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G. A. CLARK

1,896,071

PESSARY

Filed April 24, 1931

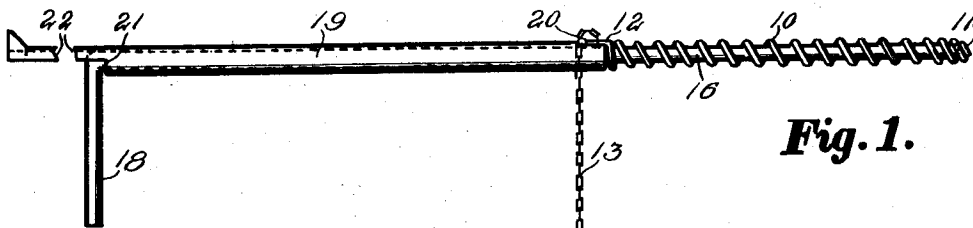


Fig. 1.

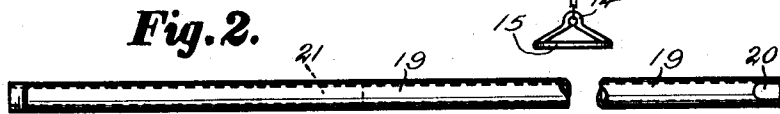


Fig. 2.

Fig. 6.

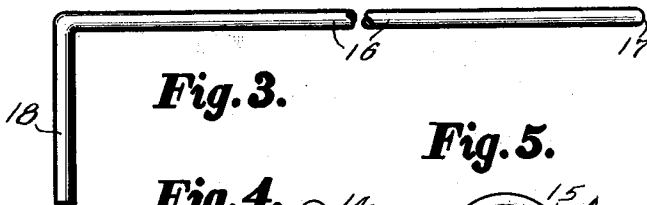


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

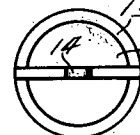


Fig. 7.

Fig. 10.

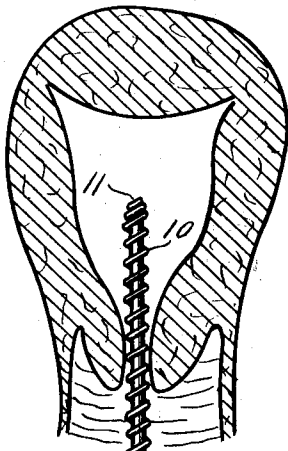


Fig. 8.

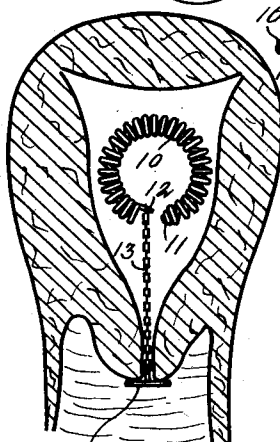


Fig. 9.

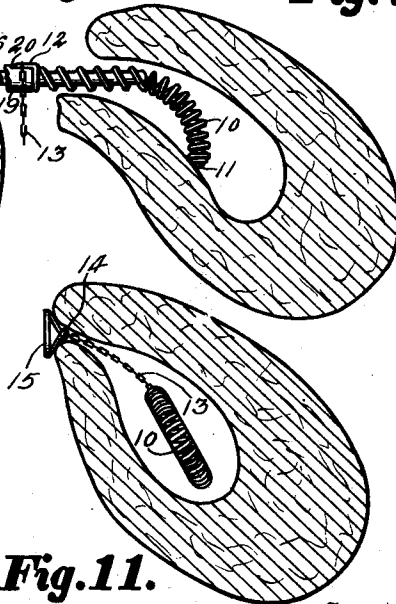
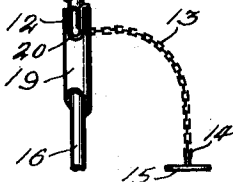


Fig. 11.



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PESSARY

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The present invention relates to anatomical devices and more particularly to pessaries.

along the dotted line 7-7 of Figure 6 and looking in the direction of the arrows.

The primary objects of the invention are to provide a device that will not cause pressure on the tissues when applied to the parts, that will allow the uterus to assume any and all of its anatomical positions without pressure irritation or strain; which is freely movable therein and sanitary; which when applied will stimulate uterine contractions, causing the expulsion of stale venous blood from within the uterine walls and permit fresh blood to take its place. Will promote muscular development of the organ and induce a healthy tone to its various tissues. Will not obstruct normal or abnormal secretions and maintain a normal cervical opening.

Figure 8 illustrates the method of applying the new device within a womb.

Figure 9 illustrates the new device in an operative position.

Figure 10 illustrates the new device partially introduced, and

Figure 11 shows the new device applied within a womb, the view being taken at right angles to the showing in Figure 9.

When applied to pathological conditions as, metritis, amenorrhoea, dismenorrhoea, venous congestion, cervical stenosis and malpositions of the uterus, tend to return it to its normal state of health. Also promoting conception in sterile females, at a later date.

Referring now to the drawing for a more particular description, the numeral 10 indicates a coiled wire spring detent which, when released, will assume substantially the contour shown in Figure 6, which is its normal circular shape.

It will act as a stimulating element to the muscles and nerves, and as a massage to the endometrium, and is safe from liability of pressure to any and all parts of the uterus, under any and all conditions and positions.

The end of the coil spring indicated at 11 is restricted in a manner whereby the end thereof will not protrude beyond the larger smooth circumference of the coil, said restricted end being adapted to engage against the end 17 of a shaft shown in Figure 3, as later described. The other end of the coil indicated at 12 terminates in a looped eye, the end of the wire of which is similarly enclosed inwardly within the loop, the latter being adapted to removably receive a chain 13, thereby permitting the fitting of a longer or shorter chain, to adjust the length thereof to different individual cases in accordance with anatomical and other conditions. The end of the chain 13 is attached to a hood ring 15, the latter having an eye 14 centrally thereof for receiving the chain 13, said hood ring is best shown in Figures 4 and 5 and it will be understood that by this means it is insured that the hood ring will remain centrally with respect to the chain at all times when the device is in an operative position. The hood ring 15 is provided with an opening A there-through which permits a natural flow of blood during menstruation periods.

Other and further objects and advantages of the invention will be understood from the following detailed description, references being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part thereof and in which:

Figure 1 is a side view of the new device attached to an applicator therefor.

Figure 2 is a side view of a tubular portion of the applicator, certain parts thereof being broken away.

Figure 3 is a side view of a shaft portion of the applicator.

Figure 4 is a side view of a hood ring employed.

Figure 5 is a plan view thereof.

Figure 6 is a plan view of a womb engaging detent employed.

Figure 7 is an enlarged fragment of the device shown in Figure 6 and showing the looped end thereof turned at right angles to the showing in Figure 6, the view being taken

The foregoing parts are plated with gold, or other like non-corrosive metal, as is also the applicator now to be described. The applicator includes a shaft, shown in Fig. 3, and indicated at 16. The shaft is provided with a round end 17 and a handle

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The applicator includes a shaft, shown in Fig. 3, and indicated at 16. The shaft is provided with a round end 17 and a handle

portion 18 formed at right angles to the body portion 16.

The shaft is adapted to be received within an elongated tubular member 19, the latter being provided with a recess 20 for purposes later described. As shown in Figures 1 and 2 the end of the shaft 19 opposite to the recess 20 is cutaway as indicated at 21 thereby providing a slot 22 which is of substantially the same length as the shaft 16, the major portion thereof being broken away as illustrated in Figure 1.

In operation and use, the parts are assembled as shown in Figure 1, it being understood that at this time the coil spring detent 10 is in alinement with and carried upon the shaft 16. The looped end 12 of the detent 10 at this time will lie in the recess 20 provided at the end of the tube 19, thus preventing the coil 10 from rotating upon the shaft 16 while the latter is prevented from rotating with respect to the tube 19 by means of the handle 18 of the shaft being engaged within the slot 22 of the tube, as shown in Figure 1.

A swab of local anaesthetic is first applied to the mouth and within the neck of the uterus. The assembly shown in Figure 1 is then inserted, the operator grasping the lever handle 18 in one hand and the tube member 19 in the other. The tube 19 is advanced while the shaft 16 is held stationary, thus causing the detent coil 10 to gradually free itself from the shaft 16 while assuming its natural circular contour, as shown in Figure 9.

After the tube 19 has been advanced and the detent coil entirely freed from shaft 16, the entire applicator is removed, the ring 15 at this time being across the mouth of the womb while the detent 10 is in the cavity thereof, as shown in Figure 11.

To remove the device at any desired later date the same may be done by applying traction on the chain with any conventional instrument.

The ring 15 may be in the form of a hollow ball, if desired.

From the foregoing description it is thought to be obvious that a pessary constructed in accordance with my invention is particularly well adapted for use by reason of the convenience and facility with which it may be assembled and positioned, and it will also be obvious that my invention is susceptible of some change and modification without departing from the principles and spirit thereof and for this reason I do not wish it to be understood as limiting myself to the precise arrangement and formation of the several parts herein shown in carrying out my invention in practice, except as herein claimed.

What is claimed is:

An intra uterine pessary, comprising a circularly bent coil spring closed at one end, and a flexible element connected at one end

to the other end of the coil spring, and an anchoring member carried on the opposite end of the flexible element.

In testimony whereof, I have affixed my signature.

GEORGE A. CLARK.

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