

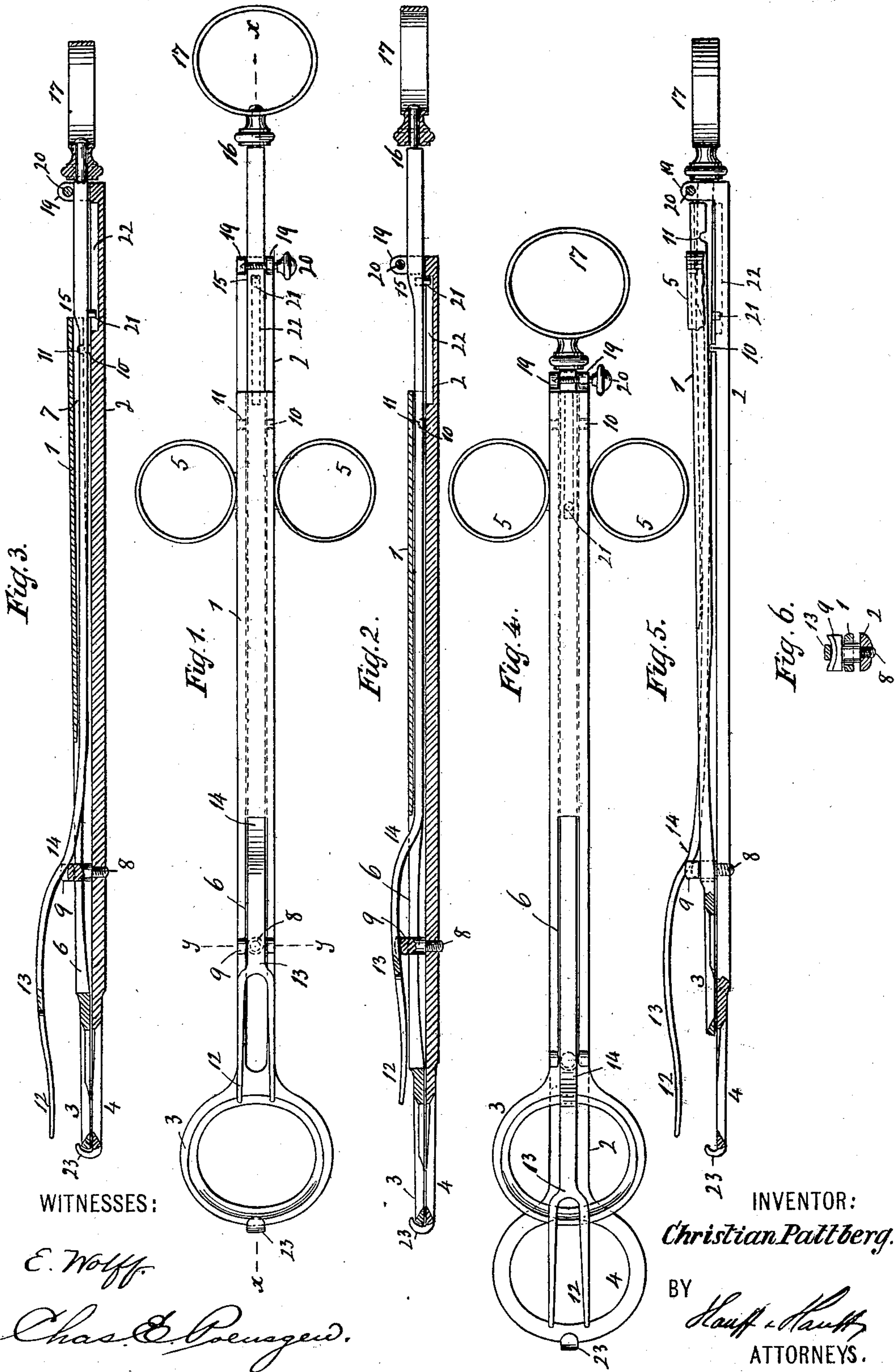
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. PATTBERG.
TONSILOTOME.

No. 606,078.

Patented June 21, 1898.



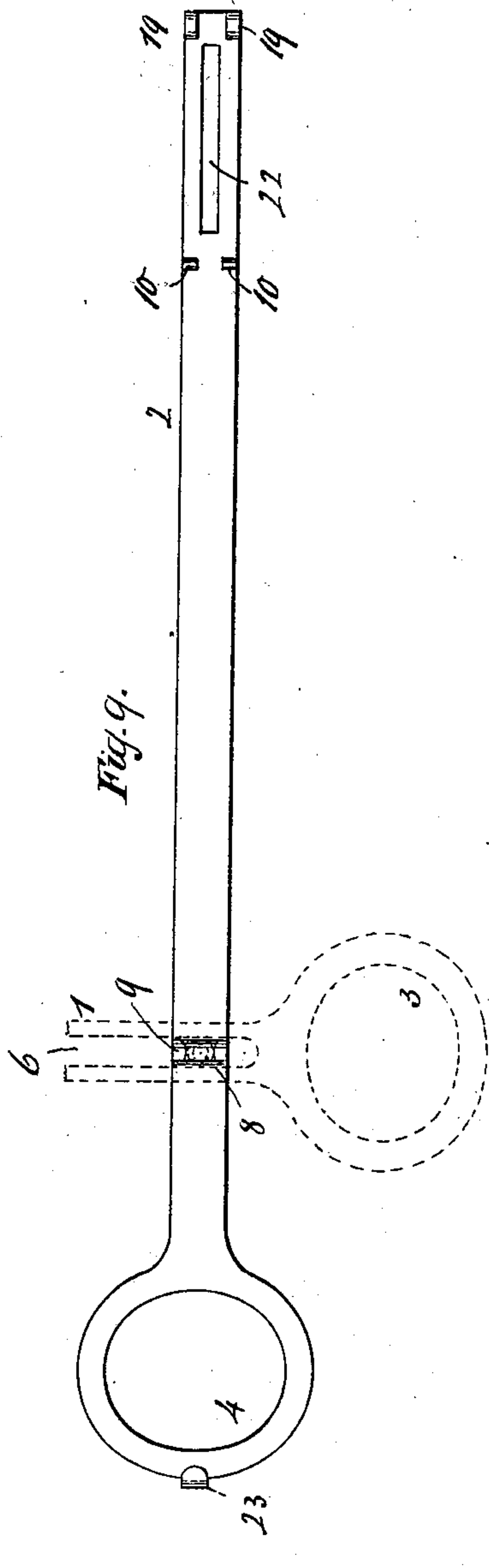
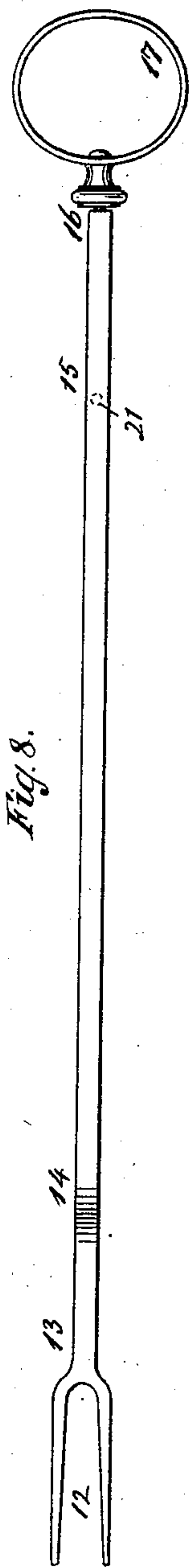
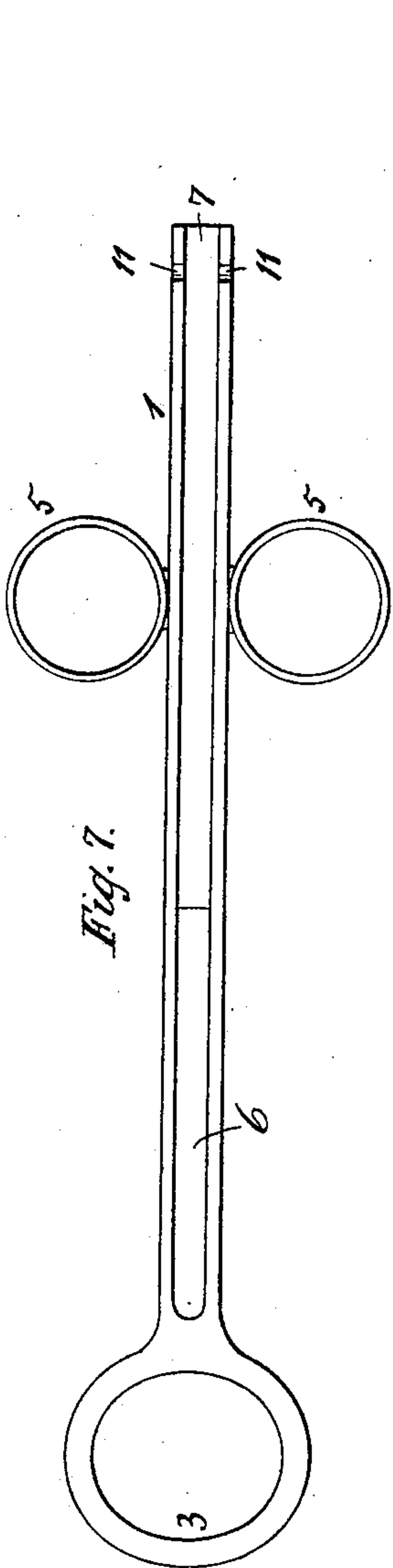
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. PATTBURG.
TONSILOTOME.

No. 606,078.

Patented June 21, 1898.



WITNESSES:

E. Wolff.
Chas. E. Poensgen.

INVENTOR:

Christian Pattberg.

BY

Hauff & Hauff
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN PATTBERG, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO FRIEDRICK
A. KOCH, OF SAME PLACE.

TONSILOTOME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 606,078, dated June 21, 1898.

Application filed November 19, 1897. Serial No. 659,167. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN PATTBERG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tonsilotomes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a new and improved tonsilotome having a smooth exterior and the shank of the usual fork housed between the members or shanks which carry the loop-shaped cutters. This object is accomplished in the manner and by the means hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the instrument before having cut or operated. Fig. 2 is a section along $x x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view like Fig. 2, showing the fork as having been moved. Fig. 4 is a view like Fig. 1, showing the instrument as having cut or operated. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a section along $y y$, Fig. 1. Fig. 7 shows an inner view of a member. Fig. 8 is a detail view of a fork. Fig. 9 is an inner view of another member.

The tonsilotome comprises members 1 and 2, having the respective loop-shaped parts 3 and 4. One or both of these loops can be formed as cutters or with the inner edge sharpened. The member 1 has handles or eyes 5 for suitable engagement as by the index and large finger of the operator. The members are united by pin-and-slot connection, the slot being shown at 6 in member 1.

The member or shank 1 is constructed on its inner side with a longitudinal grooved guideway 7, (best seen in Fig. 7,) and the member or shank 2 is provided in proximity to the loop-shaped cutter 4 with a screw-stem 8, screwed therinto and having a cross-head 9, designed to pass through a longitudinal slot 6 in the member or shank 1. To connect these parts, the members or shanks 1 and 2 are arranged at an angle to one another, as will be understood by reference to Fig. 9, and the cross-head 9 is passed through the longitudinal slot, after which the members or shanks are swung into parallelism, as represented in Fig. 1, whereby the parts are united,

so that they cannot fall apart, but are susceptible of being readily disconnected. The slot 6 and the cross-head 9 permit the members or shanks 1 and 2 to slide longitudinally with respect to one another. The members or shanks can be held against longitudinal sliding motion relatively to one another through the medium of a lock consisting of a tongue 10 on the member or shank 2, adapted to enter recesses 11 in the member 1, the elasticity of the members or shanks causing the tongue to snap into the recesses when they register with each other, thereby locking the parts against longitudinal sliding motion with respect to one another. The fork 12 forms a part of a comparatively long shank 13, 14, 15, and 16, fitted into and guided by the longitudinal grooved guideway 7 in the inner side of the member or shank 1.

Before assembling the members 1 and 2 the shank portion 14 15 is placed in groove or guideway 7, so as to rest between the connected members, or at the interior of the instrument. The shank portion 13 14, projecting through slot 6, extends over the pin 8 or head 9 of the connecting-lug. The portion 15 16 of the shank has an eye or handle 17 and is guided by a way or groove suitably formed on member 2, as by lugs 19, between which the fork-shank slides or is guided. When between its guides 19, the fork-shank can be prevented from coming out of place by suitable means, such as a screw or fastening 20. The slide of the fork relative to member 2 is limited by a pin-and-slot connection, the shank being shown with a pin or stud 21, Fig. 3, and the member 2 with a slot or groove 22, Figs. 3 and 9.

The operation of the device is readily understood. The loop 3 resting against the shoulder or stop 23 on loop 4, said loops are superposed, and the fork 12 being retracted to clear the superposed loops, as seen in Fig. 1, the instrument is ready to be passed to the tonsil. The handle 17 being then pressed forward, as by the thumb of the operator, the shank 16 to 13 slides along to carry fork 12 across the eye or loops, as seen in Fig. 3. At the same time the inclined shank portion 13 14, riding or sliding on or over lug 9, tends to raise or move the fork away from the loops.

The lug 21 having now reached the end of slot 22 or the handle 17 butting against guide 19, the fork-shank cannot slide farther forward on the member or shank 2, but the shank portion 15, being formed inclined or wedge-shaped, as best seen in Figs. 2 and 3, raises the member or shank 1, and thus disengages the tongue 10 from the recesses 11, or, in other words, opens the lock. The forward movement of handle 17 being continued is now imparted to member 2 and loop 4, so that said loop 4 is slid forward from under loop 3, as seen in Fig. 4.

The instrument is readily dismembered, as it is only necessary to remove screw 20, which detachably secures the fork in guide 19, when the fork-shank can be lifted out of such guide 19 and the members swung to the proper angle for disengaging. The proper washing and cleaning or aseptic and antiseptic operations are thus readily performed on the parts of the instrument. When the instrument is apart, there are only three loose parts—namely, the members 1 and 2 and the fork 12 to 17. The fork-shank being guided within the instrument or inclosed, the outside of the instrument is left smooth or unaffected, so as to facilitate operation. The fork in its forward move or when sliding into action is raised or deflected by lug 8. When returning, the natural elasticity of the fork-shank returns the fork automatically to the loops, so that no returning-springs are required.

To prevent loss of screw or fastening 20, the latter may be so arranged as to be capable of releasing the fork-shank, but not to come entirely loose or detached from its member.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A tonsilotome, consisting of two members or shanks slidable longitudinally with respect to one another and having loop-shaped cutters, and a fork having a shank housed between the said two members or shanks and slidable longitudinally thereof, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. A tonsilotome, consisting of two members or shanks slidable longitudinally with respect to one another and having loop-shaped cutters, one of the members or shanks having in its inner side a longitudinal grooved guideway, and a fork having a shank housed between said two members or shanks and slidable longitudinally in the said grooved guideway, substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. A tonsilotome, consisting of two members or shanks slidable longitudinally with respect to one another and one provided with a longitudinal slot, a stem secured to the other member or shank and provided with a cross-head to pass through the said slot for connecting and disconnecting the parts, and a fork having a shank portion housed between said two members or shanks and resting upon the cross-head of the stem, substantially as and for the purposes described.

4. A tonsilotome, consisting of two members or shanks slidable longitudinally with respect to one another and one provided with a longitudinal slot, a screw-stem secured to the other member or shank and provided with a cross-head to pass through the said slot for connecting and disconnecting the parts, and a fork having a shank portion housed between said two members or shanks and resting upon the cross-head of the screw-stem, substantially as and for the purposes described.

5. A tonsilotome, consisting of two members or shanks slidable longitudinally with respect to one another, a lock for connecting the two members or shanks to prevent them sliding longitudinally with respect to one another, and a fork having a shank interposed between said two members or shanks and provided with means for opening said lock when said fork-shank is moved forward, substantially as and for the purposes described.

6. A tonsilotome, consisting of two members or shanks slidable longitudinally with respect to one another, one of said members or shanks having a recess and the other a tongue to engage the recess to lock the two members or shanks against longitudinal movement relatively to one another, and a fork having a shank interposed between said two members or shanks and having an inclined or wedge-shaped portion to disengage the tongue from the recess when the fork-shank is slid forward, substantially as and for the purposes described.

7. A tonsilotome, consisting of two members or shanks slidable longitudinally with respect to one another and one provided in its inner side with a longitudinal grooved guideway and a recess and the other with a tongue constructed to enter the recess to lock the two members or shanks together, and a fork having a shank located in the said longitudinal grooved guideway and having an inclined or wedge-shaped portion to disengage the tongue from the recess, substantially as and for the purposes described.

8. A tonsilotome, consisting of two members or shanks slidable longitudinally with respect to one another and having loop-shaped cutters, one of the shanks provided at the end opposite its loop-shaped cutter with a longitudinal groove 22, and a fork having a shank interposed between said two members or shanks and having a pin 21 fitted into said groove and designed to strike either end thereof when the fork-shank is moved longitudinally between said two members or shanks, substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHRISTIAN PATTERBERG.

Witnesses:

W. C. HAUFF,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.