J. B. Merriman,

Pessary,

No. 4,825, Patented Oct. 24, 1846.

Fig. 2.

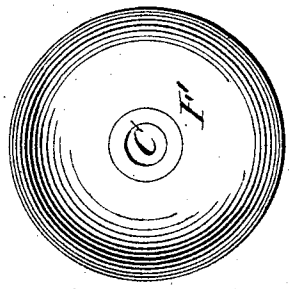


Fig. 1.

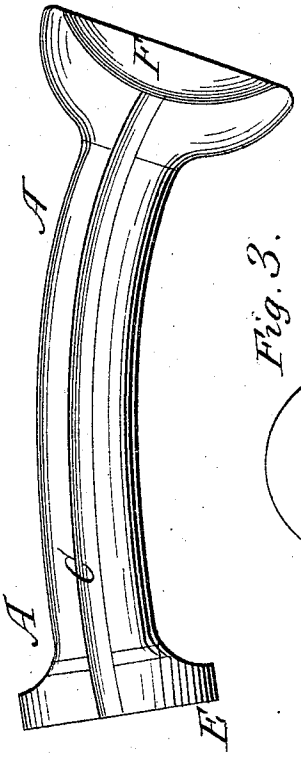
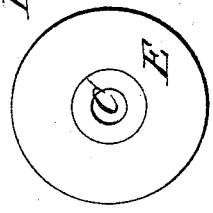


Fig. 3.



A.M. PHOTO-LITHO. CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS.)

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOEL B. MERRIMAN, OF SHEFFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

PESSARY.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 4,825, dated October 24, 1846.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. B. MERRIMAN, of Sheffield, county of Berkshire, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Pessary for Prolapsus Uteri; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

The nature of my invention consists in making a pessary of glass or any other hard substance, that might be used for like purposes, but I give a decided preference to glass, as it is much smoother and less liable to corrode than metals. It consists of a hollow cylinder or pipe about five inches long a little curved to correspond to the natural passage to the uterus, the principal part of the curve being nearest to the upper part of the pipe, the upper end of said pipe is concavo-convex and about two inches in diameter, the convex part being attached to the said pipe, the concave surface being for the support of the uterus; the lower end of said pipe has a plano-convex basis about one inch in diameter the convex part being attached to said pipe.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

Figure 1, is a side elevation of the pessary; Fig. 2, is a plan of the top, and Fig. 3, a plan of the bottom.

The same letters in each of the figures refer to corresponding parts of the instrument.

A, A, Fig. 1, is the pipe or cylinder, this is about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and curved, as shown in the drawing, this curve is made to correspond as near as may be, to the natural passage to the uterus.

C, is a longitudinal perforation about one-fourth of an inch in diameter, the object of which is to get a free passage to the uterus, that is, to inject such medicated solutions as it may be necessary in such diseases, and to admit of a free passage of the uterine discharges.

E, is the bottom, this I make plano-convex, but I do not confine myself to any particular form, as it is not very essential.

F is the top, the convex part being attached to the pipe A A, the concave surface is designed for the uterus to rest upon, the object of making the upper part concave is to receive and retain with ease that part of the uterus to which it is applied.

A, A, Fig. 1, is the curved inflexible tube. This curve is made to correspond as near as may be to the natural parts leading to the uterus, the object of which is to remain and be retained with ease *in situ* supporting the uterus by its upper base or pessary part in nearly a horizontal position, thus avoiding the distressing backward pressure produced by a straight stem, or by the doubling back of a flexible tube causing great distress by its uneven pressure against the posterior or lateral walls of the vagina.

Claim:—

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The attaching to pessaries a curved inflexible tube A, A, as shown in the drawing and set forth in this specification.

JOEL B. MERRIMAN, M. D.

Witnesses:

S. SMITH,

M. G. SMITH.