P. S. PLACE.

AXILLARY DRAINING TUBE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 18, 1911.

995,288.

Patented June 13, 1911.

Fig. 1,

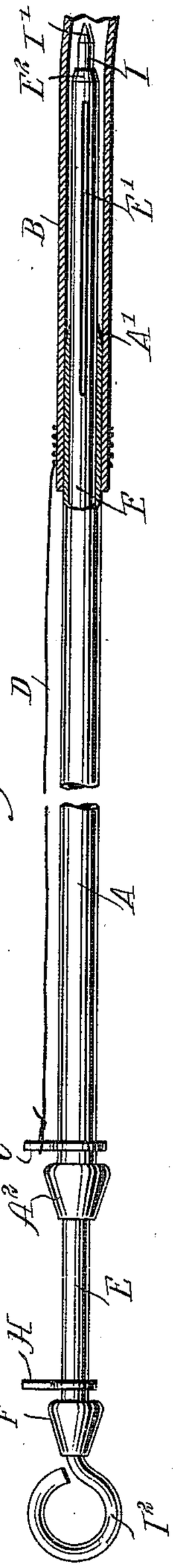

Fig. 2,

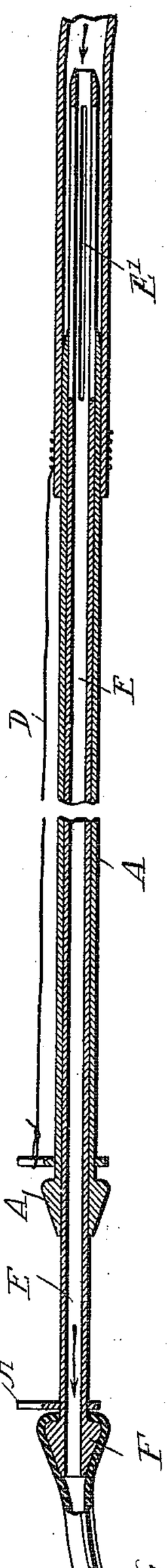

Fig. 3,

Fig. 4,

Fig. 5.

WITNESSES

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AXILLARY DRAINING-TUBE.

995,288. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented June 13, 1911.**

Application filed January 18, 1911. Serial No. 603,387.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP S. PLACE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Alfred, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Axillary Draining-Tube, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to embalming catheters, such as shown and described in the application for Letters Patent of the United States, No. 812,020, granted February 6, 1906, to Henry N. Crippen.

The object of the present invention is to provide a new and improved axillary draining tube for convenient insertion in a vein or artery of the human body to be embalmed, and arranged to permit its insertion to any depth to insure proper draining of the blood from the vein or artery, and to allow convenient cleaning of the draining tube while the same is in use, with a view to keep the passage open for the blood to readily flow out.

For the purpose mentioned use is made of an outer tube, and an inner tube slidably engaging the outer tube and adapted to project beyond the outer terminal thereof, the outer projecting end of the inner tube having openings for the entrance of the blood.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation partly in section of the draining tube in position in the vein or artery and also showing the cleaning rod in position for cleaning the tube; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal central section of the draining tube in position for draining the blood out of the vein or artery; Fig. 3 is a longitudinal central section of the outer tube; Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the inner tube; and Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the cleaning rod.

The outer tube A has its forward terminal A′ slightly beveled for convenient insertion into the vein or artery B to be drained, and adjacent to the head A^2 at the rear end of the outer tube A is arranged a finger piece C for attaching a string D or other means engaging the artery or other part of the body for holding the outer tube A in proper position relative to the vein or artery B, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2. In the outer tube A is slidably fitted an inner tube E, of a length somewhat in excess of that of the outer tube A, so that the forward terminal of the inner tube E projects a desired distance beyond the terminal A′ of the outer tube, and the said outer terminal of the inner tube E is provided with longitudinal slots or openings E′ for the passage of the blood from the vein or artery B into the inner tube E. The rear end of the inner tube E is provided with a nipple F for connection with a flexible tube G, to carry off the blood to a suitable vessel or other place of discharge. Adjacent to the nipple F is secured on the inner tube E a handle H for conveniently manipulating the inner tube E in inserting the same in the outer tube A or removing the same therefrom. A cleaning rod I having a pointed terminal I′ at the forward end and a handle I^2 at the rear end is adapted to be passed into the inner tube E so as to clean the same whenever it is desired to do so, especially when the draining tube is in position to keep the inner tube E open for the ready flow of the blood from the vein or artery B. The cleaning rod I is of a length exceeding that of the inner tube E, so that the pointed end I′ projects beyond the beveled forward terminal E^2 of the inner tube E to aid in inserting the draining tube in the vein or artery, it being understood that after such insertion the rod I is withdrawn from the inner tube E and the nipple F thereof is connected with the flexible tube G for carrying the blood to a suitable place of discharge. The inner tube E fits snugly into the outer tube A so as to prevent leakage, but the said tubes and the cleaning rod I fit snugly into the inner tube E to allow of readily cleaning the same of extraneous matter whenever the said tube is clogged up.

The axially draining tube shown and described is composed of comparatively few parts to permit of readily placing the draining tube in position on the vein or artery, and which insures a free flow of the blood from the veins or artery while in use.

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

1. A draining tube, comprising an imperforate outer tube and an inner tube, slidably fitting into the outer tube, and of a length exceeding that of the outer tube to project beyond the forward terminal of the outer

tube, the projecting end of the inner tube having openings for the passage of the blood into the said tube.

2. A draining tube, comprising an imperforate outer tube and an inner tube slidably fitting into the outer tube and of a length exceeding that of the outer tube to project beyond the forward terminal of the outer tube, the projecting end of the inner tube having openings for the passage of the blood into the said tube, a rod adapted to be passed into the inner tube and having a pointed end adapted to project beyond the terminal of the said inner tube, finger pieces on the said outer and inner tubes, and a handle on the said rod.

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

PHIL. SHERIDAN PLACE.

Witnesses:
J. L. SISSON,
E. E. FENNER.