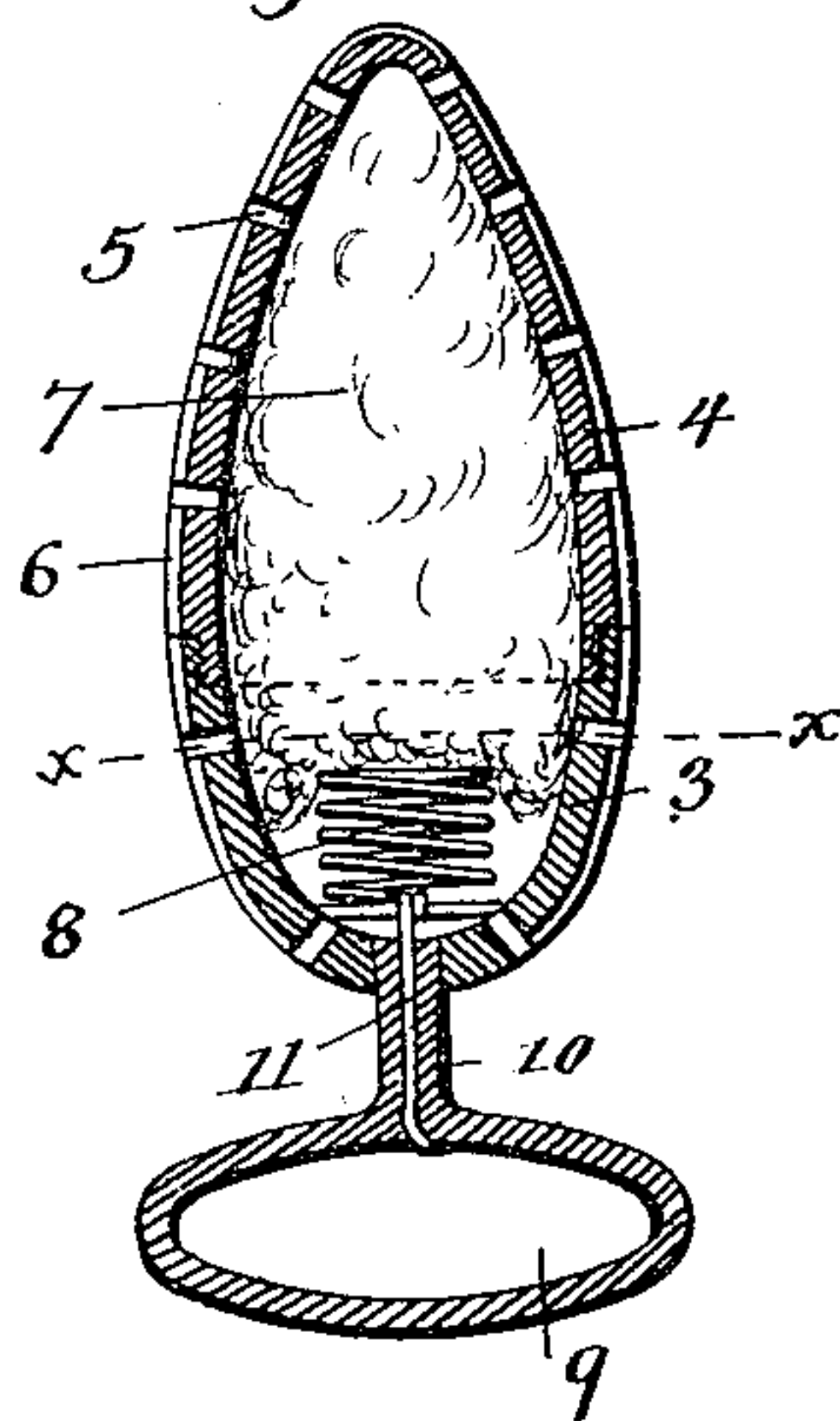
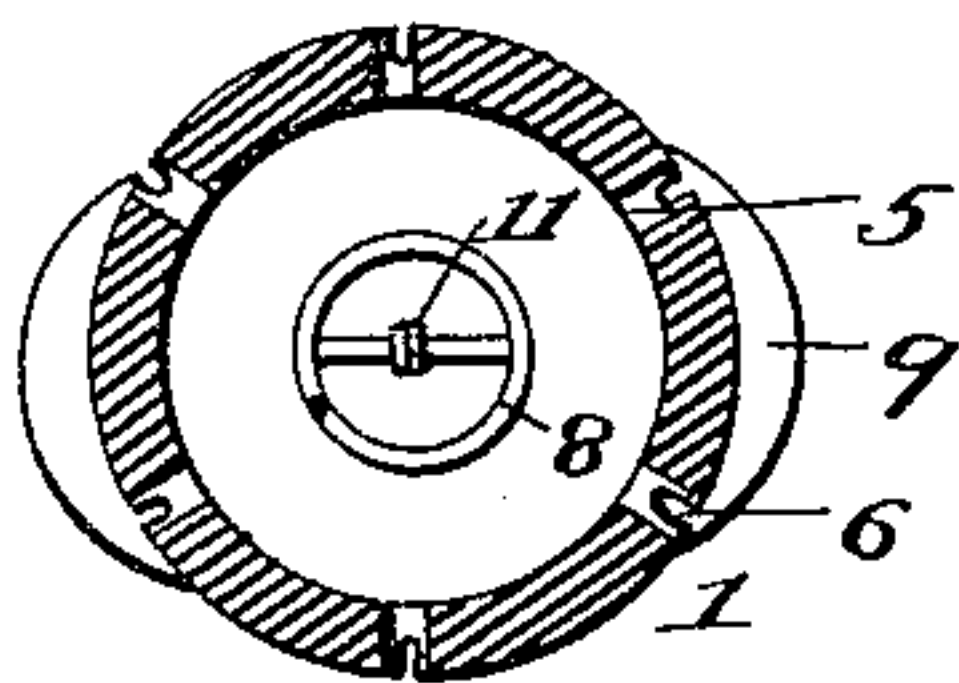


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BOUGIE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 592,659, dated October 26, 1897.

Application filed August 27, 1896. Serial No. 604,104. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ISAAC NEWTON MILLER and JOSIAH BEATIE MOSS, citizens of the United States, residing at St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Rectal Bougies and Medicine-Applicators and Rectal Suppositories; and we do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to improvements in that class of rectal bougies and medicine-applicators which are designed more particularly for the treatment of rectal diseases; and its novelty and many advantages will be fully understood from the following description and claims, when taken in conjunction with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a rectal bougie medicine-applicator embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken in the plane indicated by the line *xx* of Fig. 2.

Referring by numerals to the said drawings, 1 indicates the body of our improved rectal bougie and medicine-applicator, which is preferably of the shape shown, although it may be of any other suitable shape, and is also hollow to receive medicine, as will be presently described. This body 1 may be made of vulcanized rubber, aluminium, silver, or other suitable material, and it comprises the two sections 3 4, detachably connected by screw-threads or other suitable means, and is provided with apertures 5 for the outward passage of medicine, the said apertures being countersunk and being arranged in alignment and with grooves 6, as shown, so as to prevent the wall of the rectum from closing the apertures and preventing the escape of the medicine from the rectal bougie and medicine-applicator.

In charging the rectal bougie and medicine-applicator a sufficient quantity of absorbent cotton 7 is saturated with the medicine to be used and is placed in the body 1 upon the coiled or other suitable spring 8 with which the lower section of the said body is provided, as shown. This spring 8 serves, when the

sections of the body are connected as shown in Fig. 2 and inserted in the rectum, to exert a pressure against the absorbent cotton and thereby slowly express the medicine from the same and cause it to pass out through the apertures 5 and grooves 6 to the affected parts of the rectum. This slow and continuous application of the medicine to the affected parts is an important advantage, inasmuch as the medicine, when it reaches the affected parts, is given time to perform its function, and thus no portion of the medicine is wasted.

Medicine-applicators and bougies as a rule are moved by the contraction of the muscles of the rectum up into the rectum above the seat of disease, where the medicine which they carry or of which they are formed is wasted. In order to remedy this fault and hold the rectal bougie and medicine-applicator in direct contact with that portion of the rectum where all rectal diseases are found, we provide what we will for convenience of description term the "anchor" 9. This anchor 9 is hollow, as shown, and made of soft rubber, so as not to be uncomfortable to the patient. This said anchor 9 is connected with the lower end of the body 1 by a shank 10, of soft flexible rubber or other suitable material, and the said shank is preferably reinforced or strengthened by the wire 11, which is embedded in it, as illustrated.

The anchor 9 will serve effectually to hold the rectal bougie and medicine-applicator in direct contact with the affected parts of the rectum, so as to enable it to continuously apply the medicine thereto, and the smallness of the shank 10 in cross-section will avoid stretching of the external sphincter muscle, and thereby prevent the patient from having any desire to expel the device, which is an important advantage.

It will be readily observed that the rectal bougie and medicine-applicator shown may be charged with different kinds of medicine for the treatment of different diseases of the rectum.

The rectal bougie and medicine-applicator shown is designed and adapted for repeated use and is highly desirable, because it renders it unnecessary to form the medicine into a hard body for each application.



Having described our invention, what we claim is—

1. A bougie comprising a hollow body adapted to contain medicine and having ap-  
5 ertures 5, for the outward passage of medi-  
cine and also having grooves 6, in its outer  
side; the said apertures 5, being counter-  
sunk and being also arranged in alinement  
with the grooves 6, the hollow, soft-rubber  
10 anchor for limiting the upward movement of  
the body in the rectum, and the flexible rub-  
ber shank connecting the body and the an-  
chor, substantially as and for the purpose  
set forth.

15 2. A bougie comprising the hollow, forami-  
nated body formed of two detachably-con-

nected sections and closed at its opposite  
ends, absorbent material arranged in the  
body and adapted to be saturated with medi-  
cine and a spring also arranged in the body 20  
and interposed between one end of the same  
and the absorbent material and adapted to  
press the medicine out of the absorbent ma-  
terial and the body, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signa- 25  
tures in presence of two witnesses.

ISAAC NEWTON MILLER.  
JOSIAH BEATIE MOSS.

Witnesses:

THOS. HUDSON,  
JOHN C. ODER.