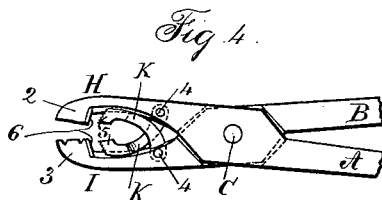
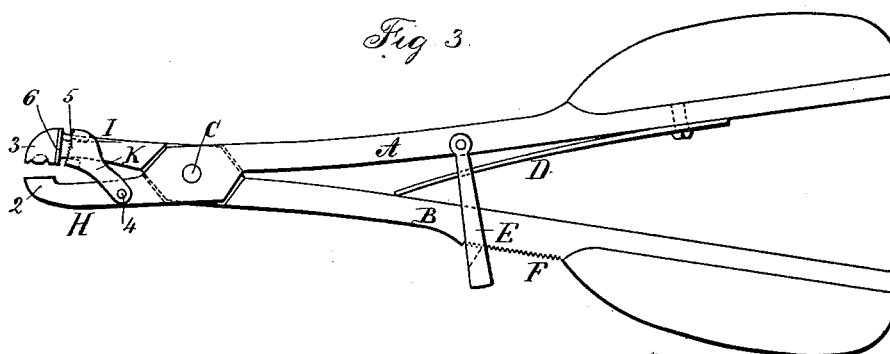
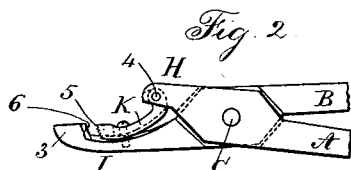
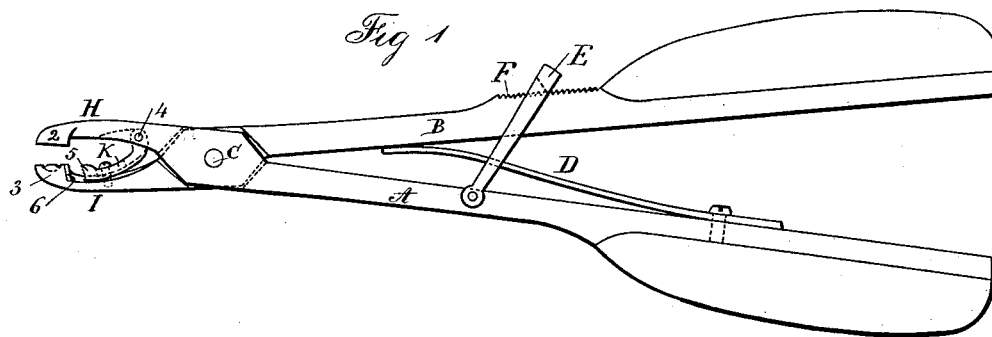


(No Model.)

F. A. STOHLMANN.  
SURGICAL NEEDLE HOLDER.

No. 348,537.

Patented Aug. 31, 1886.



Witnesses:  
J. Staib  
Geo H. Smith

Inventor:  
Frederick A. Stohlmann  
per Lemuel W. Terrell atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK A. STOHLMANN, OF BROOKLYN, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE TIE-  
MANN & CO., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## SURGICAL-NEEDLE HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 348,537, dated August 31, 1886.

Application filed July 1, 1886. Serial No. 306,797. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I FREDERICK A. STOHL-  
MANN, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings  
and State of New York, have invented an  
Improvement in Surgical-Needle Forceps, of  
which the following is a specification.

Surgical needles are made of various shapes,  
and the same have to be inserted in places  
that are not easy of access, and hence it is  
important that the forceps be constructed in  
such a manner as to grasp and hold a needle  
of any shape and occupying a position in any  
desired direction to the jaws of the forceps.

My improvement is made with this ob-  
ject in view, and relates to the combination,  
with hinged handles and jaws, of a swinging  
and sliding jaw, between which and a head-  
piece or projection the needle can be grasped  
in a very firm and reliable manner.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of  
the forceps complete. Fig. 2 is a detached  
view of the holding-jaw of the forceps with  
the upper jaw partially removed. Fig. 3  
represents a modification of the construction  
of the holding-jaw; and Fig. 4 is a side view  
of a double holding-jaw.

The handles A and B are of suitable size  
and shape, and they are connected together  
by the joint or pivot at C. The handles are  
opened by the action of a suitable spring, D,  
and a bridle-piece, E, pivoted to the handle  
A and passing over the rack F upon the han-  
dle B, is preferably employed for holding the  
forceps closed after the needle has been  
grasped. The jaws H I are continuations of  
the respective handles A B, and the end por-  
tions, 2 and 3, of these jaws are preferably  
rounding, and the surfaces that come together  
are usually flat, or nearly so, and provided  
with radial serrations or grooves, as seen in  
Figs. 1, 3, and 4, into which may be laid a  
straight or a curved needle in any desired di-  
rection to the jaws and handles.

My present improvement relates especially  
to the pivoted and sliding jaw K, the pivoted  
connection 4 being upon one of the jaws H  
or I, and the clamping-head 5 of the sliding  
jaw K adjacent to the shoulder or offset 6

upon the end 3 of the jaw I. It will now be  
apparent that when the handles A and B are  
pressed toward each other the jaw K is made  
to slide with a powerful action, so that a  
needle between the head 5 and the shoulder 6  
will be clamped in a firm and reliable man-  
ner. This clamp is especially available for  
holding the needle while it is being inserted;  
but it may also be used for withdrawing the  
needle after it has been inserted. In Figs. 1  
and 2 this sliding jaw K is shown as placed  
between the jaws H and I, and the shoulder 6  
as passing across at the inner edge of the jaw  
end 3.

In Fig. 3 a sliding jaw, K, is shown as piv-  
oted at one side of the jaw H, and the shoulder  
6 as at one side of the jaw end 3. For some  
surgical work this arrangement of parts may  
be preferred; but I do not limit myself in this  
particular, and in Fig. 4 I have shown an-  
other modification in which there are two  
sliding jaws, K, crossing each other, and the  
respective heads 5 are adjacent to the shoul-  
ders 6 on both the jaw ends 2 and 3. It is  
not necessary in all cases to provide the two  
jaw ends 2 and 3, as the jaw end 2 might be  
removed, as shown in Fig. 2, without render-  
ing the forceps useless.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the handle and  
jaw in surgical-needle forceps, of a sliding  
jaw, a pivotal connection between the same  
and one part of the hinged forceps, a head at  
the other end of the sliding jaw, and an offset  
or shoulder at the forceps end, against which  
the needle is clamped by the head of the slid-  
ing jaw, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the handles and  
jaws pivoted together and having jaw ends 2  
and 3, of the sliding jaw K, having a clamp-  
ing-head acting against a shoulder upon the  
jaw end, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 23d day of June, A. D.  
1886.

F. A. STOHLMANN.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,  
WILLIAM G. MOTT.