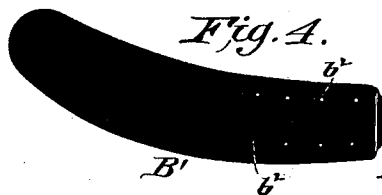
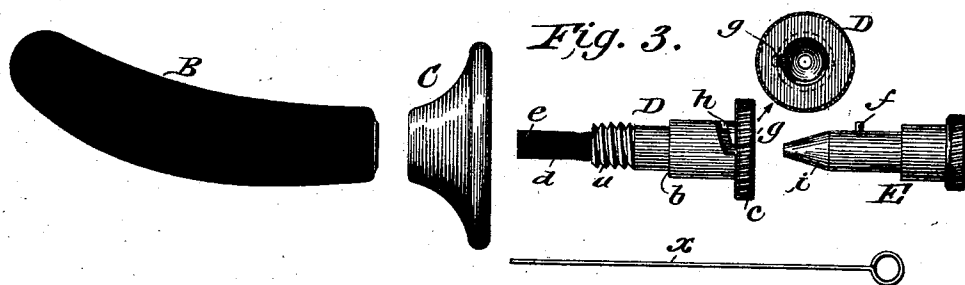
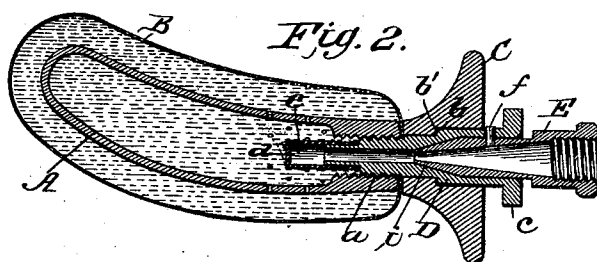
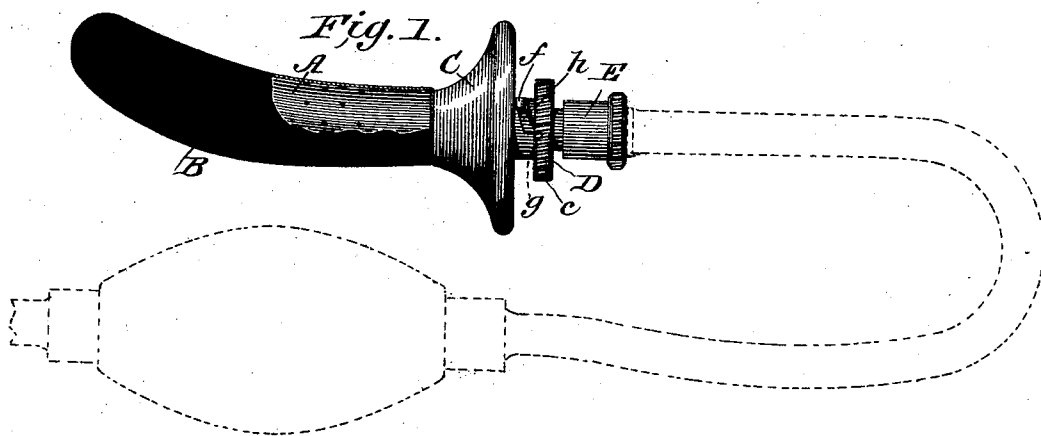


(No Model.)

F. P. STUKEY.
ANAL BOUGIE.

No. 542,177.

Patented July 2, 1895.



WITNESSES:
Fred G. Deterich
M. D. Bloude

INVENTOR
Franklin P. Stuke
BY *Munn & Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN P. STUKEY, OF LANCASTER, OHIO.

ANAL BOUGIE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 542,177, dated July 2, 1895.

Application filed September 26, 1894. Serial No. 524,197. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN P. STUKEY, residing at Lancaster, in the county of Fairfield and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Anal Pessary, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple, practical, comfortable, and efficient device for mechanically reducing the inflammation and swelling in the treatment of hemorrhoids. The treatment of hemorrhoids by the introduction of an inflatable rubber tube has heretofore been employed, but with very little success, on account of the lack of proper mechanical means for applying the principle and utilizing the agencies employed in connection therewith.

My invention, which proceeding upon this general principle, consists in such construction of pessary as overcomes all difficulties and permits this principle to be carried out in a simple, practical, comfortable, and efficient way, as will be hereinafter more fully described with reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the complete pessary with the inflatable soft-rubber sheath, partly broken away. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same with the rubber sheath inflated. Fig. 3 are separate side views of the detached parts, and Fig. 4 is a side view of an external soft-rubber lubricating-sheath which is designed to be used over the inflatable sheath.

In the drawings, A represents a hard-rubber nozzle about a half to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, slightly curved to correspond to the rectum and a little larger at the end than at the neck, and perforated throughout a part of its surface with holes opening from the interior. Over this nozzle and closely fitting the same by its contractile properties is a thin soft-rubber sheath B, whose opening at its neck portion is smaller than the nozzle to tightly hug the same and close the joint against the escape of liquids or air.

C is a base-clamp of hard rubber, which is flared outwardly with a gradual curve to prevent it from penetrating too far into the rectum. This clamp pinches and retains the edges of the soft-rubber sheath between it and the end of the nozzle A, and it is forced up to

a tight bearing thereagainst by the clamp-screw D. This clamp-screw has a screw-thread *a*, and just behind it a shoulder *b*, being made of smaller diameter in front of the shoulder where the screw-thread is formed and of larger diameter behind the shoulder and terminating with a milled or roughened flange *c*, by which it may be turned.

The opening in the base-clamp C is of two sizes, with a shoulder *b'* between them, the smaller opening being next to the nozzle and permitting the passage of the screw *a* through it, until the shoulder *b'* furnishes a bearing for the shoulder *b* of the clamp-screw. The screw-thread *a* of the clamp-screw penetrates within the nozzle and engages with an interior screw-thread cut thereon, and when turned up tight the clamp-screw, by its shoulder *b*, holds the base-clamp C up tightly against the nozzle and tightly retains the edge of the sheath in the joint between the clamp and nozzle, so that no liquid or air is permitted to escape.

The clamp-screw D is hollow, and upon its end is tightly secured by wire, thread, or otherwise, a soft rubber cap *d* with a slit *e* in its end, which forms a valve-opening inwardly to the nozzle and closing automatically against any outward escape of fluid.

With the device, as so far described, there is designed to be used an ordinary bulb-syringe, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and to quickly and conveniently attach and detach this syringe I provide a special coupling E. This has a laterally-projecting pin *f* that passes through an entrance slot *g* and turns within an inclined slot *h* in the clamp-screw with a cam action, which draws the coupling up to a tight fit within the clamp-screw. The end *i* of the tubular coupling is conical and bears against a conical seat within the screw, so as to insure a tight fit. This coupling E is screw-threaded internally to receive the screw-nipple of the syringe, and when the pessary is inserted the coupling E is quickly and easily detached, along with the syringe, by simply rotating the pin *f* in the slot *h* and removing it with the syringe, and is as easily and quickly applied again when necessary.

The operation of the pessary is as follows: The pessary is gently inserted into the rec-

tum until the base-clamp bears against the outer end of the rectum. Cold water is then forced in by the syringe and gradually expands or distends the sheath until the proper
 5 degree of pressure is brought against the inner walls of the rectum. The syringe and its couplings are then removed by a turn of the coupling and its pin within the slot, and its withdrawal from the clamp-screw, the cold
 10 water in the sheath and the distended condition of the latter being maintained by the automatic closing of the valve in the rubber cap on the end of the clamp-screw. The nozzle, inflated sheath, clamp, and clamp-screw,
 15 are now allowed to remain in the rectum any desired length of time, from twenty minutes to all night. It is preferable, however, to draw off the water from the sheath and refill it from time to time as fast as the water be-
 20 comes warm. The agencies of pressure and cold thus serve their purpose of reducing the inflammation and swelling, the cold tending to reduce the fever and to produce a contraction of the sphincter-muscles, while the
 25 pressure produced by the expansion of the sheath drives the blood out of the distended veins and also holds open the rectum, so that any fissures are prevented from closing. When a flexible or expansible sheath with-
 30 out a central nozzle or core is used, the powerful contraction of the sphincter-muscles will close the anus upon the feebly-resisting sheath and allow the anus to so contract as to close any existing fissures, instead of keeping them
 35 open and distended under pressure; and just here may be understood the value of the inflatable sheath on a rigid interior nozzle or core, for the latter prevents this contraction of the anus and holds upon the fissures while
 40 under the influence of cold and pressure, and the anus closing tightly on the unyielding nozzle or core aids in the good result of reducing the swelling in the rectum, the nozzle or core serving to resist such inward collapse,
 45 which an unsupported flexible sheath could not alone prevent.

To draw off the water as fast as it becomes warm, and without removing the pessary, any small rod, as shown at *x*, is inserted through
 50 the hollow clamp-screw, and its end is made to bear against and press open the rubber valve, after which the pessary, still in place, may be filled by the syringe with cold water. In cases where an excessive soreness and

sensitive condition of the inner walls of the 55 rectum exists, and it is desirable to lubricate the same, I apply the extra sheath B', which is perforated at *b*² around the base. This sheath has first a few drops of vaseline or other lubricant or medicament poured into 60 it, and is then stretched upon and over the sheath B as it lies upon the interior nozzle, and when the sheaths B B' are then together distended, the lubricant, under the influence 65 of warmth and pressure, oozes through the perforations in the outer sheath and comes in contact with the sensitive walls of the rectum.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is— 70

1. A pessary consisting of a hollow perforated nozzle invested with a distensible sheath and provided with an inwardly opening valve located within the nozzle substantially as and for the purposes described. 75

2. A pessary consisting of a hollow perforated nozzle having a valve within it and invested with a distensible sheath, a base clamp for holding the sheath between it and the nozzle, and a clamp screw passing through the 80 clamp and engaging with the nozzle, substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. A pessary consisting of a hollow perforated nozzle with a distensible sheath, and a valve, a base clamp with hollow clamp screw, 85 and a detachable syringe coupling, substantially as set forth.

4. A pessary consisting of a hollow perforated nozzle with a valve, a distensible sheath, a base clamp, a hollow clamp screw with a 90 cam slot and conical fitting, and a detachable coupling adapted to connect with a syringe and having a laterally projecting pin working in the cam slot, and a conical end closing tightly in the conical fitting of the hollow 95 clamp screw, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

5. In a pessary, the combination with the inflatable sheath, of an extra inflatable sheath 100 provided with perforations and adapted to be placed over the first named sheath to apply lubricants or medicaments, substantially as and for the purposes described.

FRANKLIN P. STUKEY.

Witnesses:

EDWD. W. BYRN,
 PERRY B. TURPIN.