

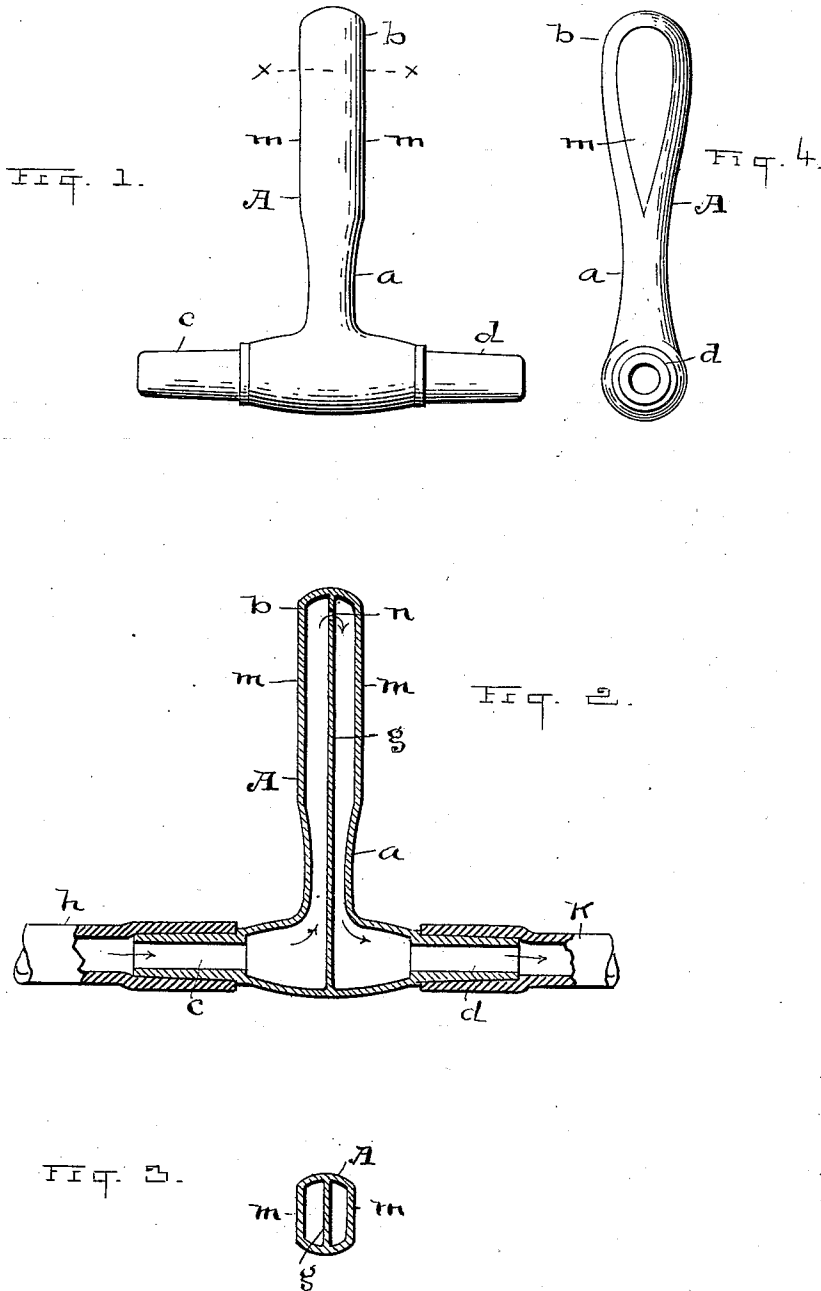
(No Model.)

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DEVICE FOR TREATING RECTAL DISEASES.

No. 601,345.

Patented Mar. 29, 1898.



ATTEST

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DEVICE FOR TREATING RECTAL DISEASES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 601,345, dated March 29, 1898.

Application filed July 19, 1897. Serial No. 645,045. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRIDRICK WM. KORB, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cooling or Warming Medical Instruments; and I do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to cooling or warming medical instruments adapted to be used for curing piles or the like and for any and all uses where a local internal application of cold or heat by induction is desired.

To these ends the invention consists in the construction substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved instrument. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line $x x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an end elevation of Fig. 1.

The instrument thus shown may be made of any suitable material—such as vulcanized rubber, aluminium, brass, or other metal or material—and of suitable size, relatively about as here shown. Inasmuch as either cooling or warming the parts is to be effected indirectly—that is, through the cooling or heating of the instrument by passing water through it, the water not coming directly into contact with the parts treated—it is desirable to have as large an exterior surface exposure as may be found practicable. Hence the stem A is designed to be larger relatively than the stem of an ordinary syringe and is gradually enlarged from about its neck a to its head b .

As here shown, the instrument is T-shaped, having opposite arms c and d of like structure and interchangeable in use. These arms have each an internal channel communicating with the interior of the stem A , and central through said stem and dividing the said channels centrally in the cross-head of the instrument is a diaphragm g . This produces or provides two equal compartments in the instrument, one of which is the inlet-compartment and the other the outlet-compartment. Either of

these may be one or the other compartment, according as the rubber supply-tube h is attached to one arm or the other arm, the discharge-tube k of course taking the other arm.

In the head b of the instrument the diaphragm or division-wall g is provided with a single comparatively small hole n , through which the water passes under pressure from the supply side to the discharge side of the instrument, and if more than one hole be used the holes should be fine, so that their aggregate area will not exceed a single hole of a size substantially and relatively as shown. The normal pressure in the hose will thus be maintained on the pressure side of the instrument, and the conductivity of the material, coupled with the spray and flow through the exhaust side, will serve to keep the instrument at a uniform temperature on both sides.

Another distinguishing feature of the invention is the peculiar construction of the exterior of the neck A , which is flattened at m on opposite sides at right angles to the arms c and d , thereby adapting a larger instrument to be used than would be practicable if it were uniformly rounded.

In this instrument no possible mistake can be made in its use, as either arm may be the inlet or the outlet arm for the time being.

Although rubber, gutta-percha, or like material may be used to make this instrument, I prefer to use metal because of its greater conductivity. In the manufacture from metal the instrument is preferably cast in two equal longitudinal sections, and the diaphragm is made in a separate piece and laid in, after which the parts are fixed together in any suitable way. The flattening of the sides of the stem is deemed important as better adapting the instrument to the person than a round instrument of otherwise the same cross-section.

What I claim is—

The instrument substantially as described, the same consisting of the body A and arms c and d disposed at the same relative angle to said body and having open passages through them communicating with the interior of the body, and the said body gradually enlarged from said arms toward its opposite end and

having opposite flat sides *m* at its largest portion, and a diaphragm *g* centrally through the instrument from end to end and having a fluid-passage *n* in the outer extremity of
5 the instrument for the fluid to pass from one chamber to the other, substantially as described.

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification this 1st day of July, 1897.

FRIDRICK WM. KORB.

Witnesses:

H. T. FISHER,
R. B. MOSER.