

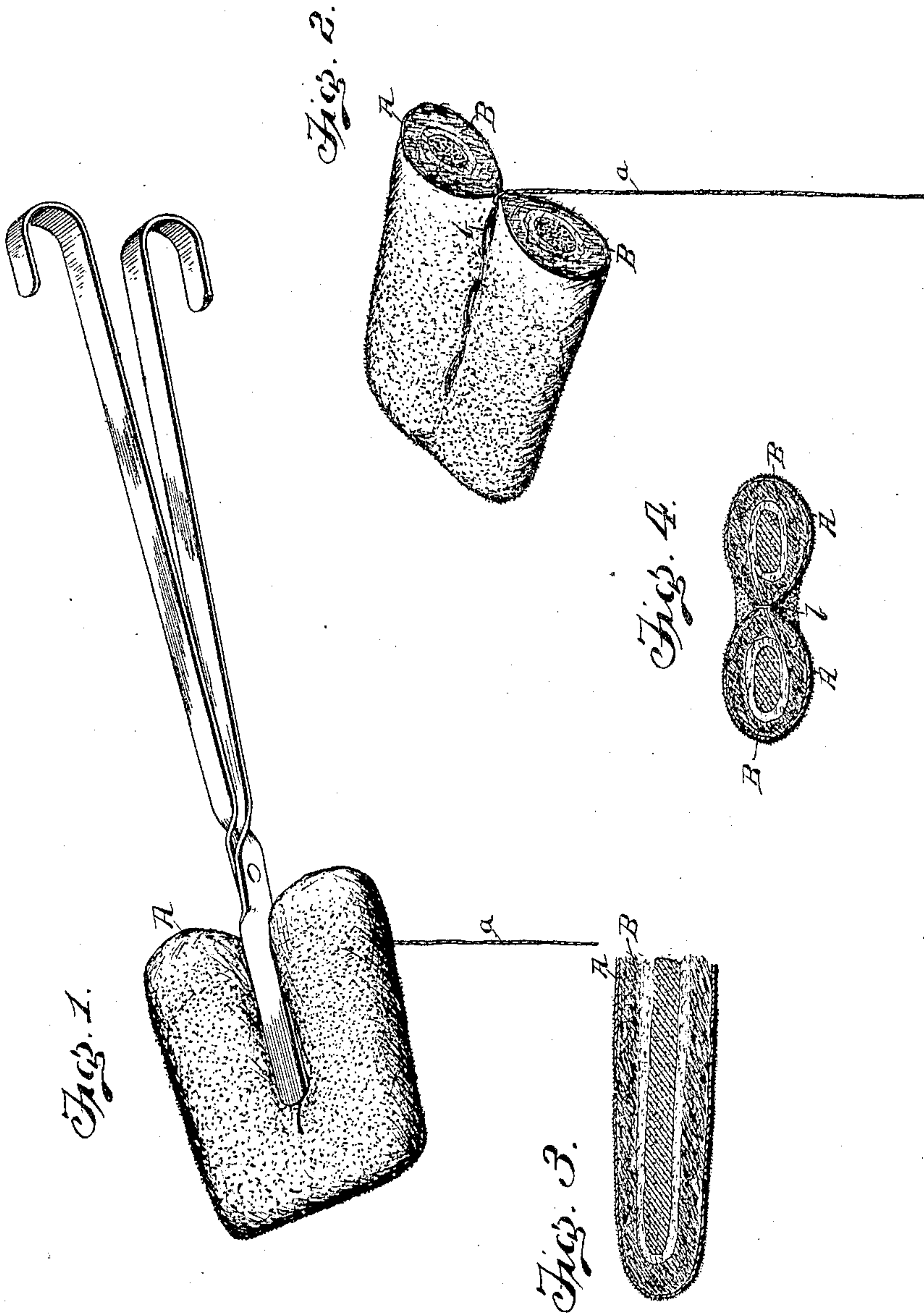
No. 688,188

Patented Dec. 3, 1901.

A. E. MAGORIS.  
TAMPON.

(Application filed May 18, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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L. A. Handy

Inventor

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTHONY E. MAGORIS, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

## TAMPON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 688,188, dated December 3, 1901.

Application filed May 18, 1901. Serial No. 60,888. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANTHONY E. MAGORIS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Binghamton, in the county of Broome and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tampons, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in tampons to be used in cavities of the body, the object being to provide a surgical appliance which can be easily and quickly applied wherever it is to be used and as easily and quickly removed.

A further object is to provide a surgical appliance of a character such as its name implies which will form an elastic, antiseptic, and non-irritating support—for instance, for the womb or rectum.

With the foregoing objects in view my invention consists of a sack of muslin or other suitable fabric, an elastic material or materials to form a cushion for filling the sack, a medicinal agent where desired to medicate the parts locally, a loop or cord whereby the compress may be removed at pleasure and without the use or employment of a surgical instrument, and a suitable coating over the sack to enable it to be easily placed, and which will quickly start the natural secretions of the tissues with which it comes in contact, with the view not only of relieving the distress, but also of fixing the compress firmly in place.

My invention also consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, which will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my improved compress held in an instrument for applying it. Fig. 2 is a view of one form of the compress itself, and Figs. 3 and 4 are sectional views of the compress.

A represents a sack, preferably made of any soft fabric, such as muslin, it being made in such size and form as the requirements of the use may demand. For instance, for the support of the womb it has been found best to make it in the form of a flattened oblong, for the rectum a round or cylindrical form is desirable, and for vaginal use it is found expe-

dient to constrict it longitudinally through the center by means of a seam, as shown, forming two compartments.

B is an elastic material—as wool, for example—to form a cushioned filling for the sack. In the center of this elastic filling are medicinal agents, and these may be wrapped in absorbent cotton, if desired. The elastic material may be one of several, or several materials.

The sack is preferably open at one end, as shown in the drawings, and a loop or cord *a* of suitable length is attached, by means of which the compress is removed at pleasure. The sack is coated over with glycerates, gelatinous or any desired material to enable it to be easily placed and which will quickly start the natural secretions of the tissues with which it comes in contact. In the preferred form and especially for vaginal purposes a seam *b* is formed through the longitudinal center, thus dividing the compress into two lobes, the central constriction thus formed adapted to receive the instrument by which the compress is adjusted in place without the instrument coming in contact with or injuring the parts or organs of the patient under treatment.

I have given the appliance a thorough test in my own private practice and find that it works most successfully. In its practical workings the outer coating on the sack starts quickly these secretions from the cavity. These are at first absorbed until the medicines are moistened. The medicines then dissolve rapidly or slowly, accordingly as desired, depending altogether on their special use or preparation, and as they dissolve they pass out through the cushioned substance and sack-covering to the tissues of the body, where they act or are absorbed into the tissues. The ready or slow solubility and the process of filtering through the cushions and sack determine the time and amount of the application of the remedies, while the cushioned compress at the same time supports the parts and relieves the suffering resulting from pressure or friction.

It is evident that other forms than that described might be employed without departing from the spirit and scope of my inven-

tion, and hence I do not wish to be limited to the precise construction herein set forth; but,

5 Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 As an article of manufacture, a tampon comprising a receptacle, filling material contained therein, the material provided with recess interiorly thereof, whereby to receive medicaments, the tampon provided with a seam forming a central depressed constriction and thereby dividing the tampon into a plurality of lobes or members, means secured

to the tampon whereby it may be withdrawn 15 at will, the depression affording a recess wherein is received the instrument by means of which the tampon is introduced, and preventing contact of the instrument with the portions under treatment. 20

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ANTHONY E. MAGORIS.

Witnesses:

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E. A. HENLEY.