

(No Model.)

C. W. MEYER.
ELECTRIC LARYNGOSCOPE.

No. 330,139.

Patented Nov. 10, 1885.

Fig. 2.

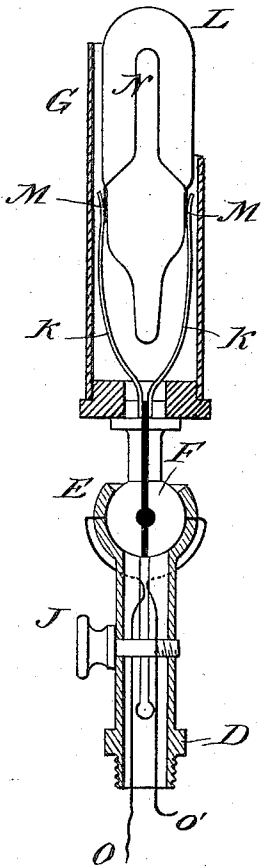


Fig. 1.

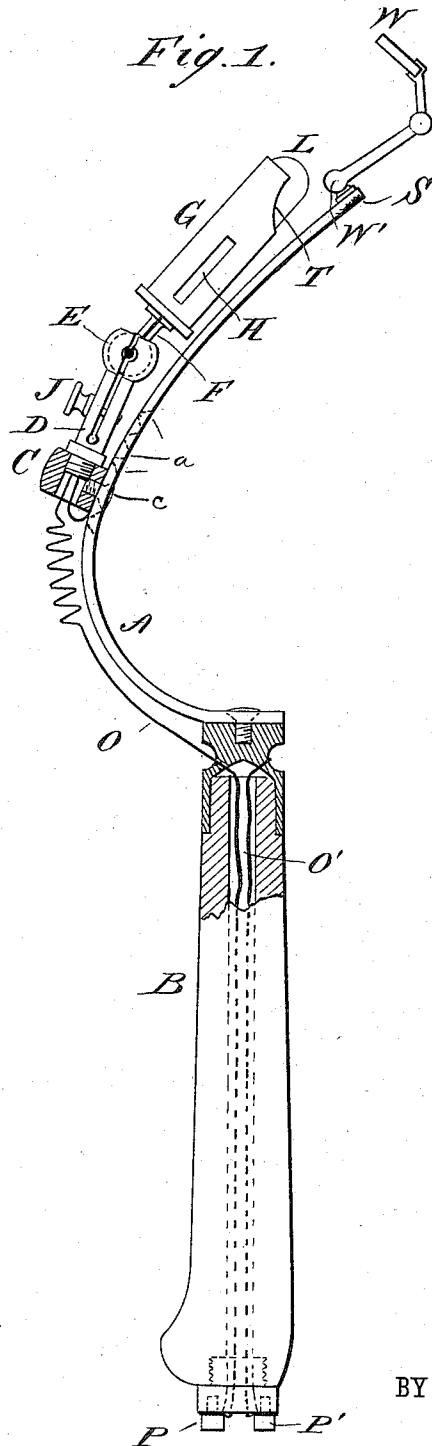
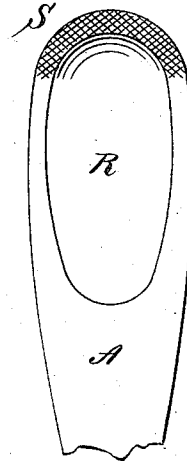


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Donn Twitchell.
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ELECTRIC LARYNGOSCOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 330,139, dated November 10, 1885.

Application filed February 18, 1885. Serial No. 156,276. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CURT W. MEYER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric Laryngoscopes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved laryngoscope, which illuminates the mouth and larynx, and at the same time holds down the tongue.

The invention consists in a tongue-holder on which a small incandescent electric light is held for illuminating the mouth and larynx.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved laryngoscope. Fig. 2 is a sectional side view of a part of the same. Fig. 3 is a face view of the under side of the same.

A tongue-holder, A, of the usual shape, has one end secured to a handle, B, of ebony or other material, the axes of the said handle being almost a continuation of the line uniting the ends of the holder, as shown in Fig. 1. On the outer or convex surface of the holder a piece, C, is held, in which a hard-rubber tube, D, is screwed, which projects toward the free end of the holder, is split longitudinally, and terminates in a socket, E, for receiving a ball, F, on the closed end of a hard-rubber metal vulcanized fiber, or other tubular casing, G, having a longitudinal slot, H, in one or both sides. The split tube D has a binding-screw, J.

In the casing G two contact-springs, K, are arranged, which are electrically connected with the two insulated metal halves, forming the ball F. A small incandescent electric lamp bulb, L, is inserted in the casing G. The wires M, connected with the ends of the carbon filament N, project from the sides of the bulb L, and are in contact with the contact-springs K in the casing G. The outer end of the bulb L is rounded, and the inner sealed end is pointed.

The ends of the conducting-wires O and O' are held in the socket ends of the split tube D in such a manner that the ends of the said wires can come in contact with the two insu-

lated sections of the ball F. The wire O extends through the handle B to the binding-post P, and the wire O' extends to the holder C, which is connected by a wire, O', with the binding-post P'; or the wire O' may extend directly from the split tube D through the handle to the post P'.

The forward end of the light-bulb L is at the free end of the holder, and the bulb can easily be removed by an implement introduced through the slot H.

The piece C is made adjustable by means of the screw c and the apertures a, so that by changing the screw from one hole to another said piece C may be set a greater or less distance from the free end of the holder, thereby allowing the end of the lamp to be projected a greater or less distance beyond the end of the holder.

When a new bulb is introduced, the wires M come in contact with the springs K, and thus the electrical connection is established.

The light-holder can easily be moved in either direction, and can be locked in place by means of the screw J.

The posts P P' are connected with the terminals of a battery, whereby a brilliant light is produced in the bulb L by the filament N.

The holder A is placed in the mouth to hold down the tongue, in the usual manner, and the light illuminates the mouth. The holder can be held by one hand, and a brush or other instrument can be held and operated by the other hand.

The light occupies very little space, is not in the way, does not pain the patient, and is protected from injury by its casing G.

In place of the ball-and-socket joint shown, any other joint may be provided, and the electrical connections may be arranged in a different manner.

To prevent slipping of the holder on the tongue, a slight hollow or recess, R, is formed on the under side of the holder, and serrations S are produced on the under side of the holder at the end, as shown in Fig. 3.

The casing G is provided at its end with a recess, T. That part of the casing above the recess forms a reflector, and turns the light downward. By turning the casing G on its longitudinal axis with the lamp in the same,

(No Model.)

W. T. MILHOLLAND.

METALLIC SOLE FOR BOOTS OR SHOES.

No. 330,140.

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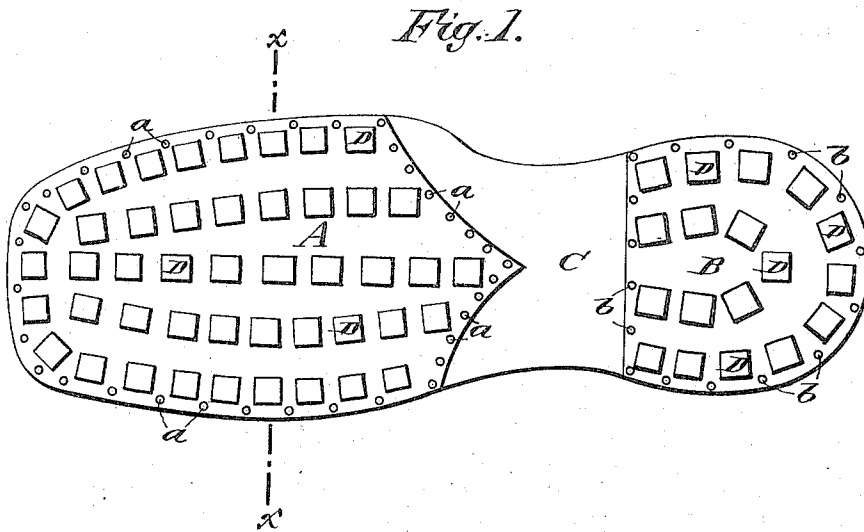
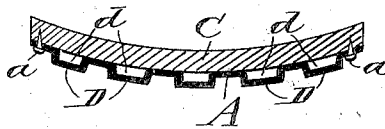


Fig. 2.



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