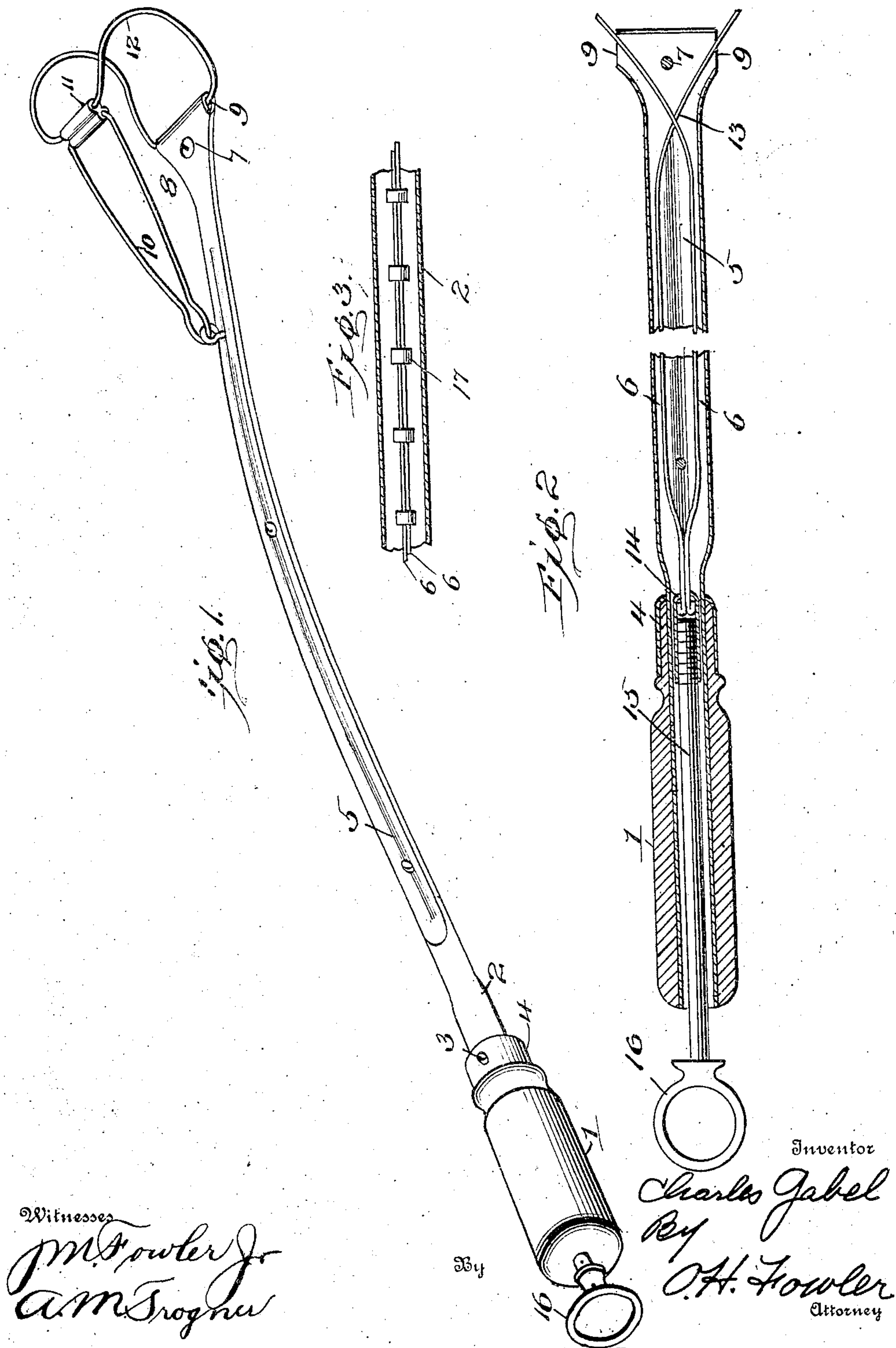


C. GABEL.
VETERINARY OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENT.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 13, 1907.

935,362.

Patented Sept. 28, 1909.



Witnesses
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CHARLES GABEL, OF HAWKEYE, IOWA.

VETERINARY OBSTETRICAL INSTRUMENT.

935,362.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

Application filed December 13, 1907. Serial No. 406,336.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES GABEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hawkeye, in the county of Fayette and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Veterinary Obstetrical Instruments, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to veterinary obstetrical instruments, and more particularly to that instrument known as a forceps.

The present invention is an improvement upon the veterinary obstetrical instrument covered by my Letters Patent No. 677,199, dated June 25, 1901. The objects of the present invention being the same as those set forth in the said patent, with the additional advantages of simplicity and durability.

In my Patent No. 677,199, June 25, 1901, I employ two parallel tubes for the purpose of guiding the looped wire. These tubes are in a line throughout their entire length with the handle, except the free ends which are flaring and curved upward. In actual use, I have obtained better results by forming this portion of the instrument with a single tube compressed so as to form two separate guide-ways, and to curve said tube gradually toward its free end which is expanded, curved upward and partially closed. I do not, however, limit myself to the use of one tube for I may use either one or two tubes, as may be desired, and when one tube is employed it may be compressed to form two separate guide-ways or it may not be compressed, all of which is left to the discretion of the manufacturer. For the attainment of the various objects, I employ certain component and coöperative parts, the particular construction of which and the novel manner of combination and arrangement of the same will be more fully described and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating the instrument expanded, and Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view, Fig. 3 is a modification.

Referring by numerals to the drawings, 1 represents the handle of the instrument having mounted therein a tube 2, which is se-

cured in position by a screw 3, passing through a sleeve 4, upon the handle. This tube is compressed as shown at 5, so as to form two separate guide-ways 6, and is gradually curved toward its free end, which is expanded as shown at 7, curved upward as at 8, and closed with the exception of two corresponding apertures 9, which communicate with the guide-ways 6, or with the tube in cases where the guide-ways are dispensed with. This tube is split or formed in two parts so as to provide means for cleaning the same. Pivotaly secured between the guide-ways or upon the tube is a wire 10, which is pivotaly connected between two corresponding sleeves 11, to a wire loop 12, the converging ends of the loop being passed through the respective apertures 9 and guide-ways 6 or tube as the case may be, crossing each other as shown at 13, and brought together with their ends bent back in a sleeve 14 which is threaded by a solid cylindrical rod 15, adapted to slide freely in the handle, and provided upon its free end with a ring 16, upon which the loop is expanded or contracted, as desired. By pulling upon the ring the wire loop is contracted, the instrument is then held with the wire loop downward, inserted in the vagina and passed gently into the uterus, and there adjusted so as to receive and clamp the young in order to extract or remove the same. (Should the young be lodged in the vagina and it is found impossible to expand the wire loop sufficiently to clamp the same, close the instrument and shove the young back into the uterus and there adjust the instrument with the wire loop turned downward.) Upon expanding the wire loop by shoving in on the ring, the animal will be caused to strain, and thus the young will pass into the loop which is contracted by pulling upon the ring. After which the instrument is handled or the extracting is performed entirely by pulling on the ring.

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

In a veterinary obstetrical instrument, the combination of a hollow shank, a hollow

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handle carried thereby at one end, and a flattened head at the other end provided with diverging eyes, a flexible gripping loop having its terminals guided by said eyes, and entering the hollow shank to a point approximately opposite the inner end of the handle, a rod slidably mounted in the handle and having a threaded inner end, and a sleeve detachably secured to the threaded end of the rod for detachably securing the terminals of the loop to the rod.

CHARLES GABEL.

Witnesses:

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