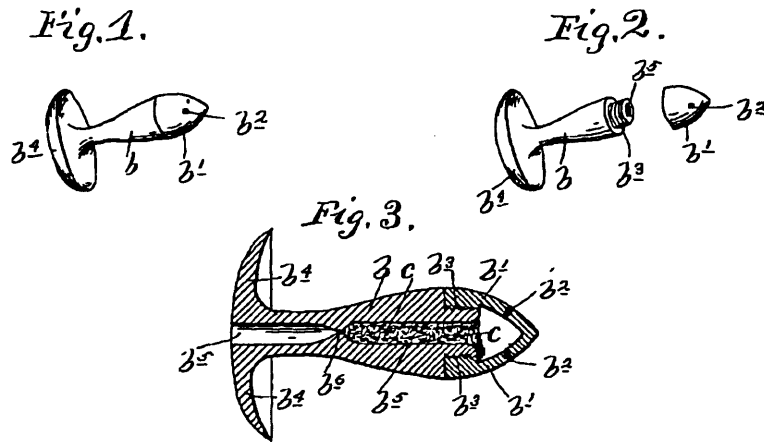


(No Model.)

C. M. CANNON & J. H. HELD.  
PESSARY.

No. 547,625.

Patented Oct. 8, 1895.



Witnesses.  
C. F. Kiegon  
R. A. Merchant

Inventors:  
Julius H. Held  
Charles W. Cameron,  
By their Attorney  
Jas. F. Williamson

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES M. CANNON AND JULIUS H. HELD, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

## PESSARY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 547,625, dated October 8, 1895.

Application filed June 15, 1895. Serial No. 552,877. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CHARLES M. CANNON and JULIUS H. HELD, citizens of the United States, residing at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pessaries; and we 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.

Our invention relates to instruments for the treatment of female diseases, and is in the nature of a pessary adapted for insertion into the meatus or mouth of the uterus or womb. This pessary, as preferably constructed, is provided with an open cavity for the reception of an antiseptic or other medicament.

The preferred form of the device is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein, like letters referring to like parts throughout the several views—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective showing the pessary substantially in full size. Fig. 2 is a like perspective view of the pessary with the cap or tip of the same removed, and Fig. 3 is an enlarged central longitudinal section through the device.

$b$   $b'$   $b^4$  indicate the pessary, of which  $b$  is the neck or body portion,  $b'$  a removable cap provided with any desired number of small end perforations  $b^2$  and having screw-threaded engagement  $b^3$  with the section  $b$ , and  $b^4$  is a flanged head at the outer end of the bulb. In this construction the neck portion  $b$  is made hollow by a longitudinal passage or cavity  $b^5$ , which is shown as contracted at  $b^6$ . By removing the cap at  $b'$  the forward portion of the cavity  $b^5$  may be filled with a sponge or other absorbent material which is saturated with an antiseptic or other medicament.

The pessary is placed in working position by inserting the neck portion  $b$  into the meatus or mouth of the uterus or womb with the flanged head  $b^4$  of the same bearing against

the os or apex of the womb to prevent the pessary from being drawn into the womb. It will be noted that the inner or cap end of the neck portion  $b'$  of the pessary is larger than that part which is nearer to the flanged head  $b^4$ . This holds the pessary in position in the mouth of the womb. It will be noted that as the sponge or absorbent material  $c$  in the cavity  $b^5$  is tightly packed against the contracted portion  $b^6$  all circulation directly through the bulb will be thereby stopped. The device may be readily placed in position by a physician or any one skilled in these matters. The bulb is preferably made of vulcanized rubber, but may be made of any other suitable material—such as aluminum, glass, celluloid, &c.—and is adapted to be worn for days at a time without removal.

It will be understood, of course, that various alterations in the details of construction of our pessary might be made without departing from the principles of our invention.

What we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

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2. A pessary comprising the neck portion  $b$ , provided with the cavity  $b^5$  and the flanged head  $b^4$ , and the removable cap  $b'$  with perforations  $b^2$  and screw threaded engagement  $b^3$ , substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES M. CANNON.  
JULIUS H. HELD.

Witnesses:

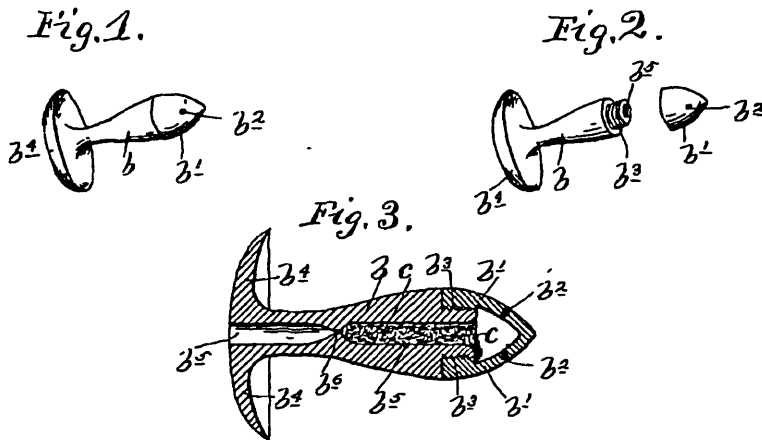
CHAS. F. KILGORE,  
P. D. MERCHANT.

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