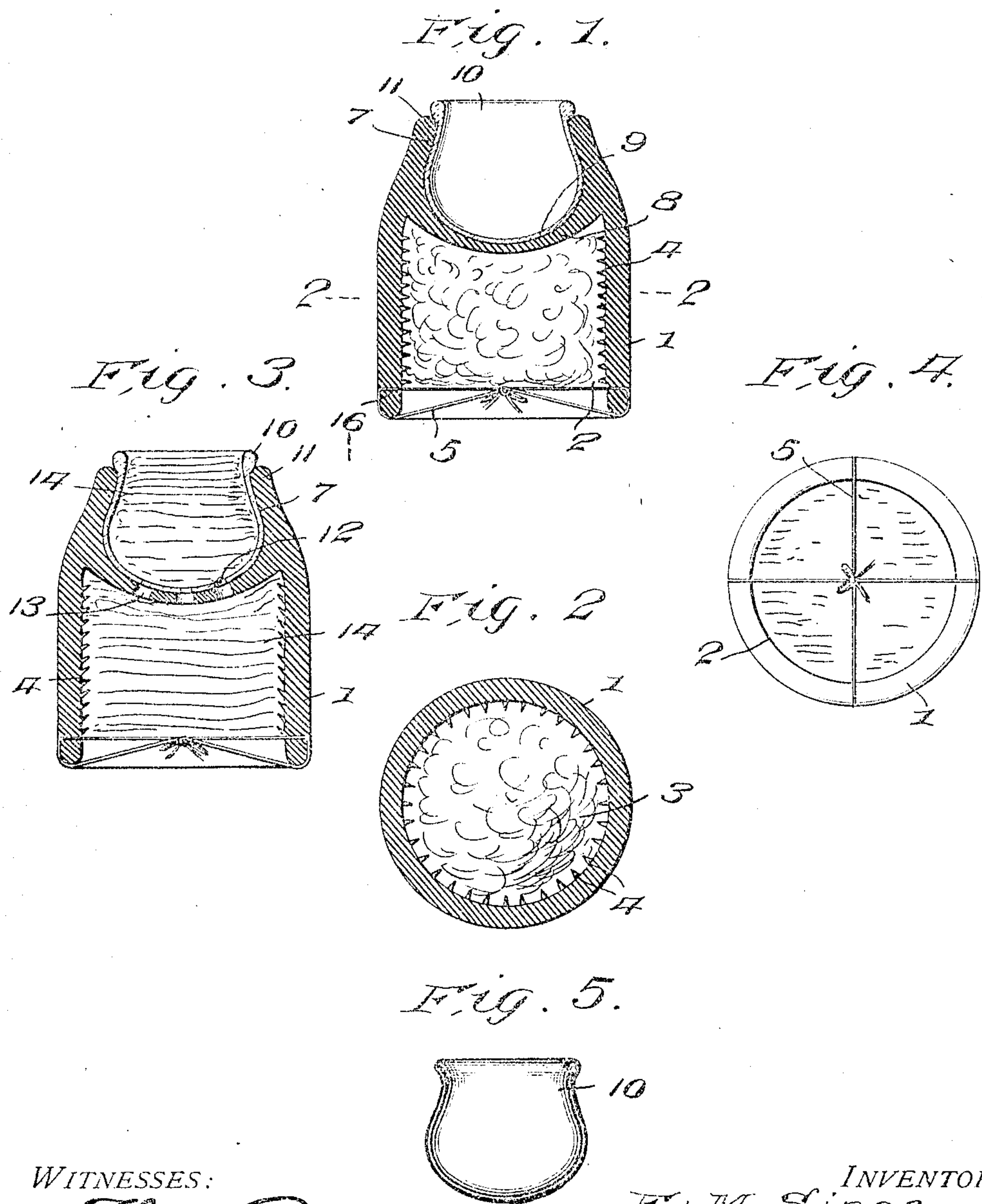


No. 882,176.

PATENTED MAR. 17, 1908.

F. McC. Siner.
THERAPEUTIC PESSARY.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 18, 1907.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS McCLELLAN SINER, OF DIAMOND, INDIANA.

THERAPEUTIC PESSARY.

No. 882,176.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 17, 1908.

Application filed November 18, 1907. Serial No. 402,698.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS McCLELLAN SINER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Diamond, in the county of Parke and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Therapeutic Pessaries; 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.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in therapeutic pessaries and my object is to provide a device of this class to be employed in rectifying uterine misplacements, rectal prolapses, and vesical prolapses.

A further object is to provide means in connection with the pessary for treating cervical catarrh or other vaginal diseases and a still further object is to provide means for holding the tampon in the pessary and at the same time, provide means for removing the same.

Other objects and advantages will be hereinafter referred to and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings which are made a part of this application, Figure 1 is a vertical, transverse, sectional view through the pessary. Fig. 2 is a sectional view thereof, as seen on line 2—2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view similar to Fig. 1, showing portions of the pessary provided with perforations. Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the pessary showing the manner of securing tampon therein, and, Fig. 5 is an elevation of the cup employed in connection with the pessary.

Referring to the drawings in which similar reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, 1 indicates the body of the pessary, which is preferably constructed of rubber and is provided with a cavity 2, in which is adapted to be disposed any suitable form of tampon 3, such as gauze, oakum, cotton, or similar material and in order to normally retain the tampon in the cavity, the wall of the cavity is provided with spikes, or fingers 4, which are preferably arranged in series around and integral with the wall, said fingers engaging and normally retaining the tampon in the cavity but in order to positively hold the tampon and prevent the same from casual removal from the cavity, ligatures 5 are passed through openings 6 at the open end of

the cavity 2, the free ends of the ligatures being brought to the axial center of the cavity and secured together in any preferred manner, said ligatures, when properly secured in position, forming a web over the open end of the cavity.

The opposite end of the pessary from that occupied by the cavity 2 is provided with a socket 7, which is formed by providing a partition 8 between the cavity 2 and the socket, said partition being substantially concavo-convex to fit the base 9 of a cup 10 and in order to readily hold the cup in the socket, the wall forming the socket is restricted at its upper end and the lower portion of the cup is bulged or enlarged so that after the cup has been introduced into the socket, the restricted portion 11 of the wall forming the socket will firmly hold the cup in the socket. These cups are formed in various sizes and preferably of a non-corrosive substance, such as glass or hard rubber and, when the pessary is properly applied to use, the cup is adapted to engage the cervix, the mouth of the cervix coöperating with the open end of the cup.

When it is desired to treat the cervix or appendages thereof, medicinal powders may be placed in the cup and brought into direct contact with the cervix, or, when the medicine is in liquid form, the cup may be packed with gauze or other material which has been previously saturated with the medicine, this form of introducing the medicine being especially applicable for treating cervical catarrh.

It will also be seen that by restricting the end of the body containing the cup 10, after the instrument has been pushed beyond the ostium vagina, it will effectually apply itself to the cervix without further attention from the surgeon or attendant.

When the instrument is being used in cases where there is a discharge from the cervix, a cup is used having a plurality of openings 12 in the base thereof, said openings being adapted to register with similar openings 13 in the partition 8 and, in order to retain the discharge, the cavity 2 is filled with any suitable form of absorbent material 14 and, if desired, the cup 10 may also be filled with similar absorbent, thereby retaining the discharge, so that when the instrument is removed, the absorbent material may be removed from the instrument and destroyed.

When it is desired to have a greater

amount of vaginal distension, the transverse diameter of the instrument may be considerably increased by adding an additional amount of tampon in the cavity 2, and, as
5 the walls of the instrument are constructed of rubber, a considerable distension may be provided.

In removing the instrument, the ligatures are engaged and an outward pull made
10 thereon and, as said ligatures pass through the wall of the body, said wall will be contracted at its outer end, so that air will readily enter around the instrument and prevent suction above the same, a portion of
15 the tampon in the cavity having been previously removed and, in cases where the ligatures cannot be readily grasped, any suitable form of instrument may be engaged with the ligatures and the pessary removed.

20 While my invention is adapted more particularly to be employed for restoring the uterus to its normal position and alleviating rectal, vesical and other prolapses, as well as strained ligaments, misplaced blood vessels
25 and other complex features occasioned by the misplaced uterus, the same may be employed for protecting the uterus from diseases in the urethral canal, the pessary completely damming the passage to the uterus
30 and preventing the germs in the urethral canal from gaining access to the uterus and, by providing the partition and cup with alining openings, a douche may be administered while the instrument is being used.

35 It will thus be seen that I have provided a very cheap and economical form of device and one that can be readily applied or removed from use and it will further be seen that I have provided a device which may be
40 employed for a variety of uses and, by forming the same in the manner shown, with proper usage, it is practically indestructible.

What I claim is:

45 1. A pessary of the class described, comprising a body portion, a cavity in said body, a plurality of fingers arranged in series upon the wall of said cavity and means to secure tampon or absorbent material in said cavity.

50 2. A pessary of the class described, comprising a yielding body having a cavity

therein, a plurality of fingers arranged in series on the wall of said cavity, and a partition in said body forming a socket in one end of the body, the wall of the body at the outer
55 end of the socket being restricted.

3. A pessary of the class described, comprising a yielding body portion having a cavity in one end thereof, ligatures extending across the mouth of said cavity to retain
60 tampon therein, a partition in said body having openings therein, said partition forming a socket in the opposite end of the body, the wall of the body at the outer end of the socket being restricted, whereby the inner
65 end of the socket will be of greater diameter than the outer end thereof.

4. In a pessary of the class described, the combination with a body having a cavity in one end thereof and a socket in the opposite
70 end, the wall of the body at the outer end of the socket being restricted, a partition between said cavity and socket having openings therein and means at the open end of the cavity to retain tampon therein; of a
75 cup adapted to be seated in said socket, the closed end of said cup being greater in diameter than the open end thereof, whereby the restricted portion of the body will securely hold the cup in the socket, said cup having
80 openings therein adapted to aline with the openings in the partition.

5. In a pessary of the class described, the combination with a body having a cavity in one end thereof and a socket in the opposite
85 end thereof, the wall of the body, at the outer end of the socket, being restricted and a partition between said cavity and socket; of a cup adapted to enter said socket and rest on said wall, the closed end of said cup
90 being larger than the outer end thereof, whereby the restricted portion of the wall will hold the cup in the socket.

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

FRANCIS McCLELLAN SINER

Witnesses:

HARVEY LEE WINTERS,
JAMES McCARTY.