

No. 631,646.

Patented Aug. 22, 1899.

J. LAUER.
VETERINARY INSTRUMENT.

(Application filed Sept. 14, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

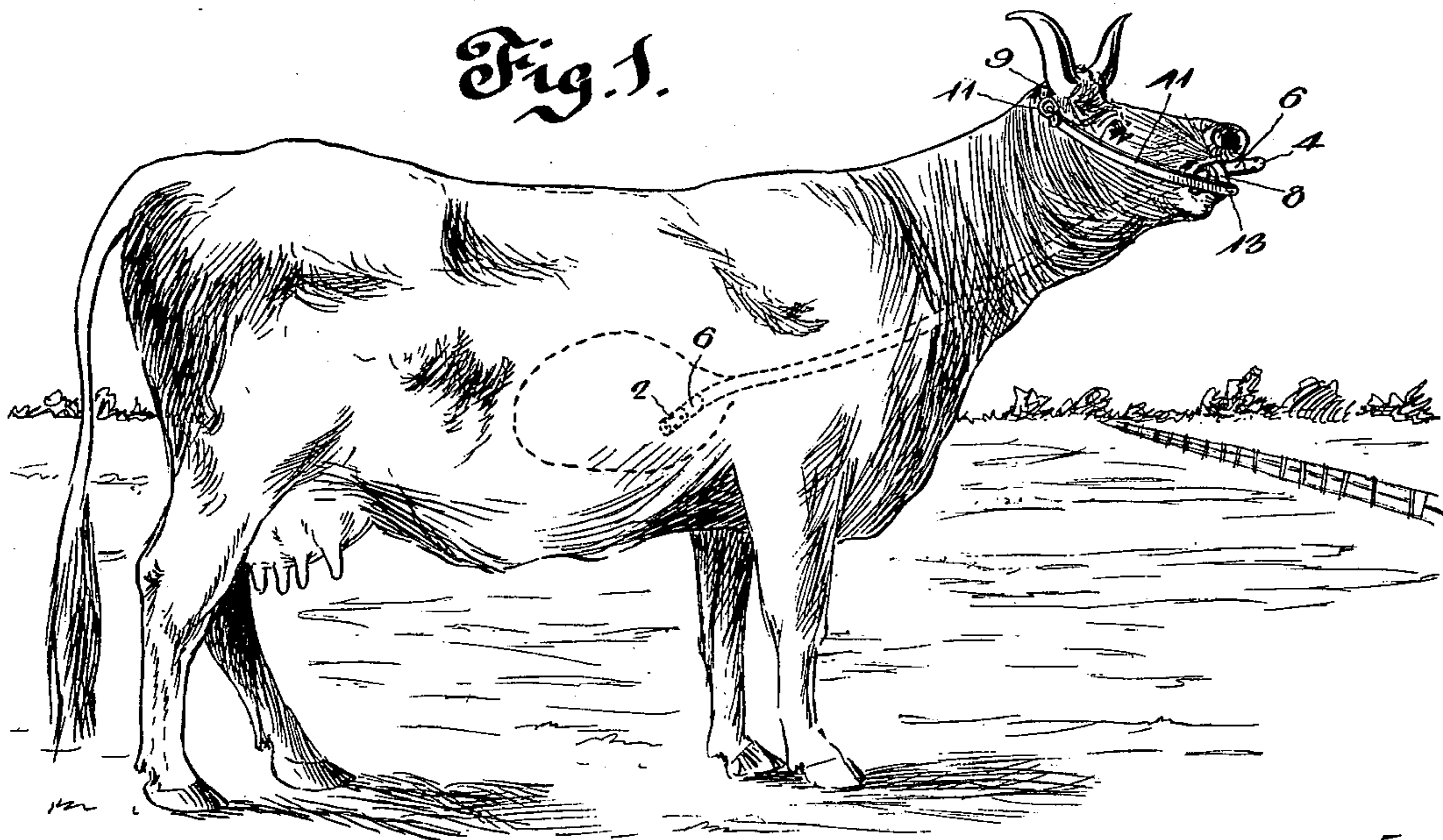


Fig. 2.

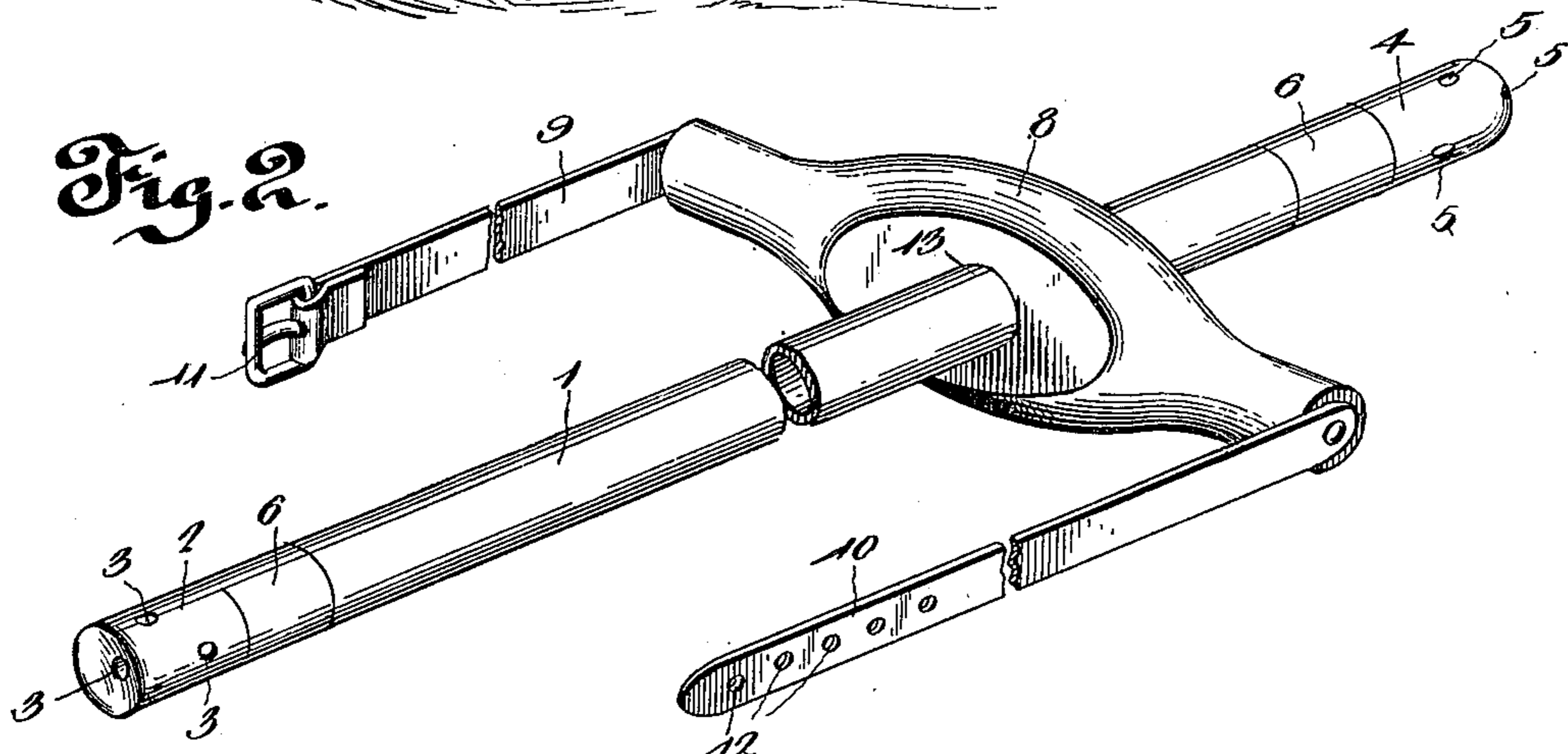
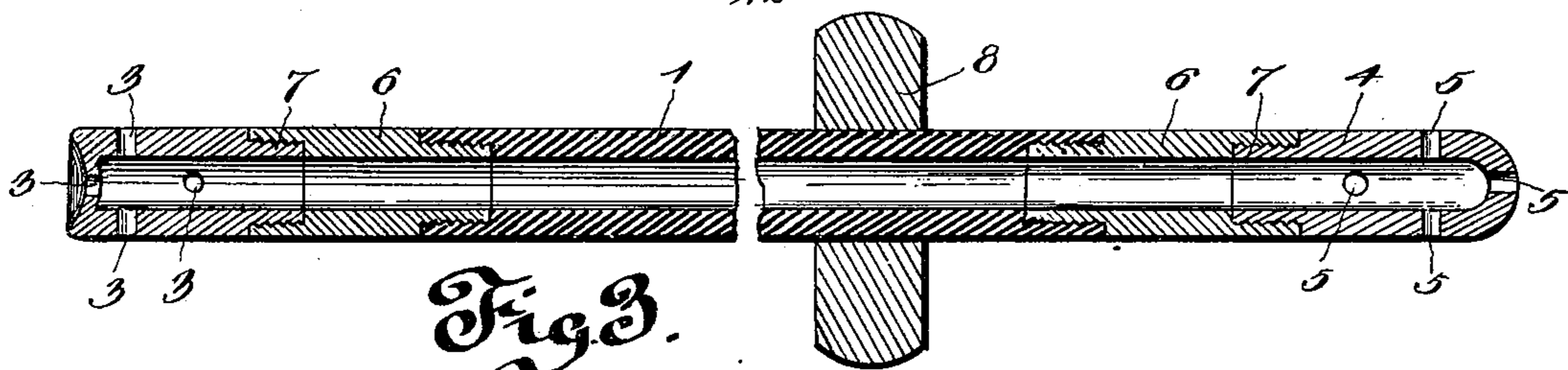


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

Kaufmann & Co.,

[Signature]

By *his* Attorneys.

John Lauer, Inventor.

Cashmore

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LAUER, OF MOODYVILLE, KANSAS.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 631,646, dated August 22, 1899.

Application filed September 14, 1898. Serial No. 690,970. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN LAUER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Moodyville, in the county of Pottawatomie and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Veterinary Instrument, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to veterinary instruments, and particularly to a device for removing obstacles from the throats of cattle; and the object in view is to provide an apparatus of this class whereby obstacles in the throats of cattle may be dislodged downwardly or inwardly, and, furthermore, to provide a device of such a construction as to relieve the stomachs of cattle suffering from wind-colic and analogous complaints.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of an instrument constructed in accordance with my invention applied in the operative position. Fig. 2 is a detail view in perspective of the apparatus. Fig. 3 is a partial sectional view of the same.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The device embodying my invention consists, essentially, of a pliable tube 1, of rubber or analogous material of sufficient flexibility to allow it to curve and accurately follow the curvature of the throat or alimentary canal of the animal, while sufficiently stiff to resist transverse compression by the walls of the throat, and also to enable the operator by pushing axially thereon to advance the inner end toward the stomach of the stock. Carried by this tube at one end is a tip 2, also of tubular construction and having lateral and terminal vents 3 in communication with the bore of the tube, the outer extremity of said tip being preferably concaved or dished to form a cup, whereby in dislodging an obstacle from the throat of an animal the cup end may be brought into contact with the obstacle and insure the downward or inward movement thereof when the operator advances the tube inwardly. I also preferably

attach a terminally-convexed tip 4 to the other end of the tube, the same being provided with lateral and terminal vents 5, and it will be understood that either tip may be used for insertion into the throat of the animal to dislodge an obstacle and that while one tip is inserted the other provides for the free passage of air into and out of the tube.

I preferably construct the tips of hard rubber or equivalent material, and in order that an efficient connection between the same and the tubing may be secured I employ intermediate couplings 6, also of hard rubber or the equivalent thereof, said couplings being provided with nipples for insertion into the ends of the rubber tubing and to which said rubber tubing may be permanently attached. The couplings are also preferably provided with sockets for the reception of reduced portions of nipples 7 on the tips.

In connection with the above-described members of the apparatus I employ a mouthpiece 8, consisting of a cross head or block, reduced at its extremities and adapted to be arranged in the mouth of the animal to maintain the latter open during the operation of dislodging an obstacle from the throat. To the terminals of this mouthpiece are attached strap-sections 9 and 10, adapted to extend rearwardly to and around the back of the head of the animal and having complementary fastening devices, such as a buckle 11 and tongue-perforations 12. The object of this fastening device is to secure the mouthpiece in the mouth of the animal, and in the center of the mouthpiece is formed a guide-perforation 13, through which the tubing is inserted. It will be understood that the mouthpiece constitutes a gag and prevents the animal from closing the teeth upon the rubber tubing and otherwise interfering with the manipulation of the device.

It will be understood from the foregoing description that the apparatus embodying my invention is designed to dislodge an obstacle downwardly or inwardly, and this operation is preferable in the first place because it can usually be accomplished with greater facility than a dislodgment upwardly or outwardly in that it is not necessary to engage the apparatus with the obstacle. It frequently happens that the obstacle is of such a material

as to make it difficult to accomplish a sufficiently positive engagement to enable the operator to withdraw it outwardly from the throat, and to remove it piecemeal occupies
 5 a considerable length of time and the animal is liable to succumb from loss of breath or otherwise before the object is accomplished. Furthermore, the obstacle can be more readily displaced inwardly or downwardly than in
 10 the opposite direction, and when it reaches the stomach of the animal it is not liable to cause further inconvenience. Hence the necessity for entirely removing the same is avoided. Furthermore, by providing an in-
 15 strument adapted to move an obstacle inwardly or downwardly I am enabled to use a flexible tubing adapted for closely following the curvature of the passage through which it passes and avoid the use of a sharp or rough
 20 tip liable to abrade the walls of the passage. I have found in practice that sufficient force can be applied to a tubing of first-quality hose to dislodge any obstacle from the throat of an animal without inconvenience to the
 25 latter, and even should the operation occupy a considerable length of time I have provided for the continuous breathing of the animal, and hence for the successful termination of the operation. The air passage or canal in
 30 the instrument is continuous, one end thereof being permanently outside of the mouth of the animal, and it will be understood that the access of air facilitates the inward dislodgment of the obstacle. Obviously as the
 35 obstacle moves inwardly it will necessitate

an influx of air to occupy the space vacated thereby, and this air is supplied through the tubing.

A further advantage of the construction described resides in its use in connection with
 40 cattle suffering from "bloat" or wind-colic. By introducing one end of the tubing into the stomach of the animal a direct outlet is provided for the wind and the relief is im-
 45 mediate.

It will be understood, furthermore, that various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrific-
 50 ing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

In a veterinary instrument, the combination with a gag comprising a central perforated portion and having diminished ends
 55 provided with attaching-straps pivoted thereto to permit a rocking motion of the gag with respect to the straps, and a flexible and extensible tube slidably mounted in said perforation and having terminal tips provided
 60 with axial and radial openings, one of said tips having a concaved end and the other tip having a convex end.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in
 65 the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN LAUER.

Witnesses:

LOTTIE A. SCRITCHFIELD,
 GEORGE PARRY.