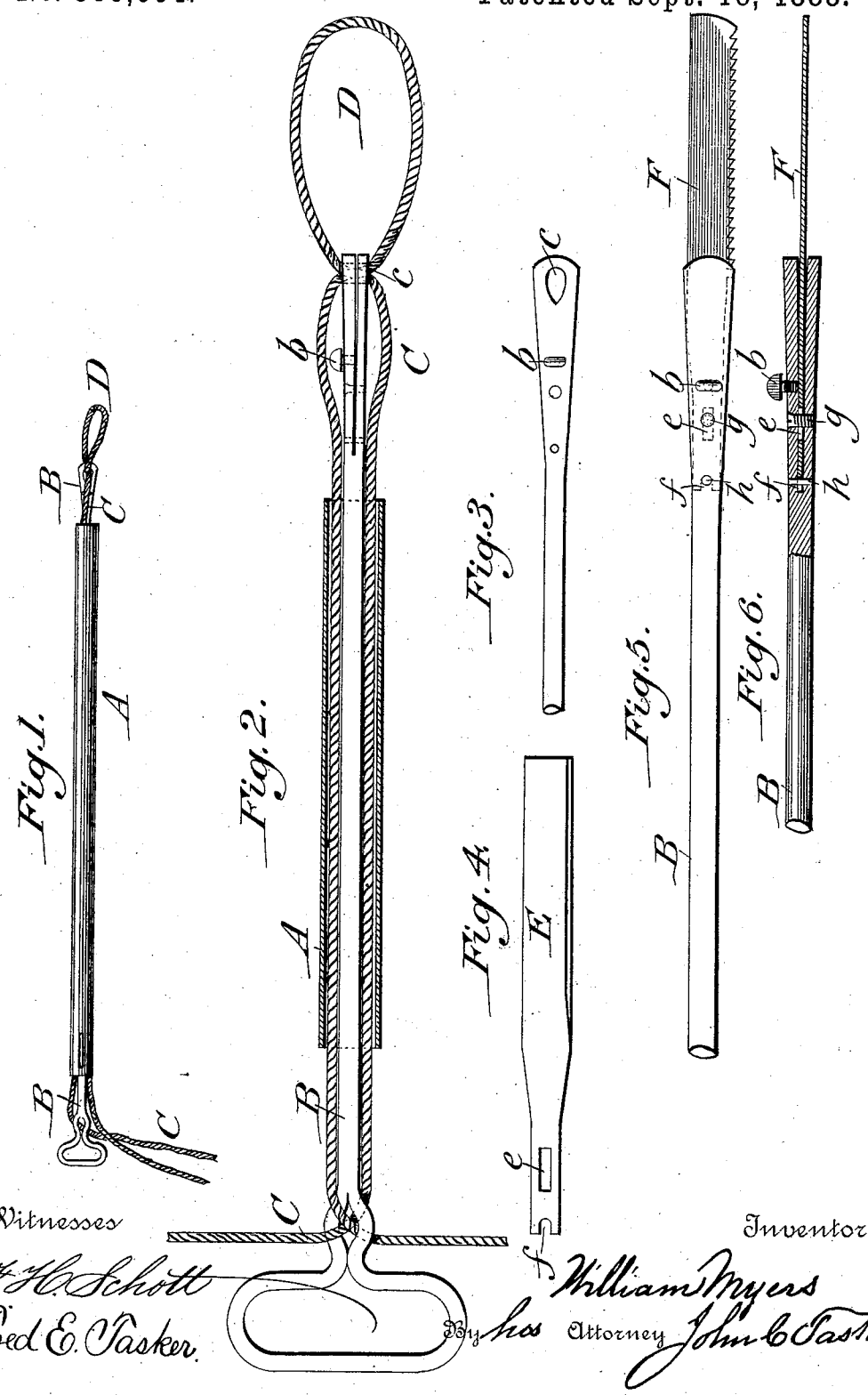
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. MYERS.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENT.

No. 389,664. Patented Sept. 18, 1888.



Witnesses
F. H. Schott
Fred E. Tasker.

Inventor
William Myers
By Chas Attorney John C Tasker

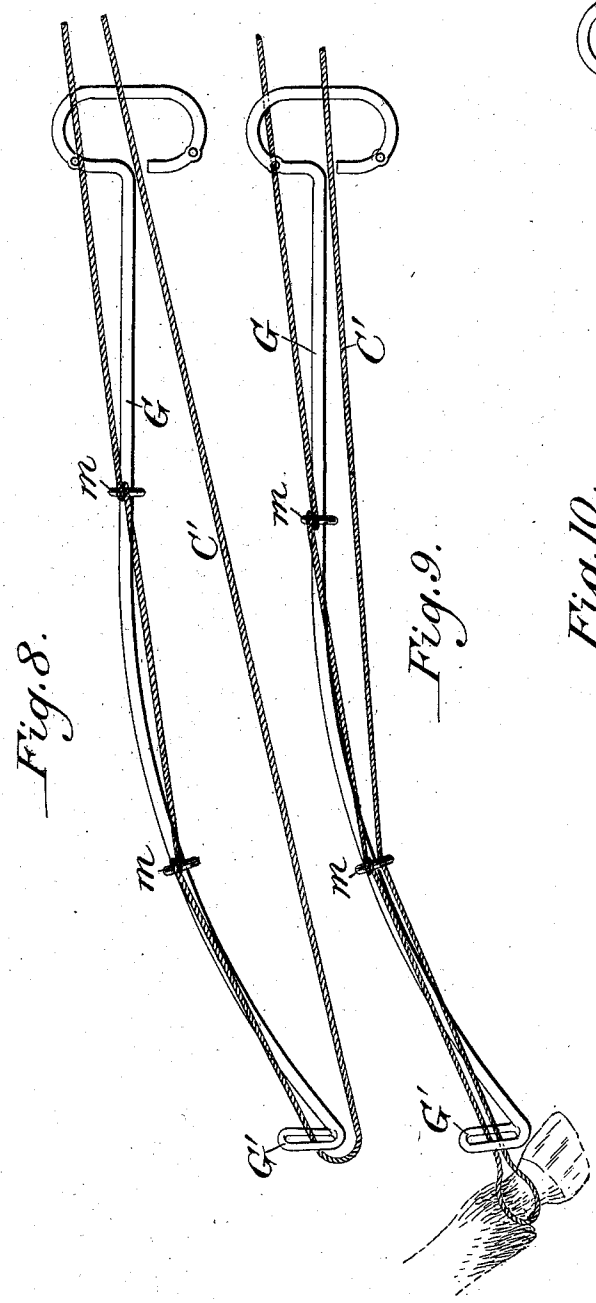
N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

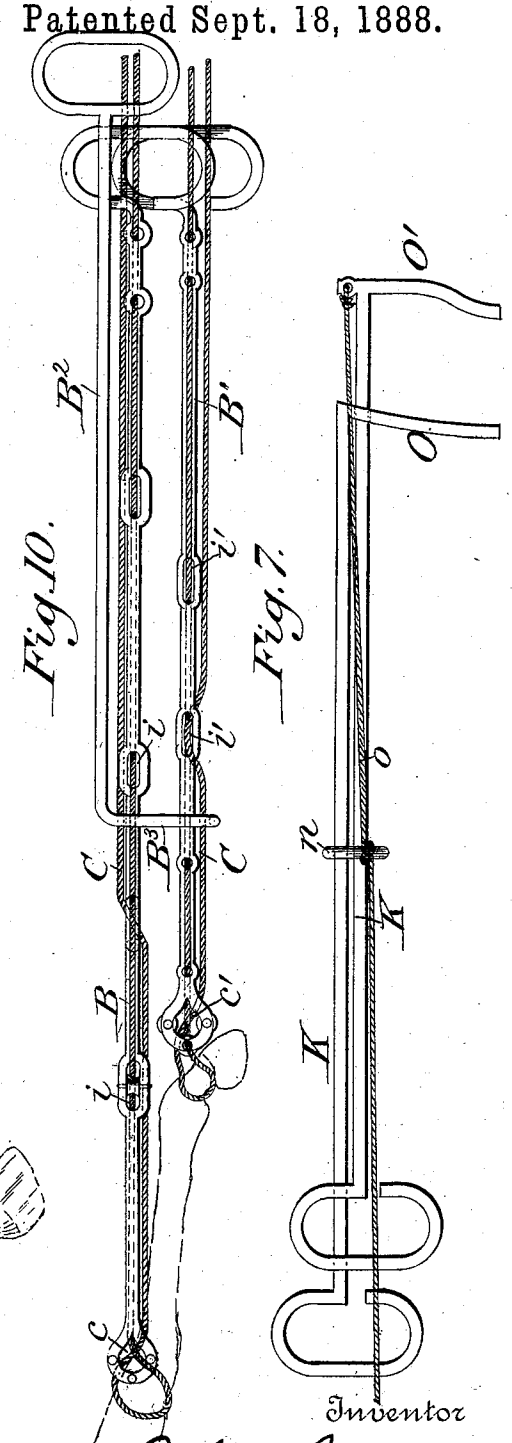
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM MYERS, OF PORTLAND, INDIANA.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 389,664, dated September 18, 1888.

Application filed January 7, 1888. Serial No. 260,047. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM MYERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Jay and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Veterinary Instruments; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an improvement in veterinary instruments, the object thereof being to facilitate the removal of a colt from a foaling-mare or the delivery of the young of other animals; and it consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, substantially as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of one form of my improved veterinary instrument, and shows the tube or barrel which is used at certain times to assist in introducing the instrument into the animal. Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view of the same, the device being herein provided with a single rod and cord. Fig. 3 is a detail view of one form of the end of the rod which carries the loop portion of the cord. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the knife or saw. Fig. 5 is a view of the rod with the saw fastened thereto. Fig. 6 is a sectional detail showing the mode of fastening the saw or knife to the rod, which serves as a handle for the same. Fig. 7 is a detail side elevation of the feeling device. Fig. 8 is a view of a curved form of rod, together with the rope or cord which is used in connection with it, said rope or cord being shown in the position which it assumes before a fastening has been made upon the young animal. Fig. 9 is a similar view of the curved form of rod, and shows the rope in one position which it may be caused to assume after the fastening has been made upon the object and the rope is ready to be drawn toward the operator. Fig. 10 is a side elevational view of my improved veterinary instrument, showing two rods, a longer and a shorter, and also the device which is used to keep said rods in proper position relatively to each other while the instrument is being operated.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A represents a tube or barrel of suitable length and size to enable it to contain one or more of the rods which constitute my improved veterinary instrument when it is desirable or necessary to pass the rods through said barrel. The tube or barrel A is adapted to be inserted into the animal, so that easy access may be had by the surgeon without to the colt within, and a channel provided, so that a surgeon may apply his instruments, as will be presently described, without injury to the mare. This hollow tube is particularly serviceable when it is necessary to cut or saw any part of the young animal within, for said tube will then protect the mare from any injury that might occur from contact with the saw or knife during the manipulation of the same by the surgeon.

The invention consists, essentially, of one or more rods provided with suitable ropes and adapted to be operated in such a manner as to make the necessary fastenings upon one or more parts of the young animal, and thus enable it to be withdrawn from the mare. B denotes one of these rods. It is shown in Fig. 2 as having one form. In Fig. 10 it appears in a modified form. B′ designates, substantially, the same construction of rod, although it is shorter in length. It will be evident, therefore, that there may be one or more of these rods, as may be desired, and they may be of suitable length and shape, as experience may dictate. One end is formed with a loop to provide a convenient handle. The other end is slitted or split longitudinally for a short distance to enable the attachment thereto, when it is desired, of the knife or saw. Figs. 5 and 6 show the mode of constructing the end of the rod to admit of this attachment of the knife or saw. A set-screw, *b*, serves to adjust the split sections of the rod relatively to each other, either binding them close together or relaxing them.

The knife or saw is shown in detail in Fig. 4. It is denoted by E. F denotes the saw. Both saw and knife are slotted at *c*, and at one

extreme end they are provided with the notch *f*. In order to attach them to the rod, it is only necessary to insert the slotted portion between the jaws at the end of the rod B, so that the screw *g* may pass through the slot *e*, as shown in Fig. 6, and the notch *f* may rest against a pin, *h*. The set-screw *b* will then be screwed tight against the saw or knife, and the whole will be firmly secured to the handle or rod B.

It is obvious that either one or several of the rods may be so constructed as to admit of the attachment thereto of a knife or saw in the manner substantially as just described, inasmuch as such instruments often become necessary during the various processes of surgery—as, for instance, when the young animal is dead or so deformed as to render it necessary to cut certain parts.

In connection with each rod is arranged a cord, as C. The arrangement of this cord may be made in a variety of different ways, the main object thereof being, however, to permit a loop to be formed at one end of the rod, so that by means of this loop a fastening may be made upon some part of the animal, and then as the surgeon draws the rod toward him the young animal will be likewise drawn in the same direction. One mode of arranging the cords C is shown in Fig. 2. Another mode is shown in Fig. 10. Still another way of arranging the cord is perceived in Figs. 8 and 9, where the cord C′ is arranged in connection with the curved form of rod G. In Fig. 2 the cord runs from the handle of the rod longitudinally alongside thereof until it reaches an opening, as *c*, near the end, through which it passes, is looped, as at D, then returned through the opening *c*, passed back alongside the rod again until it returns to the handle, near which it passes through an opening in said rod. Thus it will be seen in Fig. 2 that the two loose ends of the cord C are situated close to that part of the rod B to which the hand is applied in manipulating the same. By pulling these two loose ends of the cord the loop portion, as D, may be made as small as desired, and by a proper handling of the cords said loop may be enlarged. A rod furnished in this way with a rope and inserted within the animal will be a very effective instrument for the purposes above described, as the person using the same can, by pulling upon the two ends of the rope, cause the loop portion D to catch hold of and grasp firmly anything with which it may come in contact. During the practical use of the rod thus furnished with the rope one end only of said rope may be passed through the aperture *c* before the fastening has been made upon the object. Then by properly casting the rope some part of the object may be snared, after which the other end of the rope can be passed through the opening *c*, and thus the loop drawn tightly around the object.

In Fig. 10 the instrument, in addition to rod B, has also a shorter rod, B′. It is provided not only with an aperture, as *c*, at the end of the rod, but with several openings between the outer end and the handle end. These openings are lettered *i* on the rod B and *i′* on the rod B′. The rope C therefore will, when a rod is provided with several of these openings, be passed through them and crossed in the manner represented. The object of said openings, however, is merely to keep the cord better in place, and I do not confine myself to that, for the rod B may or may not be furnished with them, as may be desired. Fig. 10 has, perhaps, the most approved form of the instrument. With this form two fastenings can be made upon an object. Two rods, however, will be used only in the case where two fastenings must be made simultaneously. When, however, these two rods are to be used, a third rod, B^2, furnished with a loop, B^3, on the end thereof at right angles to said rod, is employed in order to keep the two rods B and B′ in proper relative position during the operations of the instrument, said purpose being accomplished by placing the loop B^3 over the two rods, or, rather, by passing the two rods through the loop B^3.

The rod B^2 may be placed upon the rods B and B′ in any desirable manner, one way being by moving it over the looped handles of said rods, said loops being broken at one portion to permit of this.

In Fig. 7 I have represented what I term a "feeler." This consists of a couple of rods, K and K′, having projections on their ends at right angles to them. These rods are calculated to move longitudinally, so that the projections O and O′ on their ends may serve as jaws to grasp between them an object. The rods K and K′ are preferably surrounded by a ring, *n*, and furnished with a cord, *o*, which is attached to the end of the projection O′, and is looped about the ring *n* and then passed back toward the handles of the rods. By means of this instrument the preliminary fastenings may be made upon some part of the young animal before the main instrument is brought into use, or other desirable objects may be accomplished by the use of this feeler in connection with my other mechanism.

Figs. 8 and 9 show, as has already been stated, a curved form of rod. In Fig. 8 the rope C′ is represented in the position taken before a fastening has been made upon the object. In Fig. 9 it is shown in its position after it has been placed around an object and the loop drawn tightly thereupon. The preferable mode of arranging the cord in connection with the curved form of rod is to place a ring or rings, as *m*, upon the rod, about which rings the cord or rope is twisted, as shown, said ropes being also passed through the loop G′, formed on the end of the rod. I find it convenient sometimes to arrange one or more rollers or pulleys within the opening in the end of the rod B or B′ or any one of the openings *i* in the rod, said rollers or pulleys being for the purpose of enabling the cords to oper-

ate more easily over them. One of these rollers is shown in the rod B of Fig. 10, and several are shown in the opening at the end of the rod B′ in said figure.

The manner of using my improved veterinary instrument just described is as follows: The operator takes the rod in hand after it has been properly provided with a cord and inserts it into the animal. He will have other persons to assist him, and one of these will stand at the handle end of the rod, ready to push or pull that end of the device, while he guides the end which enters the animal and arranges it to accomplish his purpose. The loop or end of the cord will be slipped upon some part of the colt, then the cord or cords will be drawn up tightly by the person who stands at the handle end of the rod. A fastening has now been effected. If it should be desired to loosen this fastening, all that need be done will be to slack the cord at the handle end, when the fastening will loosen itself. The colt being now in position for removal from the mare, the surgeon will guide the head and feet with his hand, while the person or persons at the handle end of the rod will pull according to the surgeon's instructions. Thus the colt will be easily removed.

It will be noticed that with my improved instrument all the fastenings that are made upon the colt will be tightened or loosened from a point outside of the mare. It will not be necessary to tie or untie a single knot, and the most difficult cases can be handled with ease and success. If a colt comes double and it requires to be pushed back, the surgeon will take two rods, slip the cords upon some one of the colt's legs, fasten another to some other part, hold the rods together, so that the colt's legs may be kept stiff, and the colt shoved back and held there by the persons at the handle end of the rods while the colt's head and other limbs are fastened upon, after which the colt can be removed.

The mode of using the curved rod is exemplified in Figs. 8 and 9. The mode of using the rods to effect an attachment upon two parts of the young animal simultaneously is shown in Fig. 10.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a rod having an aperture near one end and suitably provided with a handle at the other end, of a rope passed through the apertured end, so as to form a loop, as shown, the loose ends of said rope being located near the handle, and operative, as described.

2. The combination, in a veterinary instrument, of the tube A, the rod B, located therein, the cord C, arranged in connection with the rod and formed with a loop, as D, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the barrel or tube, of a rod having a suitable handle and a split end adapted to hold adjustably a knife or saw, in the manner set forth.

4. In a veterinary instrument, the combination of the rod provided with a cord looped at the extremity of the rod, a shorter rod likewise provided with a cord looped at the extremity thereof, and the rod having a metallic loop to inclose the two rods before mentioned, all arranged as described.

5. In a veterinary instrument, the combination of the rod B, with its cord, the rod B′, with its cord, and the rod B^2, with loop B^3, inclosing rods B and B′, all arranged and adapted to be used in an inclosing-tube, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM MYERS.

Witnesses:
A. P. W. La Follette,
Palmer J. Smith.