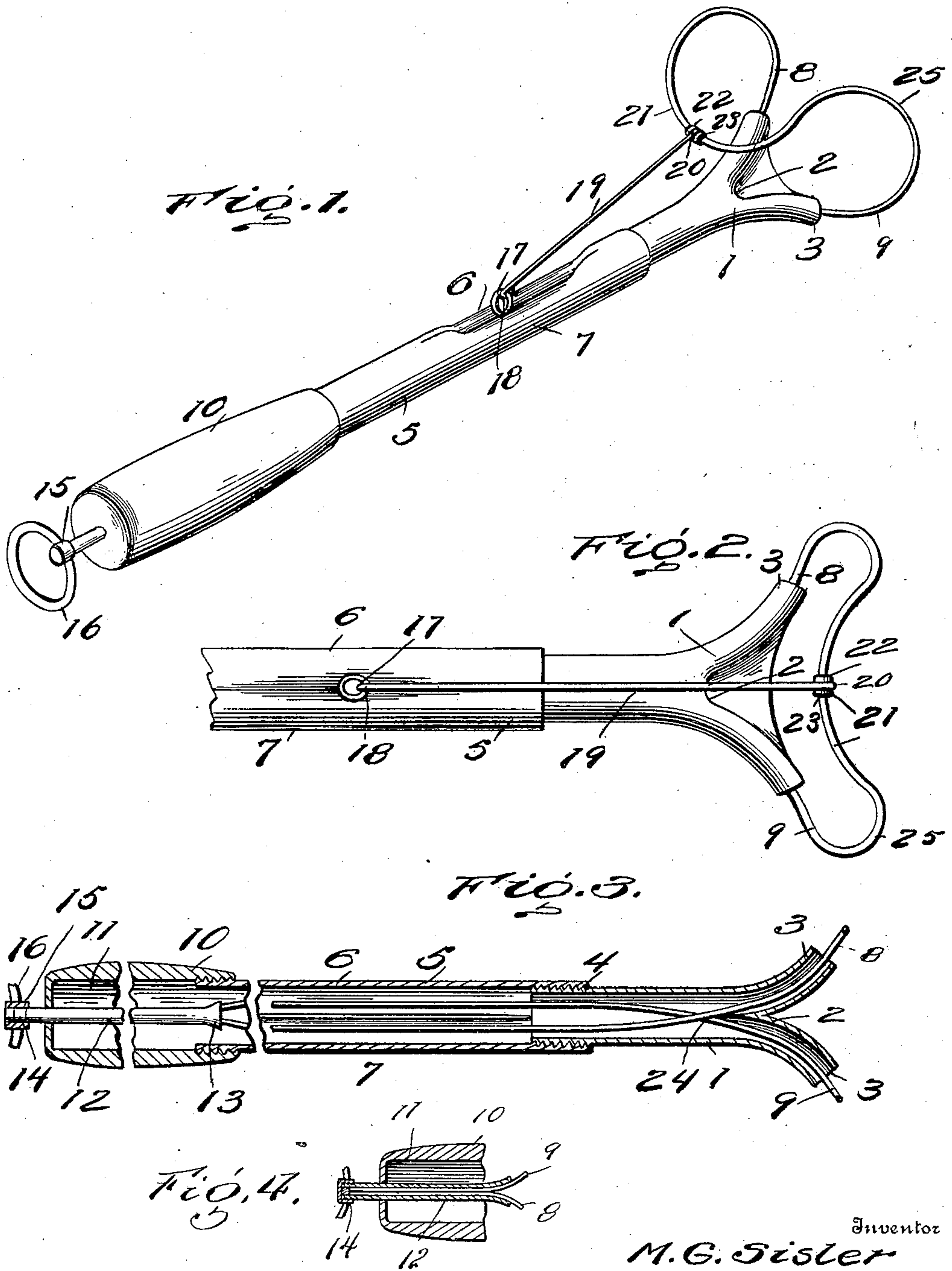


No. 868,138.

PATENTED OCT. 15, 1907.

M. G. SISLER.
VETERINARY OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENT.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 21, 1906.



Witnesses

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MICHAEL G. SISLER, OF BELLEVUE, IOWA.

VETERINARY OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENT.

No. 868,138.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 15, 1907.

Application filed June 21, 1905. Serial No. 266,317.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL G. SISLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bellevue, in the county of Jackson, State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Veterinary Obstetrical Instruments; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

10 This invention relates to veterinary obstetrical instruments.

One object of the invention is to provide an exceedingly simple, inexpensive, durable and efficient implement of the character stated.

15 Another object of the invention resides in the provision of an instrument of the character stated whereby it may be readily inserted in the vagina and passed gently into the uterus and adjusted therein to receive, clamp and withdraw the young without injury.

20 A still further object of the invention is to provide an instrument embodying such characteristics that it may be quickly and easily inserted and withdrawn.

With these and other objects in view, the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details may be made, within the scope of the claims, without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the present invention.

25 In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of the invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the upper end of the instrument. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view through the outer end portion of the handle and the tube therein.

Referring now more particularly to the accompanying drawings, the reference character 1 designates a hollow head, having its outer end closed and concaved, as at 2, there being openings 3 formed in the side of the head near the closed top thereof, it being seen that the upper or outer end of the said head diverges, with the inner end thereof exteriorly screw-threaded as indicated by the reference character 4.

30 The reference character 5 designates a tubular member of any suitable material having a portion intermediate its length compressed to form oppositely disposed guides 6 and 7 to guide the ends 8 and 9 of the wire through the tubular member 5, the latter having one end interiorly screw-threaded for engagement

with the screw-threaded end 4 of the head 1, the opposite end of the tubular member being formed for the engagement therewith of the handle 10, which latter has a central longitudinal bore 11 in which is fitted a tube 12 whose opposite ends project beyond the ends 55 of the handle, the inner end of said tube being flared, as at 13 to permit of ready insertion of the wire legs 8 and 9, with its opposite end reduced and exteriorly screw-threaded, as at 14 for engagement with the screw-threaded boss 15 of the ring 16 to which latter the ends 60 of the extracting wire is secured. The tube 12 is held within the handle 10 in any suitable manner to prevent longitudinal movement thereof with respect to the latter.

Secured in any suitable manner to the compressed 65 portion of the tubular member 5 is a ring 17 to which is engaged the hooked end 18 of the brace wire 19 whose opposite end is hooked, as at 20 for engagement with the bight portion 21 of the extracting wire indicated by the reference characters 8 and 9, there being two 70 rings 22 and 23 disposed upon the bight portion of the wire to prevent slipping of the brace upon the wire.

It is to be noted that by crossing the wires 8 and 9 in the hollow head 1, a more nearly rectilinear action is produced on the wires in pushing them out and drawing 75 them in than though each wire passed down inside of the head on that side at which it entered. In other words a binding effect is not exerted on the wires on entering or being pushed out of the head. Again, by employing the tube 12, in which the wires are joined, 80 the said wires are made capable of being operated as a unit through the intervention of the ring 16, it being desirable, as is obvious, that this result should be effected in the use of the instrument.

From the foregoing it will be understood that by 85 holding the instrument in one hand and pulling upon the ring 16, the extracting wire will be contracted to such an extent as to permit the ready insertion of the instrument and without pain to the animal. After insertion of the instrument an inward push upon the 90 ring 16 will cause the extracting wire to expand and surround the head of the young, it being seen that the wire is crossed, as at 24 to cause the loop to expand more readily. The brace wire 19 being engaged with the bight portion 25, the said bight portion or loop will 95 be held in a substantially upright position as will be readily understood.

What is claimed is:

An instrument of the class described comprising a hollow head having divergent tubular openings at one end, a 100

5 tubular member connected at one end to said head, a handle connected to the tubular member at its opposite end, a tube slidably engaged through the handle, an extracting wire bent upon itself at its middle to form a bight portion and spaced portions, said spaced portions being engaged through the tubular openings in the head and extending through the tubular member in crossed relation with respect to each other and secured at their ends in the said slidable tube, and a brace connecting the said

tubular member and the bight portion of the extracting 10 wire.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

MICHAEL G. SISLER.

Witnesses:

J. W. GREGORY,
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