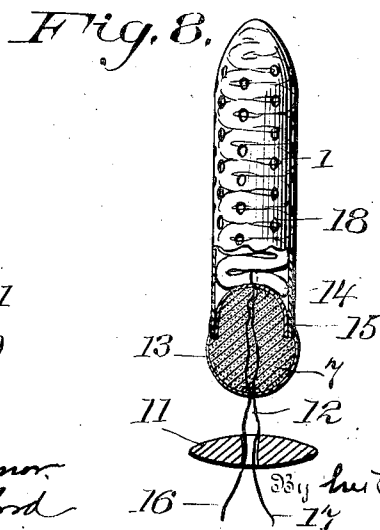
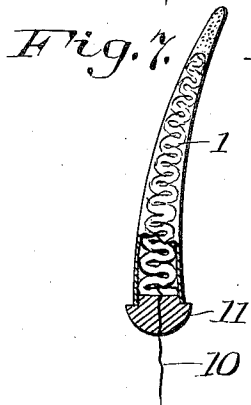
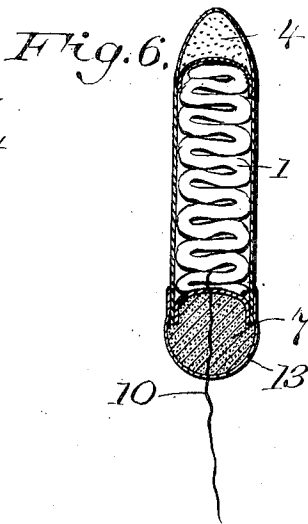
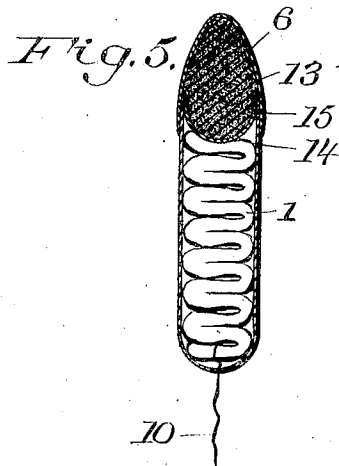
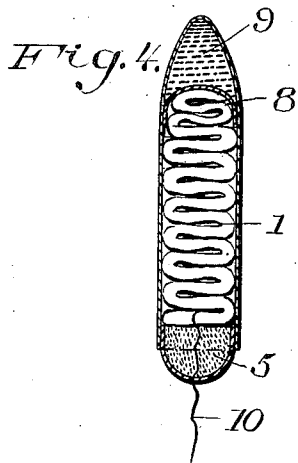
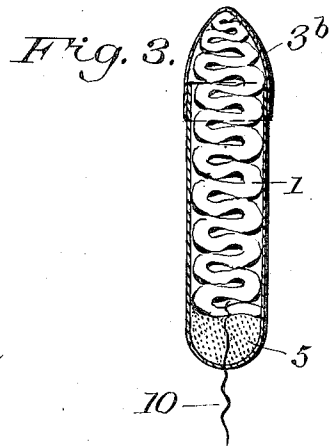
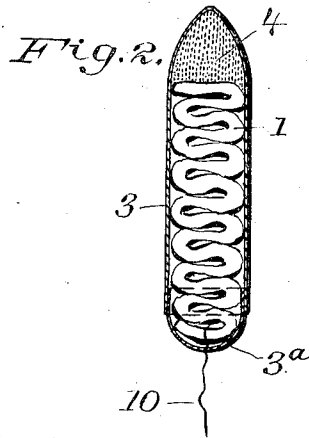
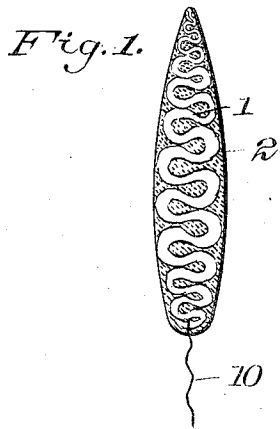


No. 812,770.

PATENTED FEB. 13, 1906.

E. M. POND.
MEDICATED TAMPON.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1904.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND MORSE POND, OF RUTLAND, VERMONT.

MEDICATED TAMPON.

No. 812,770.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 13, 1906.

Application filed September 12, 1904. Serial No. 224,131.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMUND MORSE POND, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Rutland, county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Medicated Tampons, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates generally to improvements in medicated tampons, and more specifically consists of an improved form of tampon for intra-uterine or intestinal use.

The characteristic feature of the preferred form of apparatus embodying my invention is shown in several modified arrangements in the accompanying sheet of drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a tampon constructed in accordance with my invention. Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are similar views of modifications comprising soluble casings. Figs. 7 and 8 are similar views of modifications comprising retaining-buttons.

Throughout the drawings like reference-figures indicate like parts.

1 is a strip of woven fabric, preferably antiseptic or medicated gauze, usually folded upon itself, as shown, and embedded or confined in the tampon. This tampon may be formed of a body of medicated and soluble material molded into shape about the gauze, as shown at 2 in Fig. 1, or it may consist of a soluble casing 3, medicated or not, and one or more bodies of medicated material, as shown at 4, 5, 6, and 7 in Figs. 2 to 6. In Fig. 2 the casing 3 is closed by a cap 3^a at its lower end, the medicated material 4 being in the upper end of the casing. In Fig. 3 the casing is closed by a cap 3^b at its upper end, and the medicated material is shown at 5 in the lower end. In Fig. 4 medicated material is shown at each end in a solid form at 5 and in a liquid form at 9, retained by the diaphragm 8, extending across the end of the casing 3. In Fig. 5 the medicated material is shown inserted in the upper end of the casing in the shape of a plug 6. The open end of the casing is here shown strengthened by a ring 15 of the same or similar material, which may be continued to form a diaphragm 14 of convex or other cup shape. The plug 6 is inserted inside of this ring. In Fig. 6 the medicated material is shown in the lower end in the shape of a plug 7 and in the upper end in the shape of a body of loose material 4. In this form the plug acts as a cap. The medi-

cated material may be used in granular, liquid, or plastic form, as shown in the drawings, or in other locations, according to requirements.

In Figs. 1 to 6 the withdrawal-string 10 is shown attached to the woven fabric, preferably at one end thereof. When plugs 6 or 7 are used, a protecting and cementing film of material 13 may be formed by dipping the ends in a bath of such material.

In Fig. 7 a retaining-button 11 at the lower end of the tampon is attached to the woven fabric 1 and preferably to the lower end thereof. When made sufficiently slender, the tampon may be curved after softening by dipping in warm water. In Fig. 8 said button 11 is shown located at a short distance away and connected to the fabric 1 by a length of doubled cord 12, which passes through the body of medicated material 7. The two ends 16 and 17 of this doubled cord can be used to pull the button up into position after the tampon is in place and to retain it there by knotting them or tying them together. In this and other forms the strengthening-ring 15 and diaphragm 14 can be used, and in this and other forms the casing may be made with perforations 18 to hasten its dissolution when in use by permitting access to its interior by the moisture of the body.

The mode of operation of my invention is as follows: Upon insertion in the uterus or intestines or other cavity for which they may be designed the containing-body 2 or casing 3 dissolves and the strip of fabric 1 expands lengthwise and distributes the medicated material along the cavity. This result is brought about in the structure shown in the drawings by doubling the fabric upon itself in folds extending transversely of the axis of the tampon. When the medicated material is placed at the lower end of the tampon to treat the mouth of the cavity and immediately-adjacent parts, the gauze serves as a packing also to protect the medicated material from the matter which accumulates in the cavity from the operations of nature. The retaining-buttons 11, remaining outside the mouth of the cavity, serve to limit the inward movement of the dissolving tampon and as a means of withdrawal. The arrangement shown in Fig. 8 is particularly adapted to treatment of the anus and the form shown in Fig. 7 for treatment of the uterus.

It is evident that various changes could be made in the details of arrangement of the parts without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, so long as the characteristic principle of operation be preserved.

Having therefore described my invention, I claim—

1. A tampon comprising a piece of woven fabric doubled upon itself in folds extending transversely of the axis of the tampon and a body of soluble medicated material together with a casing of soluble material containing said woven fabric and medicated material.

2. A tampon comprising a piece of woven fabric doubled upon itself in folds extending transversely of the axis of the tampon and a body of soluble medicated material together with a casing of soluble material containing

said woven fabric and medicated material and a removable cap at one end of the casing.

3. A medicated tampon comprising a closed casing of soluble material consisting of a soluble shell closed at one end and provided with a cap fitting over the other end, a body of medicated material located in one end of said casing in immediate contact with the walls thereof, and a packing of fibrous material occupying the remaining space of such casing.

Signed at Rutland, Vermont, this 6th day of September, 1904.

EDMUND MORSE POND.

Witnesses:

H. A. HARMAN,
MAUD M. TARBLE.