

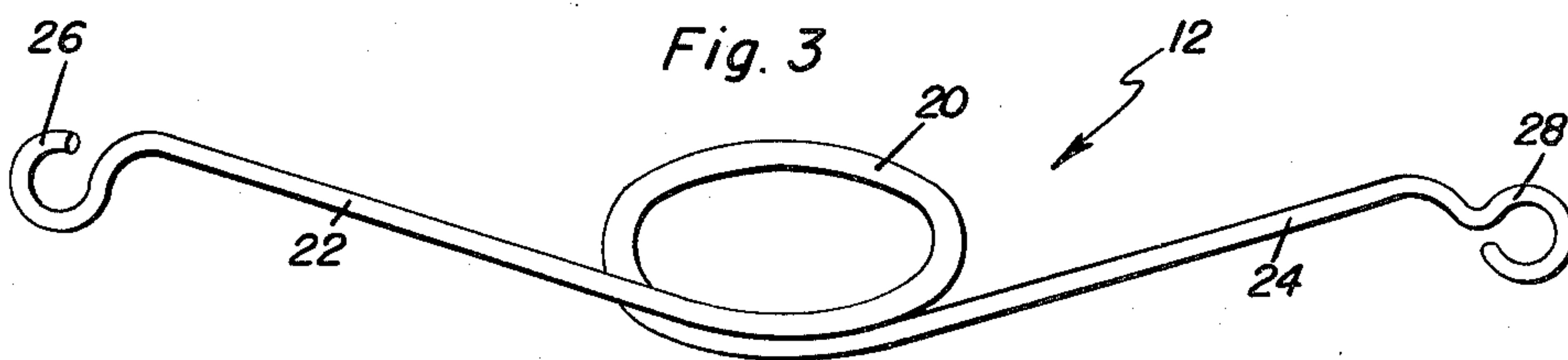
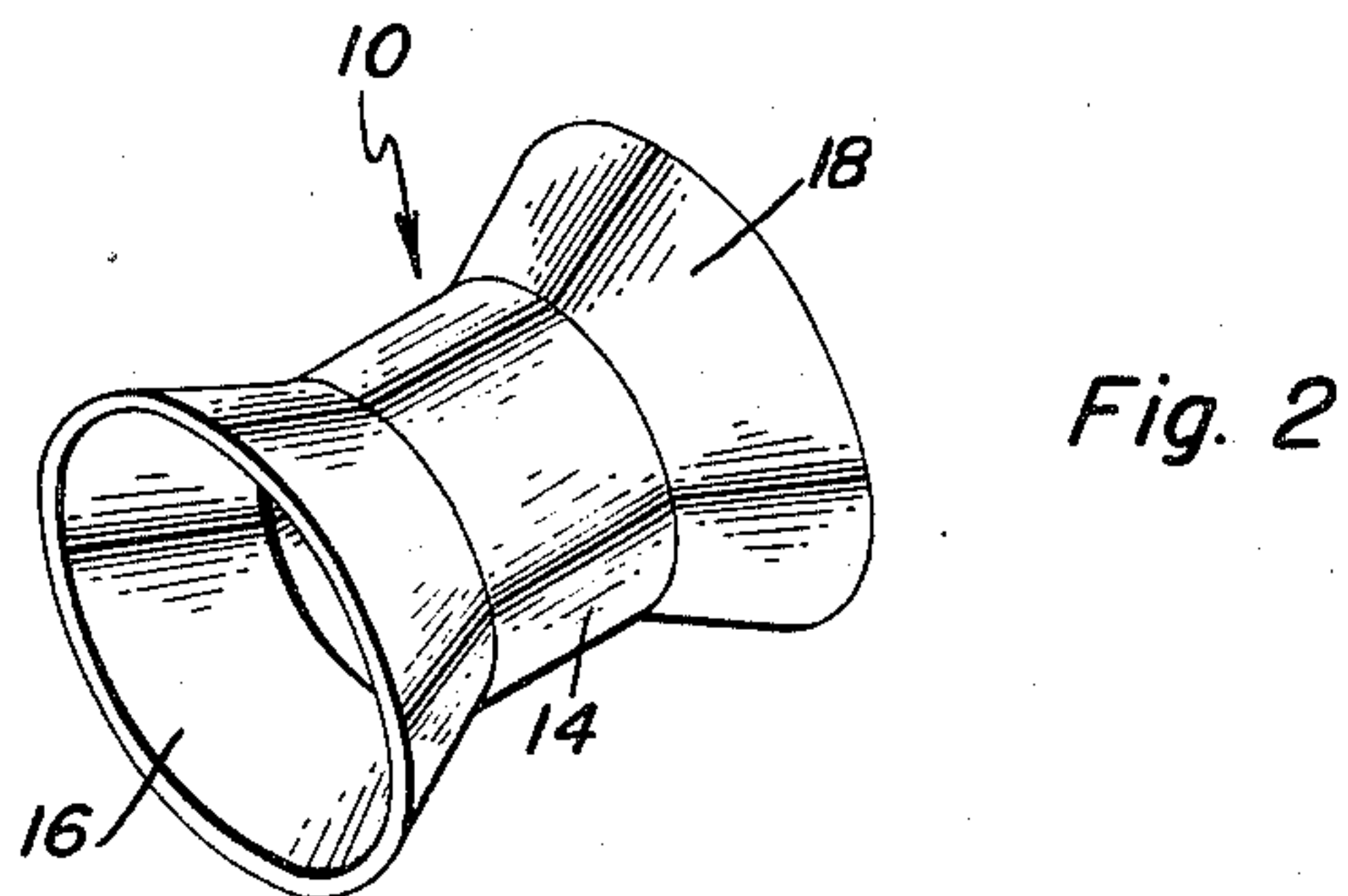
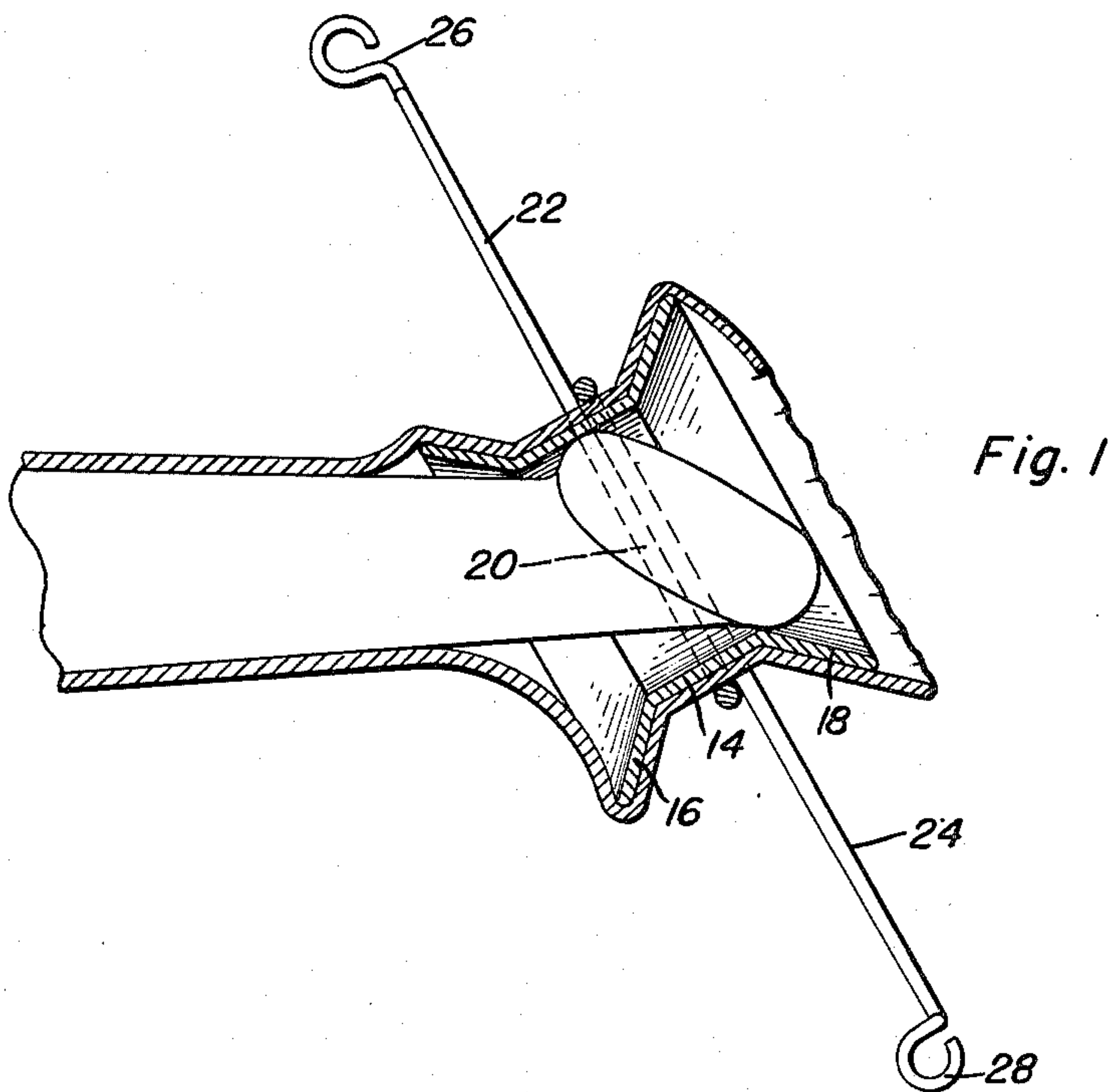
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2,544,037

SURGICAL DEVICE

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,544,037

## SURGICAL DEVICE

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3 Claims. (Cl. 128—346)

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This invention relates to surgical instruments and more particularly to an improved device for clamping the prepuce in the performance of circumcisions.

An object of this invention is to provide a surgical device for circumferentially clamping the prepuce quickly and efficiently whereby a neat incision can easily be made and where the loss of blood can be minimized due to the hemostasis caused by the clamping pressure of the device.

A further object of the invention resides in the provision of a transparent guard member for the penis shaft so as to prevent injury thereto while enabling vision thereof during the cutting operation.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide a surgical device which is so constructed that the parts thereof permit thorough sterilization and cleaning thus insuring against infection of the wound caused by the severing of the prepuce.

Conventional circumcision clamps now employed clamp the prepuce in the manner necessitating further trimming thereof after it has been severed. It is therefore a further object of the invention to provide a surgical device which will enable the surgeon to cleanly and symmetrically cut the prepuce eliminating the necessity of further trimming.

Still further objects of the invention reside in the provision of a surgical device that is strong, durable, highly efficient in operation, simple and inexpensive to manufacture, easy to use, capable of being sterilized and having a minimum number of parts.

These, together with the various ancillary objects of the invention which will become apparent as the following description proceeds, are attained by this surgical device, a preferred embodiment of which has been illustrated in the accompanying drawings, by way of example only, wherein:

Figure 1 is a view showing the surgical device comprising the present invention in section with the parts thereof operatively emplaced ready for an operation to be performed;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the guard comprising one member of the invention;

Figure 3 is a perspective view showing the clamp in greatest detail.

With continuing reference to the accompanying drawings wherein like reference numerals designate similar parts throughout the various views, the reference numeral 10 generally designates the guard member comprising one ele-

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ment of the present invention while the reference numeral 12 is used to generally designate the clamp comprising the only other member. The guard member 10 comprises a substantially hollow cylindrical center portion 14 which is preferably formed integrally with the outwardly diverging truncated conically shaped end portions 16 and 18. The guard 10 is preferably made from a suitable transparent synthetic plastic material provided the material has sufficient strength to withstand the considerable pressure induced by the clamp 12.

The clamp 12 is formed from a bar or rod of surgical spring steel or like material which is preformed, shaped and tempered to form a loop 20 centrally disposed with the legs 22 and 24 forming the end portions outwardly and divergently extending therefrom. The ends of the legs 22 and 24 are formed with hook portions 26 and 28 for a purpose to be henceforth disclosed. When it is desired to enlarge the circumference of the loop 20 it is merely necessary to urge the legs 22 and 24 farther apart as can be readily seen from an inspection of Figure 3. Obviously, if the members 26 and 28 are urged in the opposite direction, the loop 20 will become smaller in circumference.

Using the present invention the operation can easily be performed in an aseptic manner. If necessary, any adhesions between the glans and the prepuce are separated and a dorsal slit in the prepuce subsequent to a first longitudinal crushing with a hemostat on the dorsal portion will be performed. Then the guard 10 may be readily inserted between the prepuce and the glans and shaft. The clamp 12 is then expanded so that the loop 20 is sufficient in size to fit over the end portions 16 or 18 of the guard whence it may be centered and positioned in the central portion 14 and allowed to contract. By releasing the clamp 12 it will tighten about the prepuce and grip it tightly to the glans guard or collar 10. The prepuce is thereby crushed so that hemostasis will be obtained in a matter of about ten minutes. A surgical knife or scalpel is used to amputate the distal redundant prepuce. If desired, additional crushing can be obtained by tightening the legs 22 and 24 and holding them in place by a hemostat or other device applied and secured to the hooks 26 and 28. Using this device, the tedious manipulations of prior art devices which are necessary to assure symmetrical preputial amputations are reduced to a bare minimum. Further, the transparent guard 10 assures safety to the glans and shaft through direct vision of its



alignment during the cutting operation and thereby gives a physician or surgeon greater confidence during the operation.

Since from the foregoing the construction and advantages of this surgical device are readily apparent, further description is believed to be unnecessary.

However, since numerous modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art after a consideration of the foregoing specification and accompanying drawings, it is not intended to limit the invention to the precise embodiment shown and described, but all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to which fall within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A surgical instrument comprising a guard adapted to be fitted between the prepuce and the shaft and a resilient clamp member adapted to be positioned in encompassing position about the prepuce crushing the prepuce against said guard to cause hemostasis, said clamp comprising a rod of resilient material bent to form a central loop and having the ends of said rod divergently extending from said loop whereby upon relative rotation of said ends said loop can be enlarged.

2. A surgical instrument comprising a guard adapted to be fitted between the prepuce and the shaft and a resilient clamp member adapted to be positioned in encompassing position about

the prepuce crushing the prepuce against said guard to cause hemostasis, said clamp comprising a rod of resilient material bent to form a central loop and having the ends of said rod divergently extending from said loop whereby upon relative rotation of said ends said loop can be enlarged, and hook means formed at said ends of said rod for engagement by a hemostat to increase the crushing pressure on said prepuce.

3. A surgical instrument comprising a guard adapted to be fitted between the prepuce and the shaft and a resilient clamp member adapted to be positioned in encompassing position about the prepuce crushing the prepuce against said guard to cause hemostasis, said guard being transparent and comprising a substantially cylindrical medial portion connecting end portions of outwardly diverging truncated conical shape.

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