

No. 851,941.

PATENTED APR. 30, 1907.

J. E. KENNEDY.  
SURGICAL INSTRUMENT.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 25, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

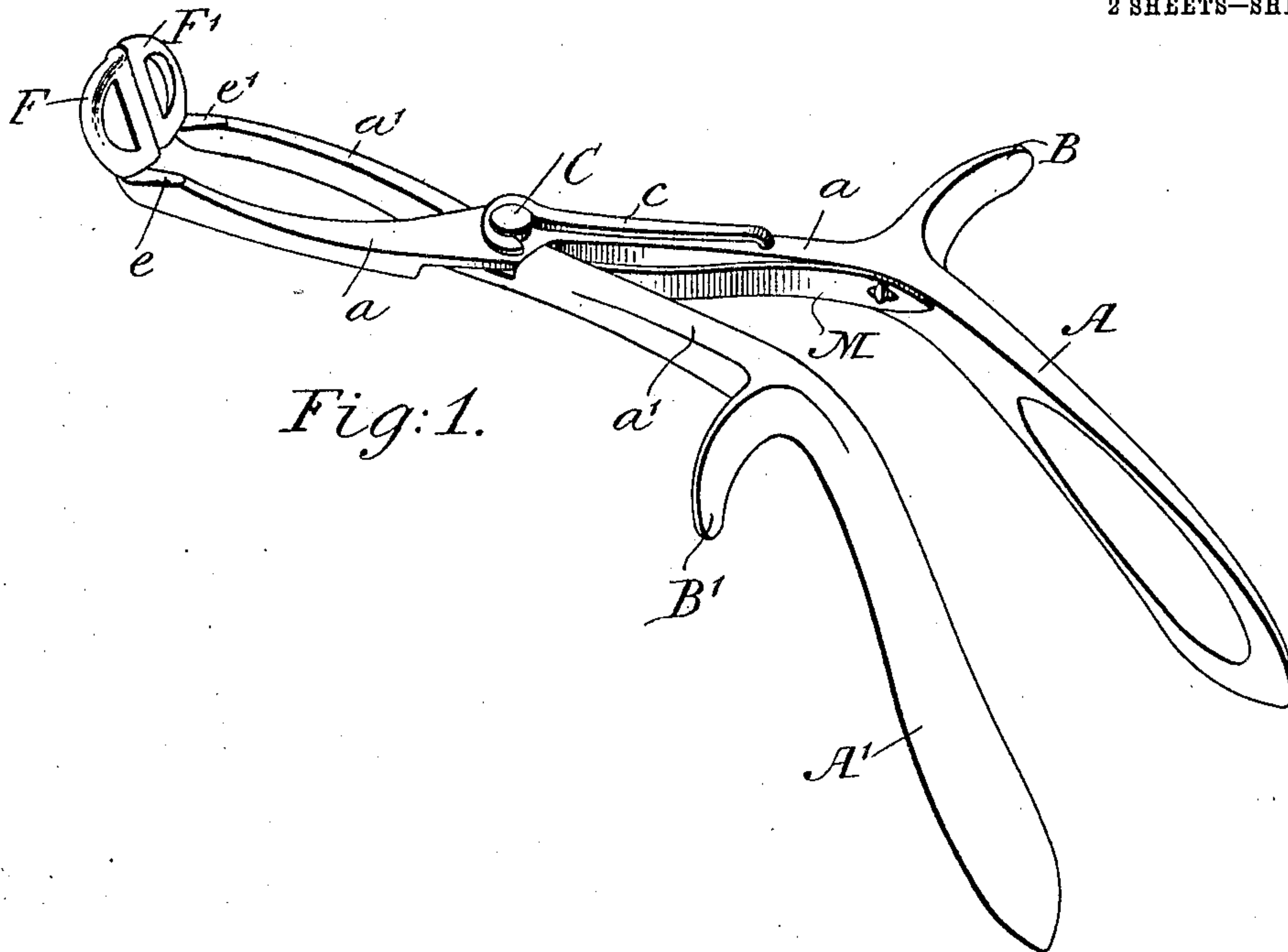


Fig:1.

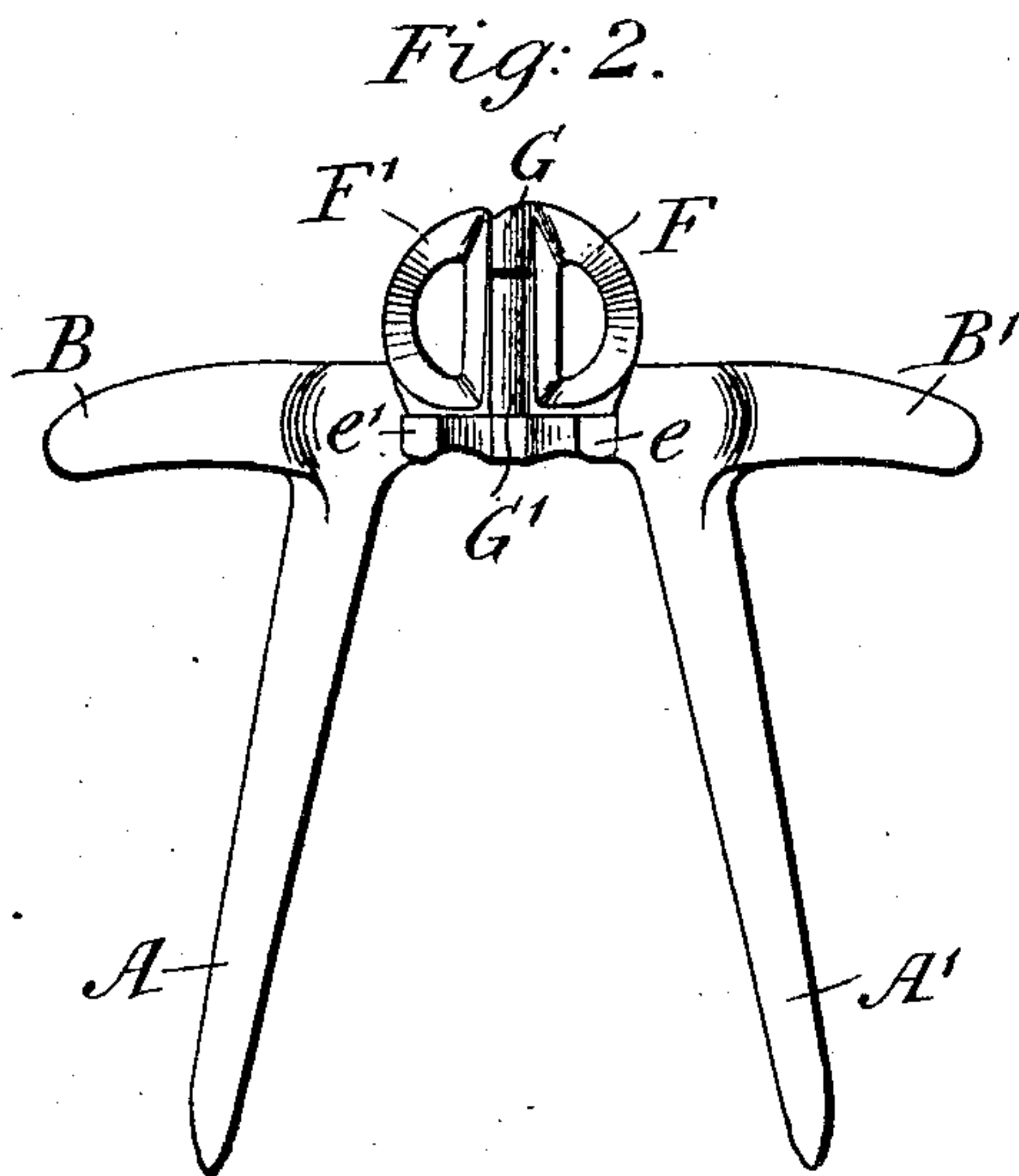


Fig:2.

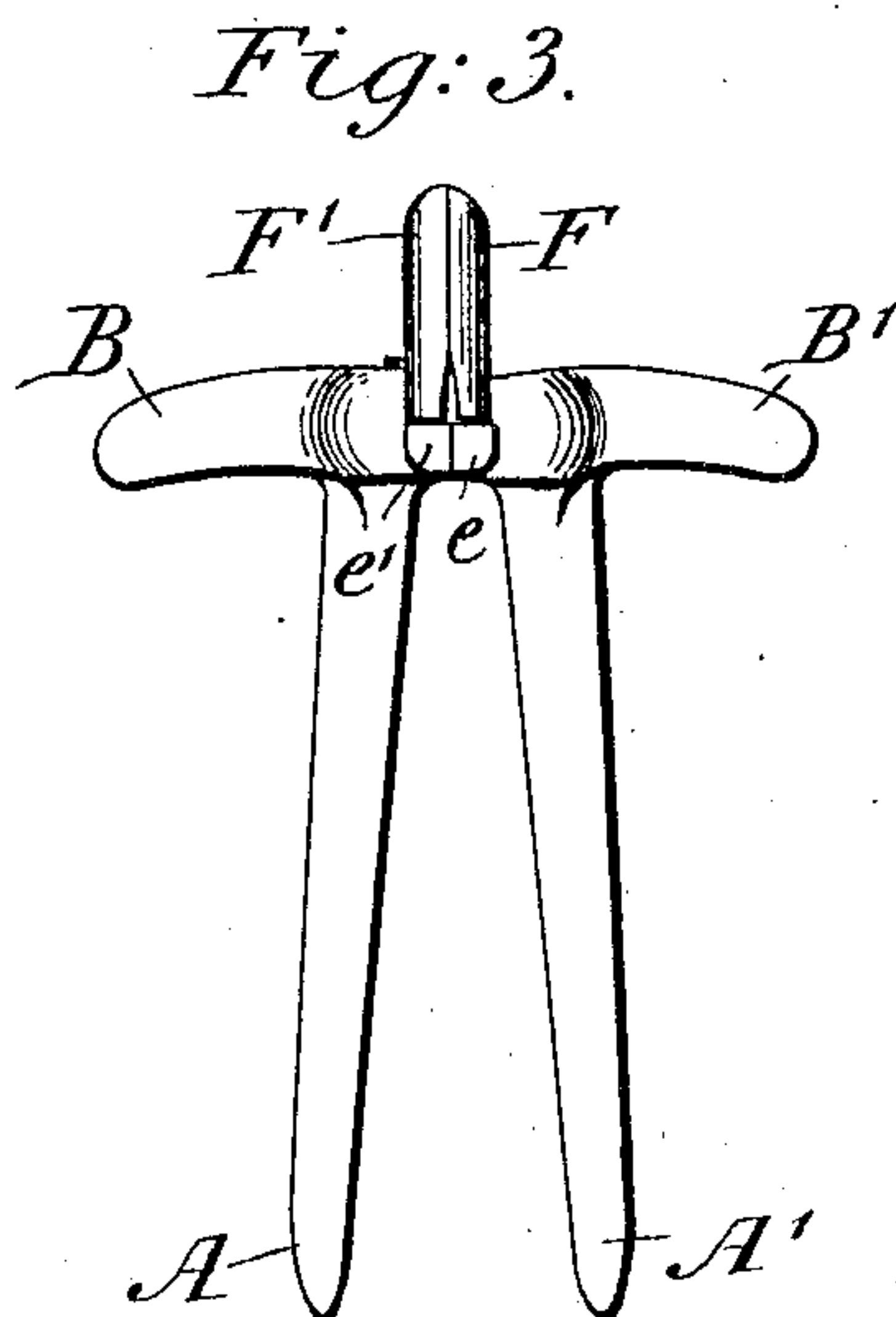


Fig:3.

Witnesses:  
John A. Rennie  
Henry R. Bauer.

Inventor:  
John Edward Kennedy.  
By  
Stanley B. Bowersock.  
his Attorneys.

No. 851,941.

PATENTED APR. 30, 1907.

J. E. KENNEDY.  
SURGICAL INSTRUMENT.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 25, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

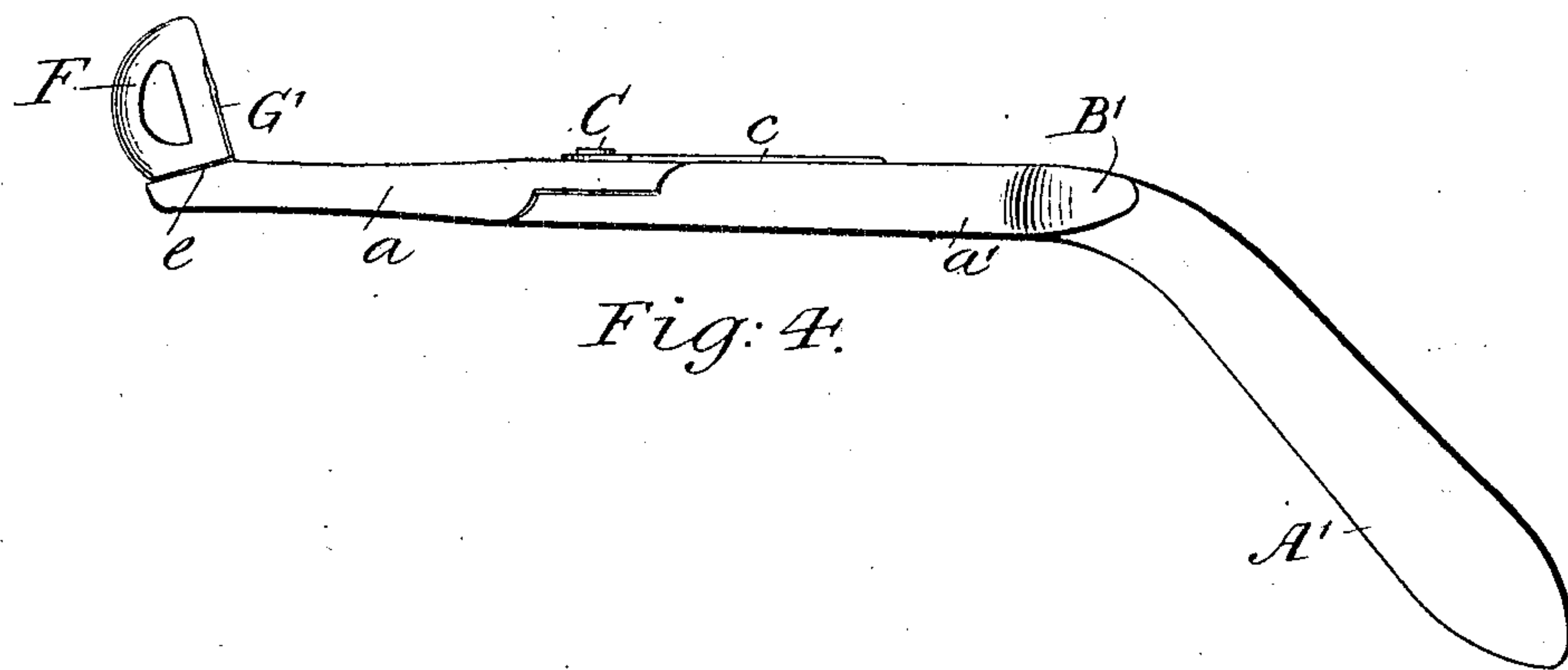


Fig. 4.

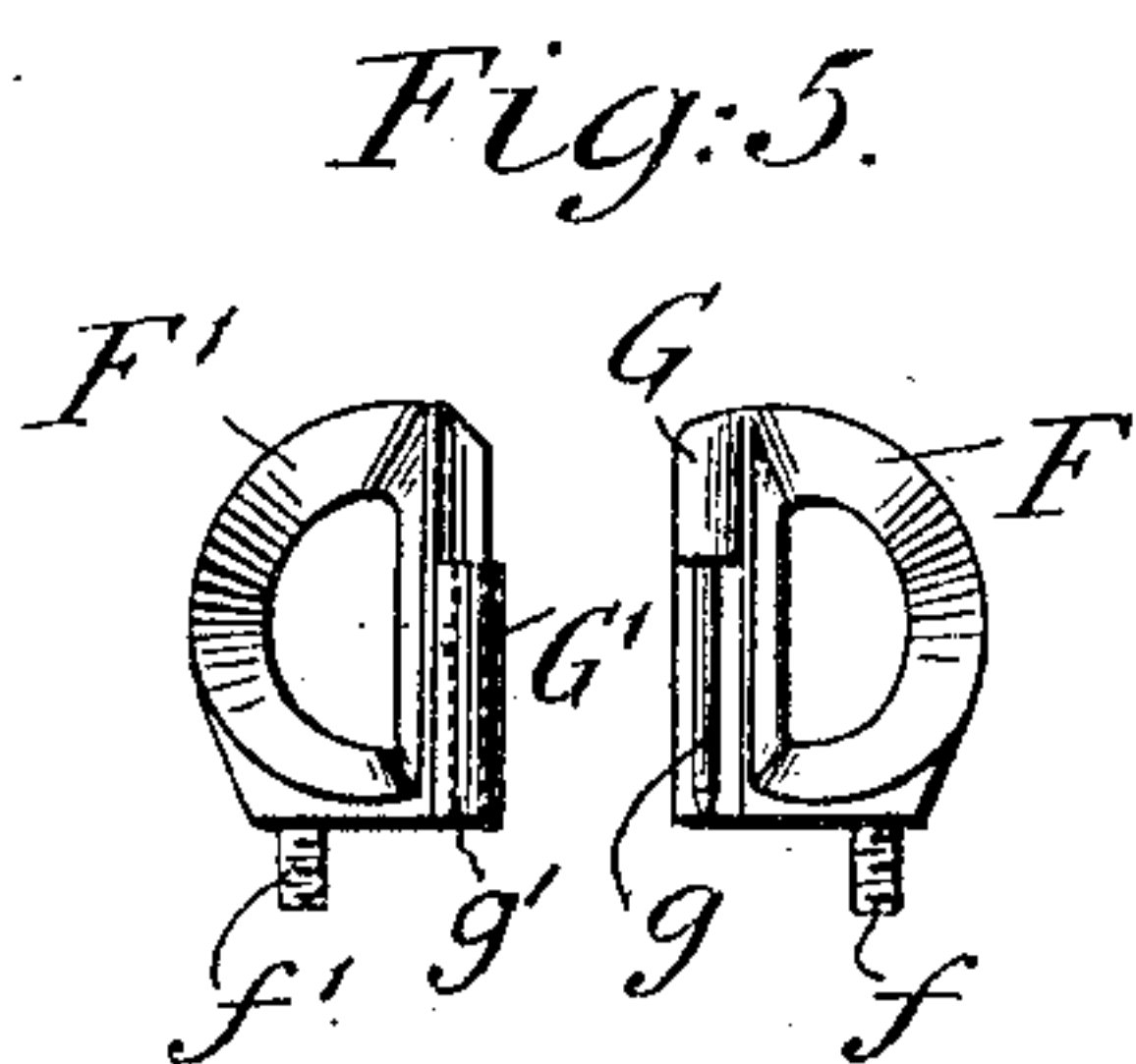


Fig. 5.

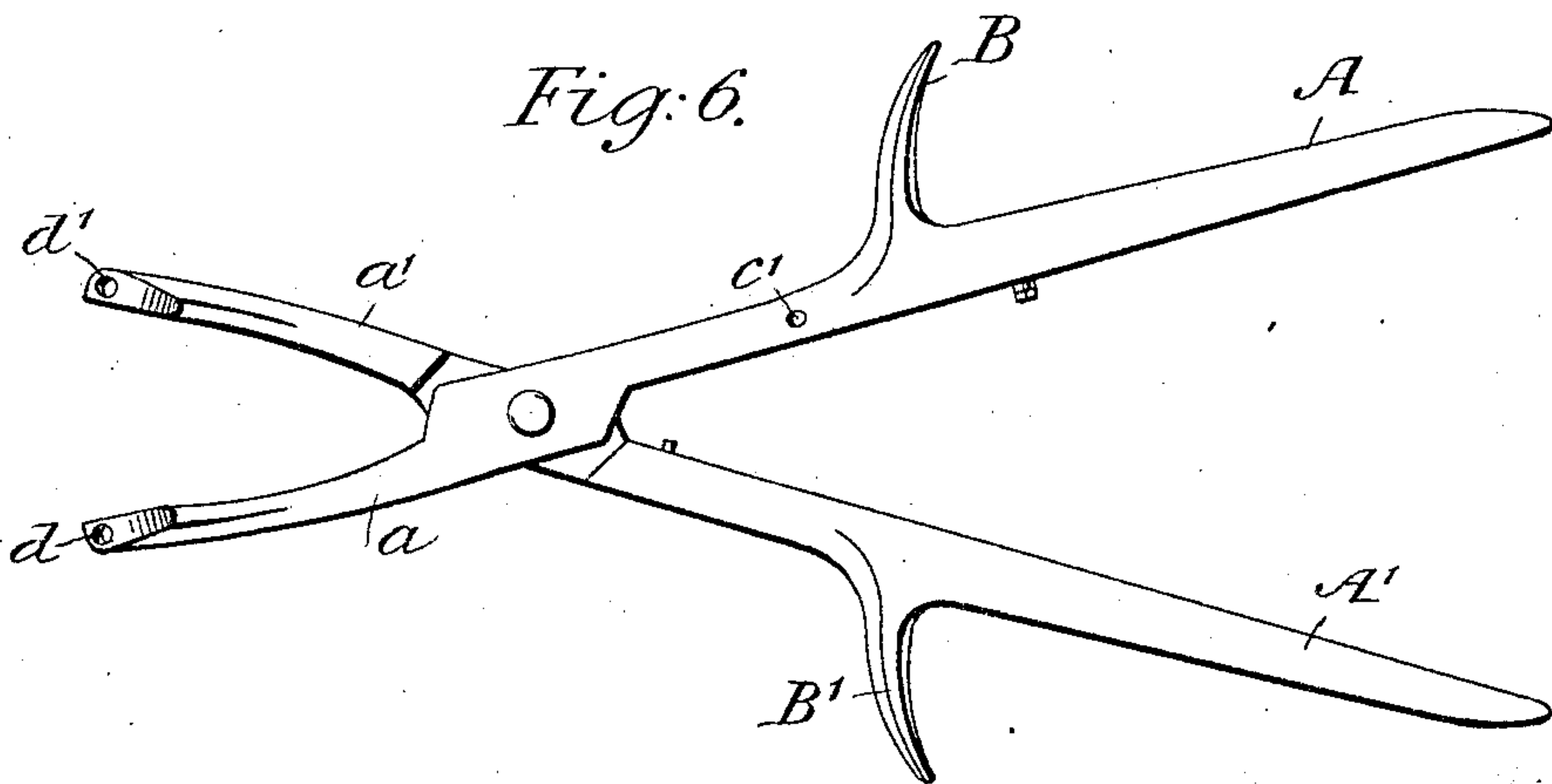


Fig. 6.

Witnesses:  
John A. Rennie  
Henry R. Bauer

Inventor:  
John Edward Kennedy  
By  
Stanley Bowersock,  
his Attorneys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN EDWARD KENNEDY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## SURGICAL INSTRUMENT.

No. 851,941.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 30, 1907.

Application filed January 25, 1906. Serial No. 297,759.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN EDWARD KENNEDY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Surgical Instruments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in surgical instruments and similar appliances for similar purposes.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar reference characters designate corresponding parts, I have illustrated the preferred form of my invention.

Referring to these drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a construction embodying the preferred form of my invention with the parts shown in normal or open position. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same construction, looking directly into the cutting blades which are again shown open. Fig. 3 is the same as Fig. 2, excepting that the blades are shown closed. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the same construction with the blades shown closed. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the two blades removed from the handles and arms to show the method of securing them thereto. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the two handles and arms with the blades removed.

Referring now to these drawings, A and A' designate two handles adapted to be grasped by the hand of the operator and each provided at its upper end with a prong B B' respectively. Connected with each of these handles, and preferably formed integral therewith, and constituting an extension thereof arranged at an angle thereto, is an arm *a a'* respectively. As shown, these arms intersect each other scissor fashion and are pivoted as at joint C. This pivot or pivotal joint may be of any suitable construction, but will be preferably what is known as an aseptic joint, or a joint of such a construction as to enable the two parts to be disconnected at the will of the operator and for cleansing and sterilizing purposes. As shown, it is a simple, vertically arranged stud having a collar at its upper end, with which the spring lock *c* coacts. This spring lock is provided, at one end with a button-hook head which fits around the stud and between its head or collar and the upper surface of the top arm. At its other end it is provided with a downwardly extending projection adapted to fit

into the aperture *c'* arranged in one of the arms.

At the outer end of each pivotal arm is arranged a screw threaded aperture marked *d d'* respectively. It will be noticed that the outer ends of each of these arms is also beveled or provided with an inclined surface *e e'* arranged at an angle to the plane of the rest of the arms.

F F' designate two blades which might appropriately be termed curettes. Each of these blades is provided at or near its outer lower edge with a screw *f f'* adapted respectively to be screwed into the aforementioned screw threaded apertures *d d'*. This method of securing the blades to the arms has several advantages. In the first place, it provides an aseptic joint in that it permits the blades to be readily removed for cleansing and sterilizing. In the second place, while securely fastening and holding the arms and the blades together, it permits of a sufficient amount of rotation or rotary movement between the two.

The inner edges of the blades are pivoted or hinged together. This result may be accomplished in any suitable manner. Preferably, however, the blades should be so hinged as to make it impossible for them to come apart under any circumstances when in use, to permit of pivotal motion between them, and also to have the central back portion of both blades as well as the connection between them closed. As shown, one of the blades, such as the blade F, is provided at its upper portion with a barrel G, which extends a short distance from the upper inner edge of the blade in a downward direction. Projecting downward from this barrel is a pin *g*. The inner edge of the other blade is provided with a barrel G' which extends from the lower edge thereof and upward to a point corresponding to the point of the blade F at which its barrel G terminated. This barrel G' is provided with an interior and approximately centrally arranged and longitudinally extending bore, indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 5, adapted to receive the pin *g* of the blade F. When the parts are in position it is obvious that the blades cannot possibly come apart without disengaging and separating the arms, which is prevented by the spring lock *c* as already described. On the other hand, by disengaging this spring lock the arm *a* can readily be raised upward,



both to disengage the arms from each other and also to disengage the pin *g* from the bore *g'* and thus disengage the blades. Consequently, here again I have an aseptic joint. 5 It will further be noticed that the inclined surfaces *e e'* result in throwing the blades at an angle from the arms proper. This angular arrangement causes the cutting edges of the blades, in an operation such at the 10 removal of adenoids from the epipharynx to conform more strictly to the arrangement of the surface of the epipharynx. This latter effect is finally insured and heightened by the shape of the cutting edges of the blades, 15 as illustrated in the accompanying drawings. M is a spring for holding the rear portion of the arms normally apart. This spring may be of any suitable construction, but will be preferably removable to permit of 20 cleansing and sterilizing.

What I claim as new is

1. The combination with two arms intersecting each other and pivotally secured together, of two blades one rotatably secured 25 at its outer edge to the outer end of each of said arms, and one blade having at its inner edge a barrel provided with a bore and the other having at its inner edge a pin to fit in said bore.
- 30 2. The combination with two arms intersecting each other and pivotally secured together and provided at their outer ends with inclined surfaces, of blades, one rotatably mounted on each of said inclined surfaces 35 and having their inner edges hinged together.
3. The combination with two arms, of curetting blades, one mounted at its outer

edge on each of said arms and said blades being removably and rotatably connected together at their inner edges. 40

4. The combination with two arms, of curetting blades, one removably and rotatably mounted at its outer edge on each of said arms, and said blades being removably and rotatably connected together at their 45 inner edges.

5. The combination with two arms, of curetting blades, one having a screw connection at its outer edge with each of said arms, and said blades being removably and rotatably connected together at their inner edges. 50

6. The combination with two arms, of curetting blades, one having a screw connection at its outer edge with each of said arms, and said blades being removably and rotatably connected together at their inner edges 55 by a pin and barrel connection.

7. The combination with two arms intersecting each other and pivotally secured together and provided at their outer ends with 60 inclined surfaces, of two curetting blades, one rotatably mounted on each of said inclined surfaces and having their inner edges hinged together, and the cutting edges of said blades being generally perpendicular to 65 said inclined surfaces.

In witness whereof, I have signed my name to the foregoing specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN EDWARD KENNEDY.

Witnesses:

JOHN J. KELLER,  
SINCLAIR GRANT.