

No. 702,997.

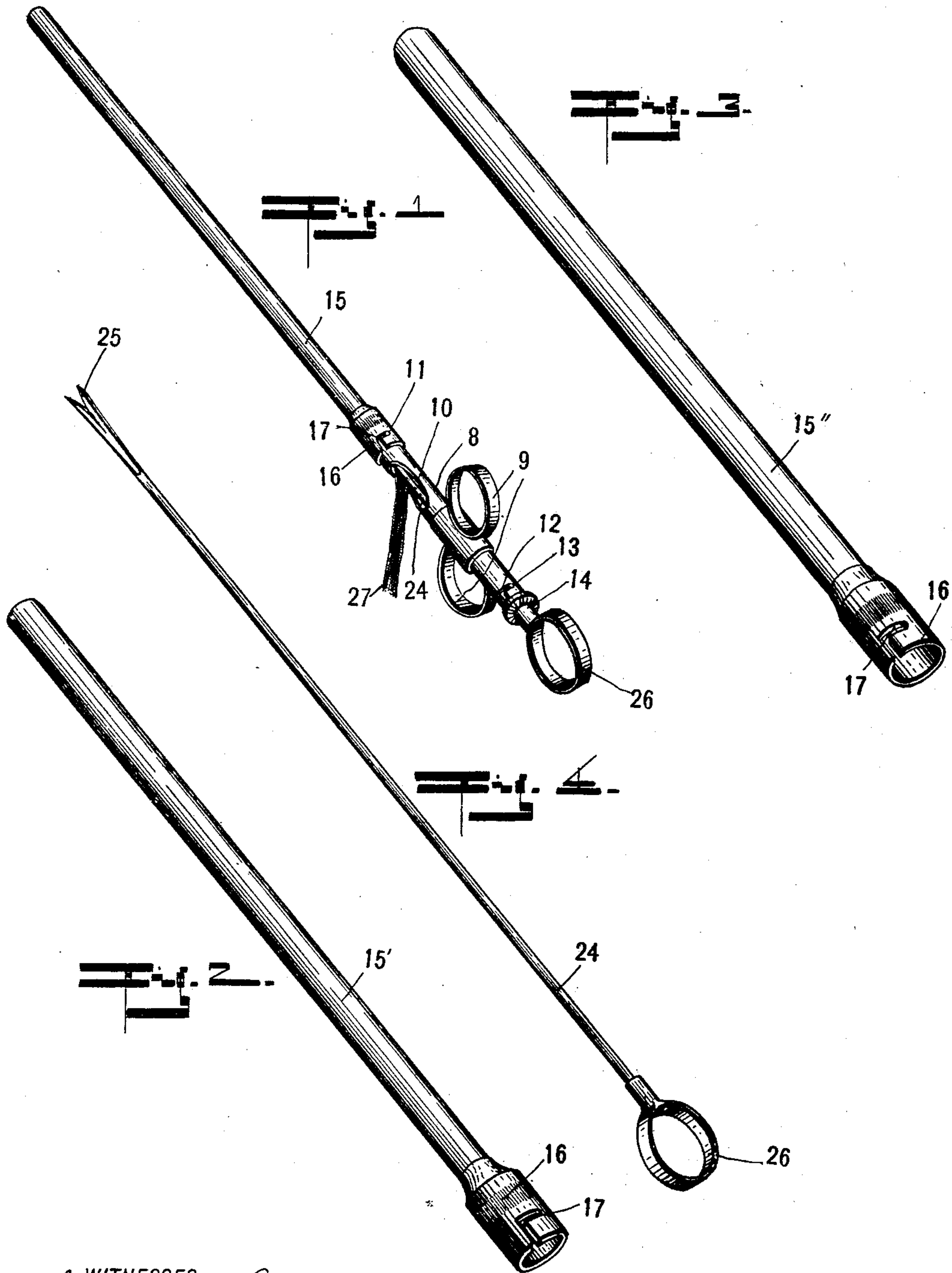
Patented June 24, 1902.

J. M. PUGH.
SURGICAL DRESSING PACKER.

(Application filed Dec. 3, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet I.



WITNESSES:

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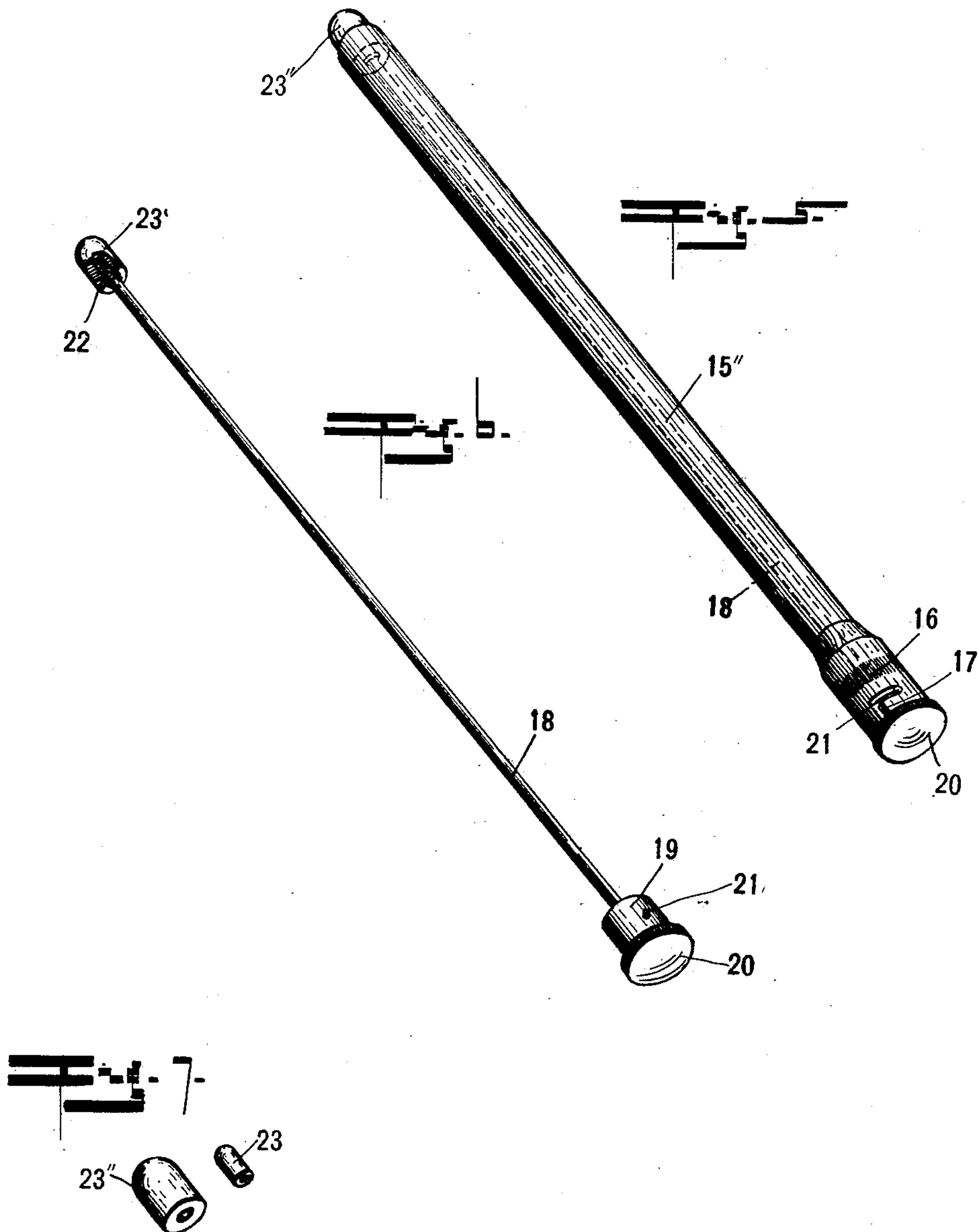
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES M. PUGH, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, A CORPORATION OF INDIANA.

SURGICAL DRESSING-PACKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,997, dated June 24, 1902.

Application filed December 3, 1900. Serial No. 38,409. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. PUGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Surgical Dressing-Packer, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in surgical instruments adapted to enable the surgeon to examine the interior of cavities or internal organs and by means of which a packing of gauze or other filling may be introduced therein.

The object of my invention is to produce a neat, compact, and easily-handled instrument of the class described consisting of a series of cannulae; a single obdurator-stem, to which may be attached any one of a series of obdurator-heads each adapted to fill and form a continuation of the corresponding cannula; a main barrel, which may be attached to any one of the cannulae after the removal of the obdurator, and a stylet, by means of which plain or medicated gauze or other packing may be introduced into the barrel and forced through the cannula into a cavity or organ directly from the holder in such manner as to be entirely aseptic, the arrangement being such that the instrument may be held and operated with one hand.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the instrument assembled as a gauze-packer. Figs. 2 and 3 are perspectives of additional cannulae. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the stylet. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the instrument assembled as an endoscope. Fig. 6 is a similar view of the obdurator-stem and one of the heads, the head being shown partly in section. Fig. 7 is a similar view of additional obdurator-heads.

In the drawings, 8 indicates the main barrel, which is tubular and provided with a pair of finger-eyes 9. Leading into barrel 8 in front of eyes 9 is an opening 10, through which the packing is to be introduced. The forward end of barrel 8 is provided with a radial pin 11, the purpose of which will appear.

The rear end of the barrel 8 is provided with a bayonet-joint slot 12, adapted to receive pin 13 of a bushing 14, the said bushing being thus removable to facilitate the cleaning of the barrel. The cannulae 15 15' 15'' are of different sizes and are preferably sufficiently different to enable them to be slipped one over the other. Each cannula is provided with an enlarged rear end 16, having formed therein a bayonet-joint slot 17. The enlarged portions 16 are all of the same size, and each is adapted to receive the forward end of the barrel 8, the pin 11 thereof passing into slot 17, and thus securing the barrel and cannula together.

The obdurator-stem 18 is provided at one end with an enlargement 19, having a knurled head 20. The enlargement 19 is substantially the same size as the forward end of the barrel 8 and is adapted to fit within any one of the enlargements 16 of the cannulae and is provided with a pin 21, adapted to enter any one of the slots 17. At its forward end the obdurator-stem 18 is provided with a threaded portion 22, upon which may be secured any one of the series of obdurator-heads 23 23' 23''. The stylet 24 is provided at its forward end with sharpened prongs or teeth 25, adapted to engage the packing, and at its rear end is provided with a thumb-eye 26.

The operation is as follows: In order to introduce a cannula into a sinus or a natural passage, the obdurator-stem is provided with the corresponding obdurator-head and then inserted into the cannula, pin 21 being forced into slot 17, and thus holding the parts together. In this position the obdurator-head completely fills the forward end of the cannula and extends slightly therefrom, the projecting end being rounded, as shown, and forming a closed continuation of the cannula. The instrument as thus prepared may be easily inserted into a passage or sinus with minimum pain, and when introduced to the proper depth the obdurator may be withdrawn from the cannula, so that, if desired, the cannula may be used as an endoscope. After the obdurator has been withdrawn barrel 8 may be attached to the outer end of the cannula, as

shown in Fig. 1. The operator then picks up the end of the gauze or other packing 27 upon the toothed end of the stylet and introduces it into the barrel through the opening 10.

5 The stylet is then introduced into the barrel from the rear end through bushing 14 and teeth 25 again caused to engage the packing, the packing being thereby forced through the cannula. The operator then places two fingers into the eyes 9 of the barrel and the thumb of the same hand into the thumb-eye 10 of the stylet, and by a reciprocation thereof the gauze or packing may be forced through the cannula into the cavity to any desired 15 amount. It will be noticed that the point of introduction of the gauze being forward of the operating-hand the gauze cannot in any manner come in contact with the patient or the operating-hand and may thus be introduced into the cavity directly from the container in a thoroughly aseptic manner. 20

I claim as my invention—

1. A surgical instrument, consisting of a main barrel having an opening leading into 25 the side thereof, a pin 11 projecting from the forward end of said main barrel, a cannula having a rear end adapted to receive the forward end of said main barrel, and having a bayonet-slot formed therein and adapted to receive said pin, a pair of finger-eyes carried by 30 said barrel back of said opening, and a stylet, having a finger-eye at its rear end, adapted to be reciprocated within the main barrel and cannula.

2. A surgical instrument, consisting of the 35 following parts: a cannula adapted to receive an obturator fitted to said cannula and having means for detachably engaging the cannula, a main barrel having an opening leading into its side, means carried by the main barrel 40 and the cannula for detachable connection, holding means carried by the main barrel, and a stylet adapted to reciprocate within the main barrel and cannula.

3. A main barrel for surgical instruments, 45 consisting of an open-ended tubular body having an opening leading into the side thereof, means carried by the forward end of said body for the readily-detachable reception of the rear end of a cannula, and means secured 50 to the body to the rear of the opening whereby the body may be held by the fingers of one hand.

4. A main barrel for surgical instruments 55 consisting of a tubular body having an opening leading into its side, means carried by the forward end of said body for the reception of the rear end of a cannula, means for holding the body secured to the rear of the opening, and a bushing detachably secured to 60 the rear end of the body, whereby the opening in the rear end of the body is reduced in size and the parts may be separated for cleansing.

JAMES M. PUGIL.

Witnesses:

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