

No. 762,743.

PATENTED JUNE 14, 1904.

C. W. McDADE.
CERVICAL DIRECTOR.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 22, 1903.

NO MODEL.

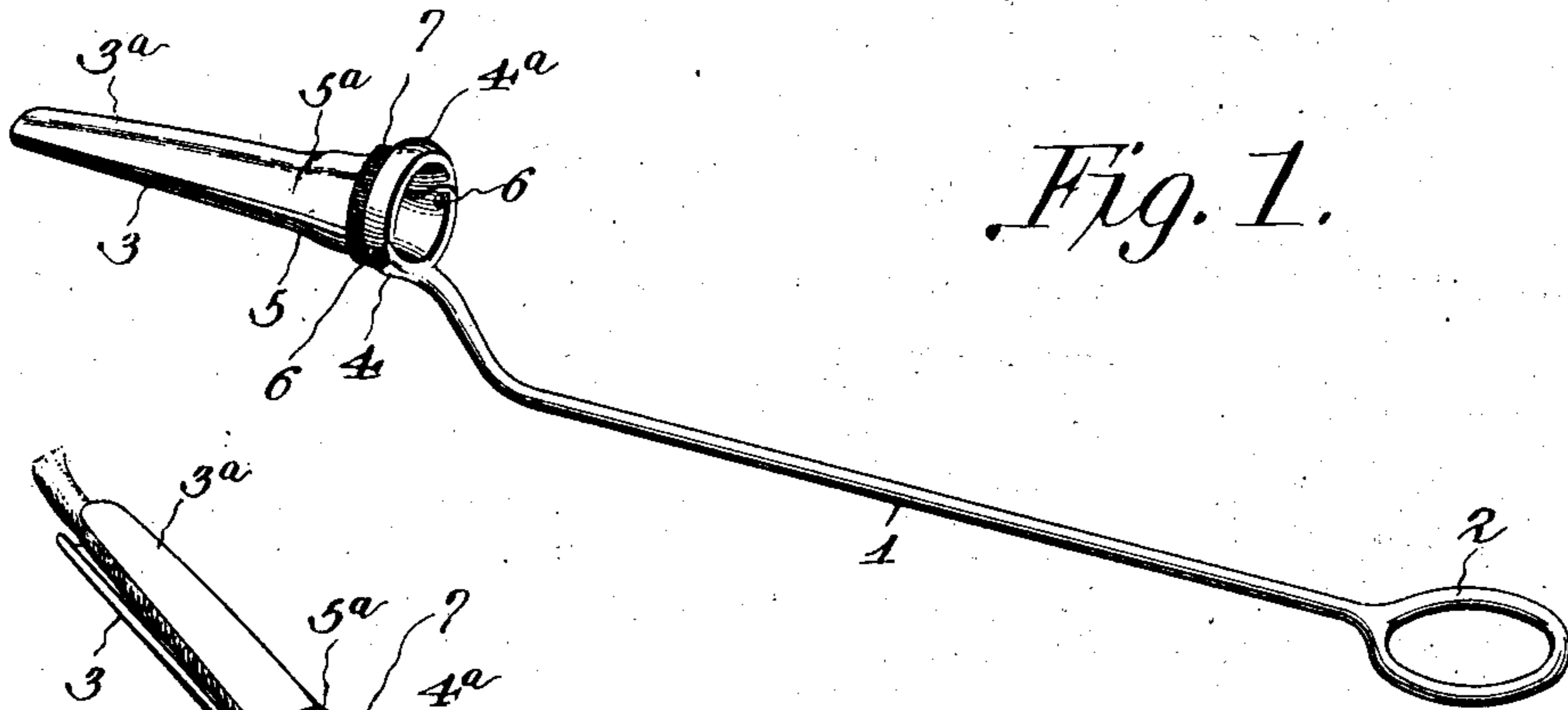


Fig. 1.

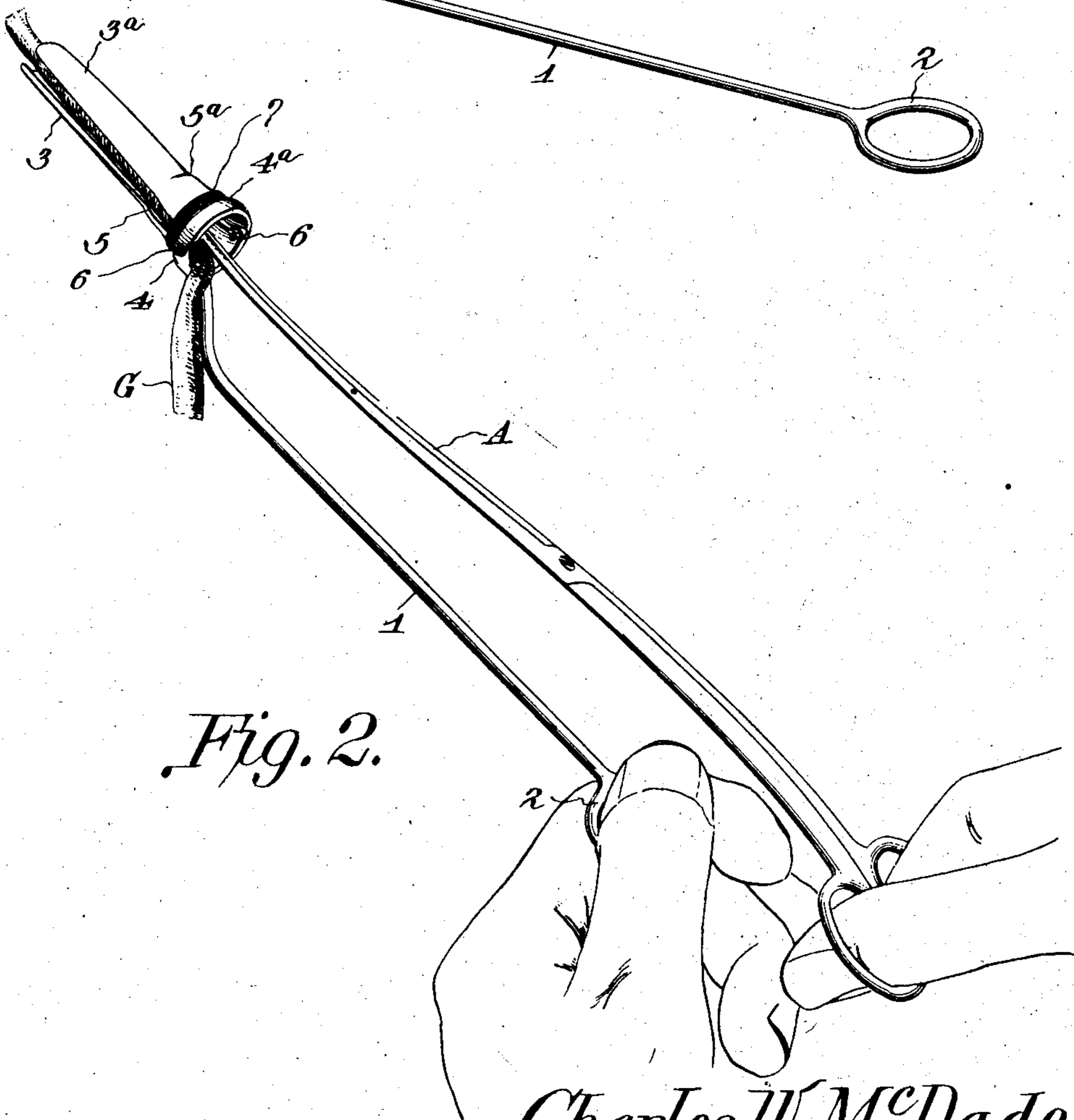


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
E. F. Stewart
James Horton

Charles W. McDade,
Inventor.
by *Chas. Snow & Co.*
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. McDADE, OF CEYLON, MINNESOTA.

CERVICAL DIRECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 762,743, dated June 14, 1904.

Application filed December 22, 1903. Serial No. 186,208. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. McDADE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ceylon, in the county of Martin and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cervical Directors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cervical directors; and its principal object is to provide a simple, inexpensive, and serviceable instrument adapted for use with an applicator of any ordinary form in introducing gauze, cotton, or other material into the uterus.

The director is intended, primarily, for use in introducing uterine tampons of plain or medicated gauze, and is designed to make the operation of introducing such a tampon easier and more expeditious than it is with the instruments commonly employed.

Cervical specula of various forms are in general use, and these may be employed as directors in the introduction of tampons; but all such specula are of expensive construction and they do not give entirely satisfactory service when used for the purpose mentioned, as they do not act automatically to prevent the withdrawal of the gauze when the applicator is withdrawn to obtain a fresh grip and introduce more gauze.

Another common form of director used in introducing uterine tampons is a tube bent to correspond to the vaginal axis. A special form of applicator is used with this type of director, and there is but little tendency of the applicator to cause the withdrawal of the gauze with it. The objection to this form of director is the tendency of the gauze, especially when moist, to pack in the director and make withdrawal of the entire tampon necessary.

In order to obviate the difficulties above explained, I have devised the director herein-after described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the improved director. Fig. 2 is a view showing the mode of using the director in introducing a tampon of gauze.

Referring to the drawings, in which corresponding parts are designated by corresponding characters of reference in both views, 1

designates the handle of the director, which is preferably provided at the rear end with a ring or loop 2. The handle 1 is formed integral with a curved blade or valve 3, tapering toward the forward end and provided at the rear with a shoulder 4 where the handle joins the valve. A smaller shoulder 5, slightly in advance of shoulder 4, indicates the depth to which it is desirable to insert the director. A blade or valve 3^a is hinged at 6 to the valve 3 and is the exact counterpart of the valve 3, having similar shoulders 4^a and 5^a.

In order to keep the blades or valves 3 and 3^a normally in contact at their forward ends, a rubber band 7 is fitted over the director, as shown, embracing the two blades or valves just in front of the shoulders 4 and 4^a. The band 7 is held in position by friction only and may be instantly removed to permit perfect sterilization of the director.

The mode of using the director is clearly shown in Fig. 2. G represents the gauze used in making the tampon, and A an applicator of ordinary form. In the figure the applicator is being withdrawn to obtain a fresh grip, and the two blades or valves of the director are brought by the rubber band into clamping engagement with the gauze to prevent its withdrawal. When the gauze is again grasped with the applicator and forced forward, the two blades or valves of the director will be forced apart and no obstacle to the forward movement of the gauze will be presented.

In the construction of the director metal is preferably employed, and it is necessary that the surface, at least, of the instrument be of non-corrodible metal, such as nickel. Hard rubber or other material which has the requisite strength and is susceptible of disinfection may, however, be used in lieu of metal, and I do not limit myself to any particular material.

It is of course to be understood that the director must be used only under perfectly aseptic conditions, such as govern in all gynecological operations.

Having thus described the nature and use of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An instrument of the class described com-

prising a pair of oppositely-arranged guide members each provided at its rear end with a shoulder, said members being pivotally connected at the rear, and a resilient band encircling said members just anterior to the shoulders.

2. An instrument of the class described comprising a pair of pivoted guide members, each of said guide members being provided with a shoulder at the rear end, and a rubber band encircling said guide members just anterior to the shoulders.

3. An instrument of the class described comprising a pair of oppositely-arranged concave guide members pivotally connected at the rear

and tapering toward their forward ends, each of said members being provided at the rear with a large shoulder and being provided slightly anterior to the large shoulder with a smaller shoulder to indicate the proper depth of insertion, and a band of resilient material encircling said members adjacent to the large shoulders.

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

CHARLES W. McDADE.

Witnesses:

O. F. JOHNSON,

T. S. ROBINSON.