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77 (Figures 3 and 7) to obtain a snug fluid-tight connection between housing 74 and both locking unit 50 and sleeve 46. The relationship of frusto-conical portion 76, pins 77 and locking unit 50 may be the same as is taught in the above mentioned Reinhold H. Wappler Patent No. 1,880,551.

Secured to housing 74 is a pair of spaced catheter guide conduits 78 (Figure 10), each of which communicates with the interior of endoscopic tube 16 when the instrument is fully assembled, as is depicted in Figure 2. Intermediate conduits 78 is a third conduit 79 that is also adapted to communicate with the interior of tube 16; and that serves as a guide for an operating instrument (not shown). When the instrument is to be used for catheterizing purposes, it is advantageous to employ a removable longitudinal fin 80 to guide the catheters during their movement along the interior of tube 16 and to prevent the catheters from becoming entangled with each other or with other devices disposed in the endoscopic tube. Removable fin 80 snaps on the forward portion of telescope tube 71 and may be of the same general character as the corresponding fin disclosed in Reinhold H. Wappler Patent No. 1,303,135 granted May 6, 1919.

Within housing 74 is a compartment or chamber 81 (Figures 7 and 9). Housing 74 includes a cover member 82 that is maintained in position by a screw 83. As will be noted by reference to Figure 7, access may be had to compartment 81 by withdrawing screw 83 and removing cover member 82.

A deflector plate 85 for directing catheters or operating instruments through a fenestra is pivoted intermediate its ends to telescope tube 71, as at 86, and is disposed in the field of vision of the telescope. Reference is now had to Figures 7, 8 and 9 which illustrate details of construction of the elements that cooperate to actuate deflector plate 85 and positively maintain the same in desired position at the will of the operator. In this connection, I provide a pair of shafts or rods 87 slidable through guide tubes 88 welded or otherwise secured to telescope tube 71. Shafts 87 are parallel to each other and to the axis of telescope tube 71, and are pivoted at their forward ends 89 to deflector plate 85 and secured at their rearward ends 90 to opposite sides of a block 91 reciprocable in compartment 81. Block 91 has a longitudinal bottom groove 92 to permit its free movement along telescope tube 71. As is best shown in Figure 8, block 91 is also provided with a transverse through slot 93 that merges with a longitudinal partial top slot 94. When the block 91 is at its rearward-most position, as shown in Figure 7, it cooperates with shafts 87 to maintain deflector plate 85 in retracted position, as shown in full lines in that figure and in Figure 2. As block 91 is moved forwardly or toward the left (Figure 7), it cooperates with shafts 87 and pivot connections 89 and 86 to tilt deflector plate 85 in a counterclockwise direction, the fully protracted position of the deflector plate being indicated by the dot-dash lines in Figures 2 and 7.

The position of block 91 within compartment 81 and, therefore, the position of deflector plate 85 with respect to telescope tube 91 are determined by a threaded control rod 95. Control rod 95 engages a tapped bore 96 formed in a lug 97 integral with cover member 82 and extending obliquely and rearwardly of the axis of telescope tube 71. Preferably integral with control rod

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95 is a forward stem 98 that is movable through slot 94, and that carries a head or disc 99 which registers with slot 93. Control rod 95 is also provided with a knurled actuating knob 100 operable from the exterior of the instrument. With the parts in the relative position shown in Figures 7 and 9, and upon manipulation of knob 100 in a clockwise direction (Figure 9), control rod 95, stem 98 and head 99 are rotated and move forwardly and downwardly, thereby moving block 91 forwardly along telescope tube 71, and initiating protracting movement of deflector plate 85 about pivot 86. It will be apparent from an examination of Figure 7 that with the arrangement just described, deflector plate 85 may be disposed in any desired position between fully protracted and fully retracted position in response to corresponding increments of rotation of control rod 95 in opposite directions.

As illustrated, fenestras 17 and 18 are formed 180° apart in endoscopic tube 16. Apertures or notches 41 and 42 are likewise disposed 180° from each other. With the parts assembled as shown in Figures 1 and 2, fenestra 17 alone is in the field of vision of the telescope, while latch 66 of detent means 55 is in registration with notch 41 to prevent relative rotation between the telescope and tube 16. To bring fenestra 18 in the field of vision of the telescope, it is merely necessary to release latch 66 from notch 41 and rotate the telescope through 180° with respect to tube 16, permitting latch 66 of the detent means to enter into registration with notch 42.

Thus it will be seen that the construction herein shown and described is well adapted to accomplish the objects of the present invention. It will be understood, however, that the invention may be embodied otherwise than here shown, and that in the form illustrated certain obvious changes in construction may be made. Therefore, I do not wish to be limited precisely to the construction herein shown except as may be required by the appended claims considered with reference to the prior art.

I claim:

1. In an instrument of the character described, an endoscopic tube and a forward extension for said tube comprising a first unit having one end secured to the front end of said tube and a second unit, one end of said second unit forming a universal connection with the other end of said first unit.

2. In an instrument of the character described, an endoscopic tube and a forward extension for said tube comprising a first unit secured at its rearward end to the front end of said tube and a second unit closed at its forward end and open at its rearward end, the rearward end of said second unit engaging the forward end of said first unit in a manner to form a universal connection therewith.

3. In an instrument of the character described, an endoscopic tube and a forward extension for said tube comprising a first unit secured at its rearward end to the front end of said tube, said first unit including a rounded forward portion, and a hollow second unit having a closed forward end and an open rearward end, said rearward end of said second unit embracing said rounded portion of said first unit and forming a universal connection therewith.

4. In an instrument of the character described, an endoscopic tube and a forward extension for said tube comprising a first unit secured at its rearward end to the front end of said tube, said