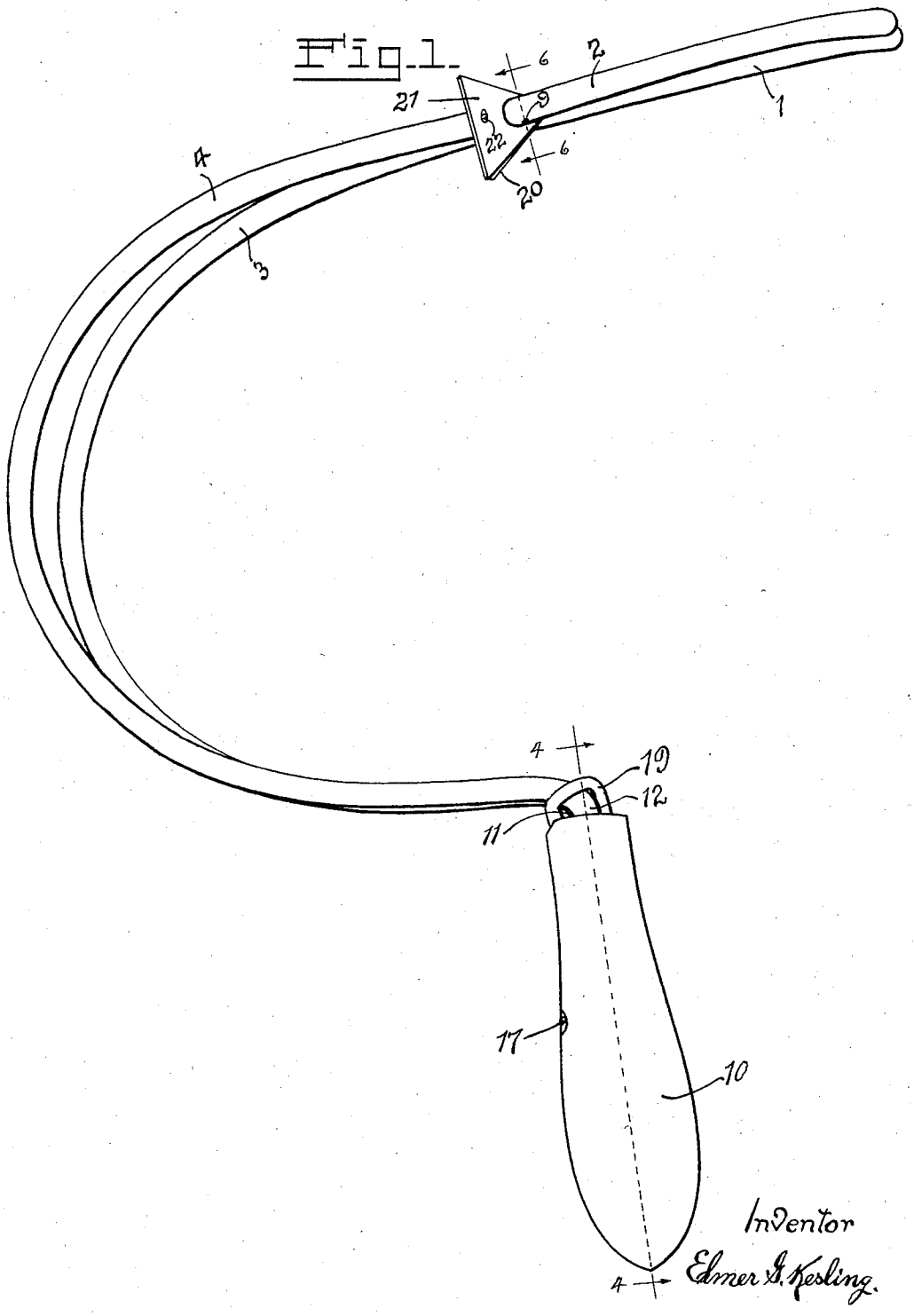
June 11, 1940. E. G. KESLING 2,204,275

SURIGAL INSTRUMENT AND METHOD OF USING THE SAME

Original Filed Feb. 15, 1936 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



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SURIGAL INSTRUMENT AND METHOD OF USING THE SAME

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Fig. 1.

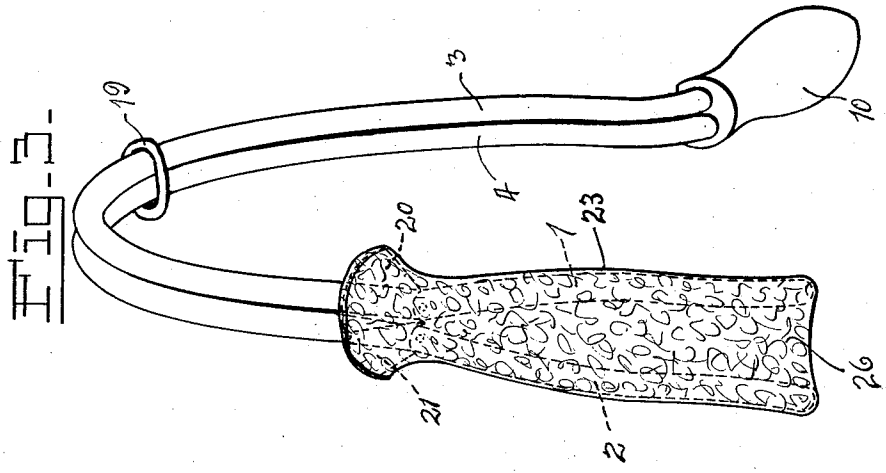
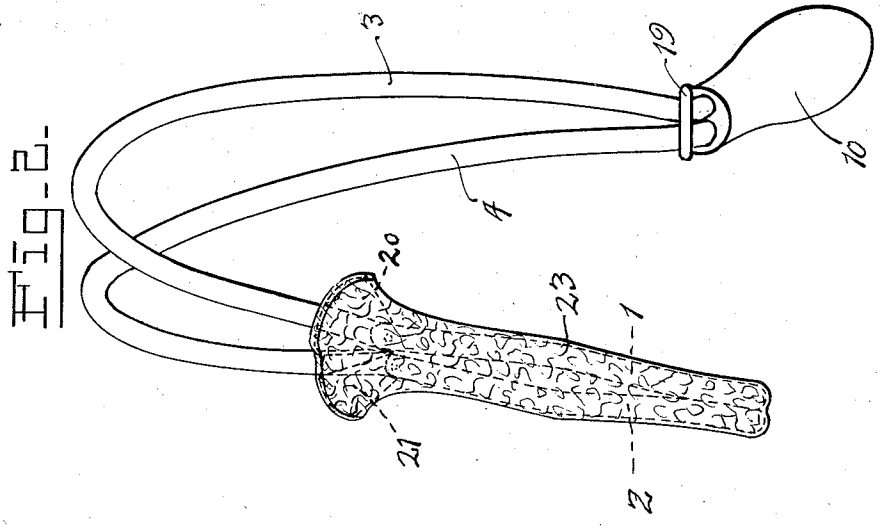


Fig. 2.



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SURIGAL INSTRUMENT AND METHOD OF USING THE SAME

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Fig. 6.

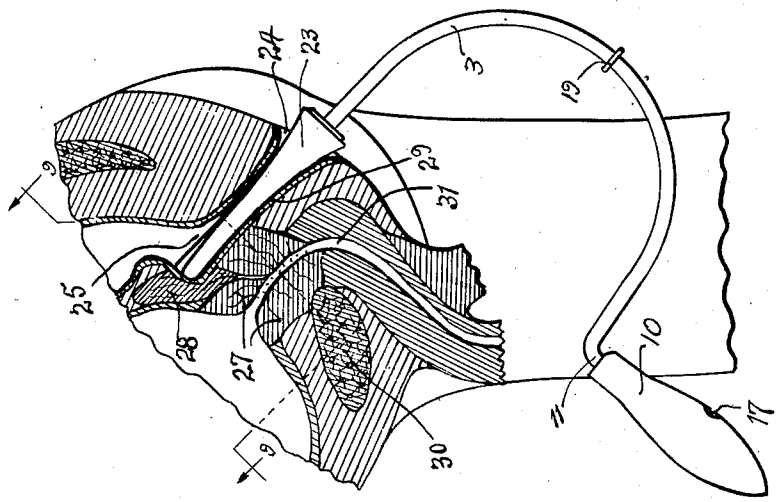


Fig. 6.

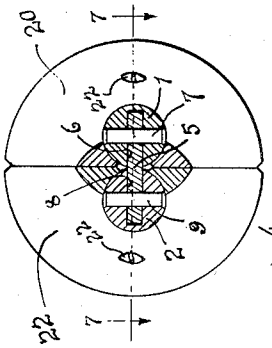


Fig. 4.

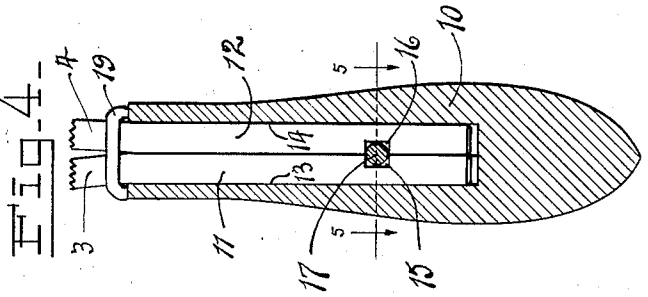


Fig. 7.

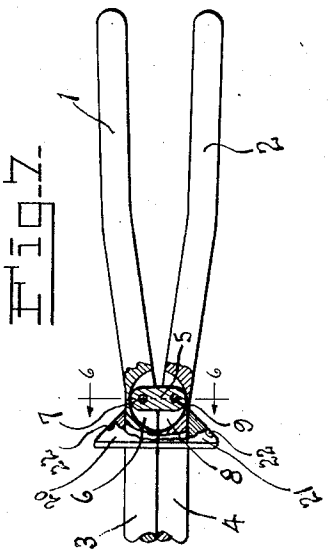


Fig. 5.

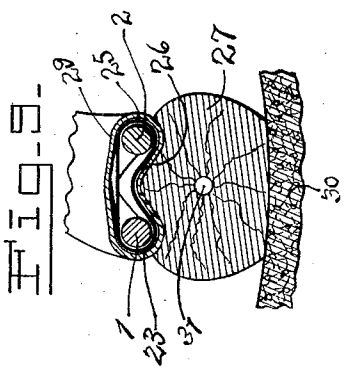
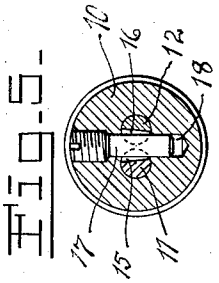


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,204,275

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT AND METHOD OF USING THE SAME

Elmer G. Kesling, Bloomfield, Mo.

Application February 15, 1936, Serial No. 64,016
Renewed June 5, 1939

5 Claims. (Cl. 128—345)

This invention relates to surgical instrument and method of using the same, and to the type of instrument for performing massage of the prostate gland, and more especially to the type for use in performing auto-massage of the prostate gland.

Objects of the invention are: To provide a device that may be easily manipulated in auto-massaging the prostate gland; to provide a device having a massaging beak capable of being closed to facilitate easy introduction to and removal from the parts to be massaged, and of being held open during the massaging manipulations to increase the massaging efficiency; to provide a device including an elastic shield for the massaging beak to not only insulate the massaging beak from the body tissues and possible contents of the rectum, but also to provide an elastic massaging surface; to provide a device in which said elastic shield may be readily and easily placed upon and removed from said massaging beak; to provide a device having an abutment piece for gauging the depth of insertion of the massaging beak; and to provide a device having means in connection with the shank for holding the beak in the open or massaging position.

Various other objects and advantages of the invention will be made apparent from the following description, reference being made to the annexed drawings, in which—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the invention showing the invention without the elastic shield in place.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the invention in reduced size showing the beak closed and the elastic shield in place.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the invention in about the same size as Fig. 2, but showing the beak opened and the elastic shield in place.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view approximately on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view approximately on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view approximately on the line 6—6 of Figs. 1 and 7.

Fig. 7 is a view partly in section approximately on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a diagrammatic, sectional view showing the application of the invention.

Fig. 9 is an enlarged sectional view approximately on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8.

This invention comprises an instrument having a beak, a shank, an abutment, a handle and a clasp, together with an elastic shield for the beak and abutment. It is to be understood that I do not restrict myself to any particular shape or design of the several parts or to the presence of all said parts so long as the instrument may be used and be made to function in the required manner. It can be easily seen, for instance, that the part termed "the handle" could be omitted wherein the part termed "the shank" would become the handle.

In the embodiment shown, the beak consists of the projecting lateral parts 1 and 2 which are continuous with the shank parts 3 and 4, respectively. These lateral parts 1—3 and 2—4 are pivotally connected together by a link 5 having one end extending into a slot 6 formed in the part 1—3 and pivotally secured within by a pin 7 and the other end extending into a slot 8 formed in the part 2—4 and pivotally secured therein by a pin 9.

The shank 3—4 is bent in a substantially semi-circular form from the beak 1—2 to the handle 10, and at the junction with the handle 10 said parts 3 and 4 are bent substantially at a right angle forming parallel ends 11 and 12, respectively, which extend in substantial alignment with said pins 7 and 9 and which are rotatively mounted in holes 13 and 14, respectively, being secured therein by the respective notches 15 and 16 formed in said parts 11 and 12, which engage a screw or pin 17 secured in a hole 18 in the handle 10.

The beak parts 1 and 2 are bent away from themselves at about the junction with the shank parts 3 and 4, respectively; and the parts 1 and 2 may be also slightly bent toward themselves at about their middle portion giving said parts 1 and 2 substantially parallel relation when in the opened position. Also, the parts 1 and 2 may be slightly bent near their ends in the direction of the handle 10 giving the beak 1—2 a slight hook-like form.

A clasp 19 is provided for sliding movements along the shank 3—4.

It will be noted that when the clasp 19 is in the position shown in Fig. 1, that is: adjacent the handle 10, the beak 1—2 may be opened and closed freely which action rotates the parts 11 and 12 in the holes 13 and 14, respectively, and pivotally moves the link 5 upon the pins 7 and 9; and that said closing action results in moving the circular shank parts 3 and 4 away from from one another or out of parallel relation, while said opening action results in moving said circular shank parts 3 and 4 toward one another or into parallel relation. Therefore, it can

be readily seen that when the clasp 19 is placed at the central portion of the shank 3—4, the parts 3 and 4 will be held in parallel relation resulting in positively holding said beak 1—2 in the open position, as shown in Figs. 3 and 7.

Semi-cone shaped parts 20 and 21 are adjustably secured to the shank parts 3 and 4, respectively, adjacent the beak 1—2 by screws 22 or otherwise.

In using the instrument, a shield 23 of elastic fibrous material or of rubber is placed over the beak 1—2 and abutment 20—21. The open end of the elastic shield 23 when in place will draw or contract over the edge of the abutment 20—21 and hold the shield 23 in place. It has been found that a shield similar in shape and construction as the ordinary rubber finger cot is practicable for use with this instrument.

It will be noted that when the shield 23 is in place and the clasp 19 is placed adjacent the handle 10 as in Fig. 2, the elasticity of the shield 23 will hold the beak 1—2 closed; and that when said clasp 19 is placed midway of the shank 3—4, the beak 1—2 will be positively held open by said clasp 19 against the elastic action of the shield 23, as in Fig. 3.

Before applying the instrument for the massaging operation, it has been found advisable to apply a lubricant such as vaseline to the outside of the shield 23, or at least to that part of the shield 23 covering the beak 1—2.

In the use of the instrument, the closed beak 1—2 with the shield 23 in place and lubricant applied is inserted through the anus 24 into the rectum 25. It will be noted that the abutment 20—21 acts to regulate the depth to which the instrument is inserted. After having thus inserted the instrument, the beak is opened by moving the clasp 19 to the position shown in Figs. 3 and 8. It is seen that this opening of the beak 1—2 results in stretching the shield 23 over the opened beak 1—2 and thereby forming a broad elastic massaging surface 26. This surface 26 together with the beak parts 1 and 2, upon proper manipulation of the instrument, causes a massaging of the prostate gland 27, and also the seminal vesicles 28 if the instrument has been inserted a sufficient distance. It is a known fact that the rectum has a very elastic wall and is surrounded by considerable connective tissue which is itself also elastic. Therefore, it is easily understood why the mere distortion of the rectum and surrounding tissue by the opening of the inserted beak of the instrument does not cause pressure upon or any effective massaging to the prostate gland, unless a manual movement directs the open beak of the instrument toward and against the gland to cause an unnatural pressure upon said gland. It is obvious that, in this massaging manipulation, the beak parts 1 and 2 and the elastic surface 26 will substantially cooperate to grip and squeeze the prostate gland. The massaging is effected through the rectal wall 29 and against the pubic symphysis 30 and other adjacent tissues and causes fluids contained in the prostate gland 27 and the seminal vesicles 28 to flow through the natural channels or ducts into the urethra 31. After the massaging manipulation has been completed, the beak 20—21 is allowed to again close by moving the clasp 19 to the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2; and finally the instrument is removed and the shield 23 is taken off of the instrument and discarded. A new shield 23 is used for each massaging operation.

This massaging operation is generally known as—the massage of the prostate—even though a massage of the vesicles may have also been effected; therefore in this application and throughout the appended claims where "the massage of the prostate" is referred to, it is understood that it may also mean—the massage of the vesicles.

It has been found that a certain amount of massaging of the prostate may be accomplished without opening the beak as above recited, but massaging with the beak opened is the preferred method.

It is obvious that with such an instrument as shown an individual can massage his own prostate gland and seminal vesicles with ease.

It is now plain that I have shown and described an instrument as well as a method by which such instrument may be used to automassage the prostate and vesicles, as desired.

What I claim is:

1. An instrument of the character described comprising a beak consisting of a pair of jaws, a handle, a curved shank member connected to each of said jaws, means for rotatively mounting said shank members in said handle, and means pivotally connecting said jaws at the junction of said jaws with said shank members.

2. An instrument of the character described comprising a pair of jaws, pivotal means connecting said jaws, a handle positioned substantially at right angles to said jaws, and curved shank members connected to said jaws respectively and mounted for rotative movements in said handle on a line substantially with said pivotal means.

3. An instrument of the character described comprising a pair of jaws, pivotal means connecting said jaws, a handle positioned substantially at right angles to said jaws, curved shank members continuous with said jaws respectively and pivotally connected to said handle substantially in line with said pivotal means, and an abutment mounted on said shank members adjacent said jaws.

4. An instrument of the character described comprising a pair of jaws, pivotal means connecting said jaws, a handle positioned substantially at right angle to said jaws, curved shank members continuous with said jaws respectively and pivotally connected to said handle substantially in line with said pivotal means, an abutment mounted adjacent said jaws, and an elastic shield for said jaws and said abutment.

5. The method of massaging the prostate gland consisting of inserting an expansible means carrying an elastic surface into the rectum, expanding the said means to open the same to form a rigid fork and manipulating said instrument in such a manner to compress or squeeze said gland.

ELMER G. KESLING.