

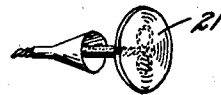
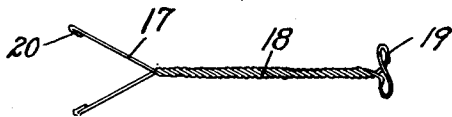
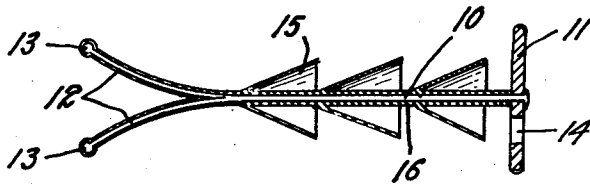
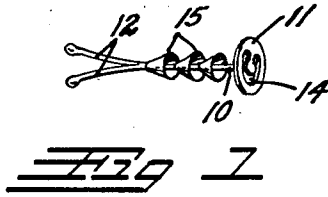
Nov. 27, 1934.

E. C. HAAS

1,982,001

PESSARY

Filed Jan. 19, 1933



Inventor

EARLE C. HAAS

By *W. H. ...*

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,982,001

PESSARY

Earle C. Haas, Denver, Colo.

Application January 19, 1933, Serial No. 652,466

3 Claims. (Cl. 128—130)

This invention relates to a pessary, more particularly of the type of uterine pessary used in the treatment of pathological conditions and anatomical flexions of the cervical portion of the uterus.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a self-retaining pessary which will prevent the entrance of foreign substances into the cavity of the uterus, and yet will not interfere with the flow of discharges from the uterus.

Another object of the invention is to so construct the pessary that when in place, its stem portion will be maintained out of contact with the walls of the cervical canal.

A further object is to provide a pessary for the correction of anatomical flexions of the cervix uteri by means of which a firm yet gentle pressure may be applied to any desired points in the cervical canal.

Other objects and advantages reside in the detail construction of the invention, which is designed for simplicity, economy, and efficiency. These will become more apparent from the following description.

In the following detailed description of the invention reference is had to the accompanying drawing which forms a part hereof. Like numerals refer to like parts in all views of the drawing and throughout the description.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a preferred form of the complete pessary. In this view the invention is illustrated approximately full size.

Fig. 2 is a magnified, longitudinal section through the pessary of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 illustrates an alternate form of wire stiffener for the pessary.

Fig. 4 illustrates how the alternate form may be embedded in a rubber head instead of the metal head originally illustrated.

The preferred form of the pessary comprises a relatively stiff wire stem 10 terminating at its outer extremity in a fixed bottom 11. At its inner extremity the stem is bifurcated to form two resilient retaining prongs 12, which in turn terminate in bulbous ends 13. As thus far described, the pessary is similar to the usual stem pessary, except for the fact that the stem wire 10 is preferably thinner than the usual pessary stem.

The button 11 may be provided with the usual drainage opening 14 which also admits the points of an introducer by means of which the pessary may be inserted.

The principal feature of the improved pessary is a series of flexible, hollow, cone-shaped valves

or guards 15 along the stem thereof. These guards are preferably formed of very thin rubber, and may be secured on the stem in any desired manner. Any desired number of the guards may be employed.

A preferred form of the construction is illustrated in the drawing, in which the entire stem and the prongs 12 are coated with a covering of rubber 16. The guards 15 are then placed upon the stem, with their apexes toward the prongs 12 and vulcanized into the rubber covering 16 of the stem, so as to form an integral part thereof.

This may be accomplished by forming the conical guards independently, either in a mold or by a dipping process over a form. The wire forming the stem is then dipped in latex or rubber cement, until it has acquired a coating of sufficient thickness. The guards are then slipped over the coated stem and the entire device is given one or more additional dippings or coatings, after which the rubber may be cured, preferably by the air or gas curing processes. This forms the guards and the stem coating into an integral rubber unit.

The above is only suggested as one method of manufacture. The guards might be made and secured to the stem in other manners and the device could be rubber "plated" by any of the commercial processes.

In use the pessary is inserted into the cervix as is usual with stem pessaries. The insertion may be done with any of the standard pessary introducers or may be accomplished by placing one-half of a soluble capsule over the prongs 12 so as to hold them together until the pessary is in place. The dissolving of the capsule will then allow the prongs to separate within the uterus so as to retain the pessary in place. The button 11 limits the amount of insertion of the pessary.

When in place, the natural resiliency of the cones or guards 15 causes them to tend to expand outwardly against the walls of the cervical canal so as to exert a continuous gentle pressure to correct abnormal anatomical flexions. This pressure may be applied to any desired point or points along the cervix uteri by choosing a pessary with the proper number of guards positioned at the proper points along the stem.

It is desired to call attention to the fact that the guards press outwardly with equal pressure in all directions and act to maintain the stem portion out of contact with the canal walls and prevent any harsh pressures.

It will be noted that the guards are so positioned that when in place the base of the cones will be toward os externum, therefore drainage from the

60

65

70

75

80

85

90

95

100

105

110

body of the uterus or the cervical canal is not interrupted as it can readily flow past the edges of the flexible cones. However this arrangement of the cones causes them to act as guards or check valves to prevent the entrance of foreign substances from the vagina into the uterus. The outwardly flared position of the cones also causes them to have a tendency to constantly urge the pessary inwardly toward the uterus so as to increase the self-retaining qualities of the pessary and relieve the pressure usually exerted on the walls of the uterus by the prongs 12.

The pessary may be constructed as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 in which a spring wire, such as piano wire 17, is bent back upon itself and twisted as shown at 18. The bent back portion is flattened such as indicated at 19, to form a head, and the extremities are turned back upon themselves as shown at 20. The entire wire thus formed is encased in rubber as in the previous forms. The flattened head of the wire is completely encased in a soft rubber button 21.

While specific materials and forms of the improvement have been described and illustrated herein, it is desired to be understood that the same may be varied, within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed and desired secured by Letters Patent is:—

1. A pessary comprising: a stem; a button formed on one extremity of said stem; a rubber casing surrounding said stem; and a series of hollow, flexible, cone-shaped members spaced along said stem with their apexes directed away from said button, said members being secured to said casing.

2. A pessary comprising: a stem; a button formed on one extremity of said stem; a rubber casing surrounding said stem; and a series of hollow, flexible, cone-shaped members spaced along said stem with their apexes directed away from said button, said members being formed integrally with said casing.

3. A pessary comprising: a stem; a button formed on one extremity of said stem; a rubber casing surrounding said stem; and a series of hollow, flexible, cone-shaped members spaced along said stem with their apexes directed away from said button, said members being formed integrally with said casing; and a bifurcated flared portion on the other extremity of said stem, said latter portion being enclosed by said casing.

EARLE C. HAAS.

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

70

75

80

85

90

95

100

105

110

115

120

125

130

135

140

145

150