A.D. 1874, 23rd December. N° 4430.

SPECIFICATION

OF

DAVID OPPENHEIMER.

SURGICAL NEEDLE.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:
PUBLISHED AT THE GREAT SEAL PATENT OFFICE,
25, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, HOLBORN.
1875.

Price 6d.

A.D. 1874, 23rd December. N° 4430.

Surgical Needle.

LETTERS PATENT to David Oppenheimer, of Watling Street, in the City of London, Merchant, for the Invention of "**An Improved Needle especially Applicable for Surgical Purposes.**"—A communication from abroad by Harry M. Jenkins, of New York, in the United States of America.

Sealed the 4th June 1875, and dated the 23rd December 1874.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by the said David Oppenheimer a the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 23rd December 1874.

I, David Oppenheimer, of Watling Street, in the City of London, Merchant, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "**An Improved Needle especially Applicable for Surgical Purposes,**" communicated to me from abroad by Harry M. Jenkins, of New York, in the United States of America, to be as follows :—

This improved needle has its head end split to form jaws, having their ends bevilled and their inner sides grooved or recessed longitudinally,

and they are provided with a downwardly inclined pin or stud extending from the inner side of one jaw to or nearly to the other jaw. The ends of the jaws being bevilled form a notch into which the thread is pressed, thus extending the jaws, and allowing the thread to pass down between them and below the pin. The two ends of the thread are then drawn upward, and the pin or stud prevents it from coming out, the two ends lying in the grooves of the jaws, and passing out through the end of the needle.

SPECIFICATION in pursuance of the conditions of the Letters Patent, filed by the said David Oppenheimer in the Great Seal Patent Office on the 23rd June 1875.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, David Oppenheimer, of Watling Street, in the City of London, Merchant, send greeting.

WHEREAS Her most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, by Her Letters Patent, bearing date the Twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, in the thirty-eighth year of Her reign, did, for Herself, Her heirs and successors, give and grant unto me, the said David Oppenheimer, Her special licence that I, the said David Oppenheimer, my executors, administrators, and assigns, or such others as I, the said David Oppenheimer, my executors, administrators, and assigns, should at any time agree with, and no others, from time to time and at all times thereafter during the term therein expressed, should and lawfully might make, use, exercise, and vend, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, an Invention for "An Improved Needle especially Applicable for Surgical Purposes," communicated to me from abroad by Harry M. Jenkins, of New York, in the United States of America, upon the condition (amongst others) that I, the said David Oppenheimer, my executors or administrators, by an instrument in writing under my, or their, or one of their hands and seals, should particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said Invention, and in what manner the same was to be performed, and cause the same to be filed in the Great Seal Patent Office within six calendar months next and immediately after the date of the said Letters Patent.

Oppenheimer's Improved Surgical Needle.

NOW KNOW YE that I, the said David Oppenheimer, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement thereof, reference being had to the accompanying Drawings and to the letters and figures marked thereon as communicated to me, that is to say:—

This improved needle has its head end split to form jaws; these jaws have their ends bevilled and their inner sides grooved or recessed longitudinally, and they are provided with a pin or stud inclined in a downward direction, and extending from the inner side of one jaw to or nearly to the other jaw. The ends of the jaws being bevilled form a notch into which the thread is pressed, thus extending the jaws, and allowing the thread to pass down between them and below the pin. The two ends of the thread are then drawn upward, and the pin or stud prevents it from coming out, the two ends lying in the grooves of the jaws, and passing out through the end of the needle.

The accompanying Drawings exemplify the mode in which the Invention may be best carried into practical effect.

Figure 1 is a side elevation partly in section of a needle constructed according to this Invention; Figure 2 is a front elevation partly in section of the same.

In the Drawings the needle shewn is adapted for surgical purposes, but it is obvious that the Invention may be applied in like manner to needles used for other purposes.

A is the needle. The head, blunt end, or thread eye end of the needle is split, slotted, or divided longitudinally for a short and suitable distance. Thus a pair of jaws is formed. These jaws are marked in the Drawings a, $a^{\times}$. The jaws are bevilled at their outer or open ends, as shewn, so that they form a notch b at the end of the needle. The inner sides of the jaws a, $a^{\times}$, are grooved, channelled, or hollowed to form a longitudinal aperture, recess, or notch D at this end of the needle. i is a pin or stud projecting from one end of the jaws $a^{\times}$. It extends across the aperture D to or nearly to the inner side of the opposite jaw a in a downward direction, as shewn in Figure 1. In threading the needle, thread is pressed into the notch b. This action spreads or extends the jaws a, $a^{\times}$, allowing the thread to pass down between them until it passes

down below the pin *i*. The two ends of the thread are then pulled or drawn in an upward direction. The pin or stud *i* prevents the thread from coming out or escaping. The two ends of the thread lie in the grooves or recesses in the jaws, and they pass out through the end of the needle.

Having now described the nature of the said Invention, and in what manner the same may be performed, I declare that I claim, a needle having its head, blunt end, or threaded end split or divided so as to form jaws, such jaws being grooved, channelled, or recessed, and being bevilled towards their extremities, and being provided or fitted with an inclined pin or stud, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

In witness whereof, I, the said David Oppenheimer, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this Sixteenth day of June, in the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

DAVID OPPENHEIMER. (L.S.)

Witness,

E. De Pass,

Patent Office,

68, Fleet Street,

London.

LONDON:
Printed by George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1875.

A.D.1874. Dec. 23. No. 4430.
OPPENHEIMER'S Specification.

(1 SHEET)

FIG. 1.

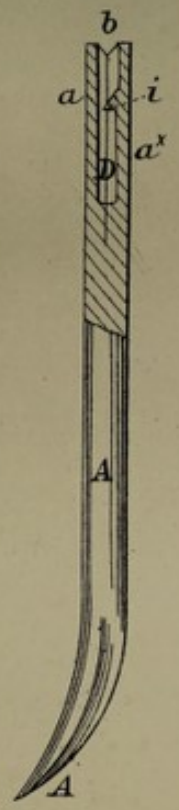
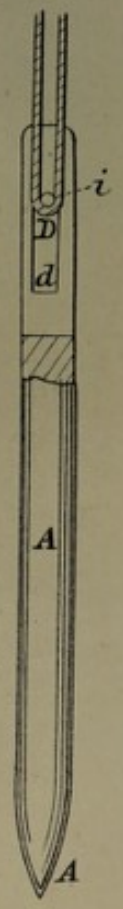


FIG. 2.



The filed drawing is not colored.

Drawn on Stone by Malby & Sons.

London Printed by George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty 1875