(Model.)

W. W. TURVER.

PESSARY.

No. 288,140. Patented Nov. 6, 1883.

Fig. 1.

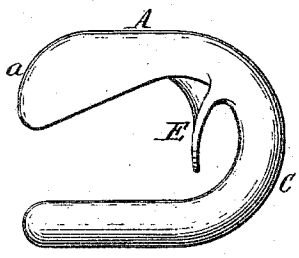


Fig. 2.

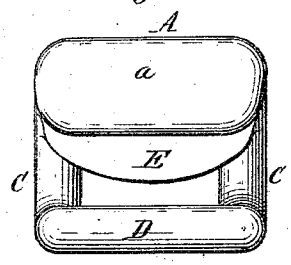


Fig. 3.

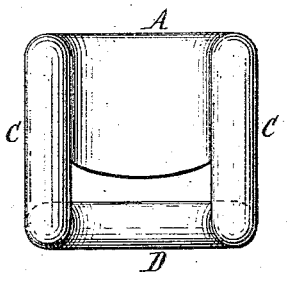


Fig. 4.

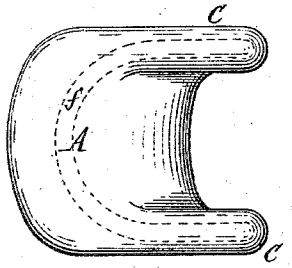


Fig. 5

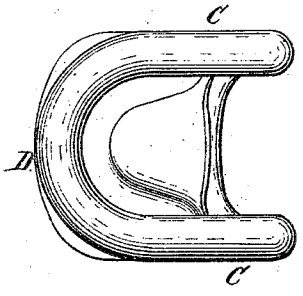


Fig. 6.

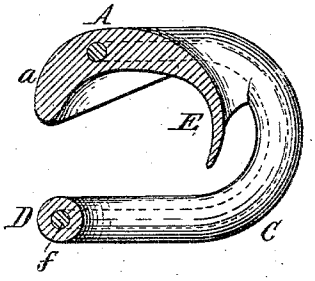


Fig. 7.

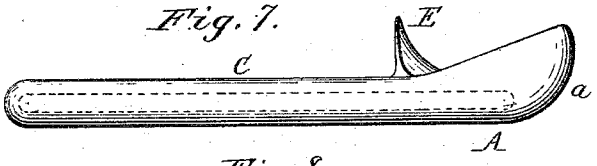


Fig. 8.

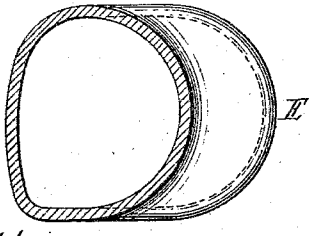
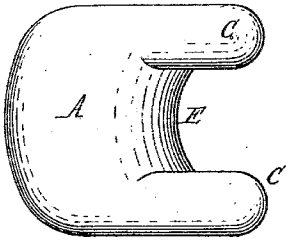


Fig. 9.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PESSARY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 288,140, dated November 6, 1883.

Application filed May 26, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WHITTIER TURVER, of Parkdale, in the county of York and Province of Ontario, Canada, physician, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pessaries, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of that class of pessaries which are designed to rest upon the soft parts on either side of the rectum, and has for its object to produce a pessary which has a broad bearing-surface, upon which the bladder rests, and which forms a yielding support for the womb, permitting the natural movements of said organ, and which can be easily adjusted to properly support these parts.

My invention consists of the improvements in the construction of the pessary which will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my improved pessary. Fig. 2 represents a front elevation, and Fig. 3 a rear elevation, thereof. Fig. 4 is a top plan view, and Fig. 5 a bottom plan view, of the device. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section of the pessary. Fig. 7 is a side elevation, showing the pessary in the form in which it is molded. Fig. 8 represents a longitudinal section, and Fig. 9 a plan view, of a modified construction of the pessary.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A represents the top portion of the pessary, which is designed to support the bladder. The portion A is made convex on its upper side, and is curved downwardly at its front for a sufficient distance, as shown at *a*, to cause the bladder to rest upon the upper convex surface of this part of the pessary without bearing against the lower front end of said top portion.

C C are the side branches of the pessary, which extend from the top portion, A, rearwardly and downwardly, and then forwardly underneath the top portion, A, and which are united at their front ends by a curved front portion, D.

E is an apron which depends from the rear side of the top portion, A, between the side branches, C C, and which is designed to support the womb. The lower part of the apron E is about on a level with the lower part of the neck of the womb.

As represented in Figs. 1 to 7, the pessary is preferably constructed of a frame, *f*, of a flexible wire covered with soft rubber or other soft or pliable material, so that the depending portion *a* of the top portion of the pessary and the depending apron E are rendered sufficiently flexible and yielding to permit the natural movements of the parts which they support without causing irritation, and at the same time possess sufficient strength to properly support these parts.

The pessary is applied in such manner that the womb is supported in the concavity which terminates in the apron E, and the bladder rests upon the rounded or convex top portion, A, while the rectum passes between the side branches, C C, which latter rest upon the soft parts on either side of the rectum. The branches C and top portion, A, are readily bent to conform to the anatomy of the parts, thereby enabling the pessary to be readily adjusted to the requirements of the patient. By properly bending or shaping the side branches of the pessary, the latter may be used for lifting the womb or for straightening the womb when ante, retro, or lateral flexed or vertra. When so constructed, the pressure of the pessary can be so graduated that it can be worn by the tenderest patients without inconvenience.

My improved pessary is applicable for use in all cases in which a support for the womb or its appendages is necessary or desirable.

The soft-rubber coating is applied to the wire frame *f* when the latter is straight, as represented in Fig. 7. After the coating has been applied, the pessary is readily bent to the desired form.

It is obvious that the pessary may be constructed of hard rubber or other rigid material; but this is not so desirable. If desired, a hollow inflatable pessary may be constructed of the same general form as represented in Figs. 8 and 9.

I claim as my invention—

A pessary composed of side branches, C, and a curved top portion, A, having a depending front portion, *a*, adapted to support the bladder, and a rear portion, E, depending between the side branches and adapted to support the womb, substantially as set forth.

WILLIAM W. TURVER.

Witnesses:

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