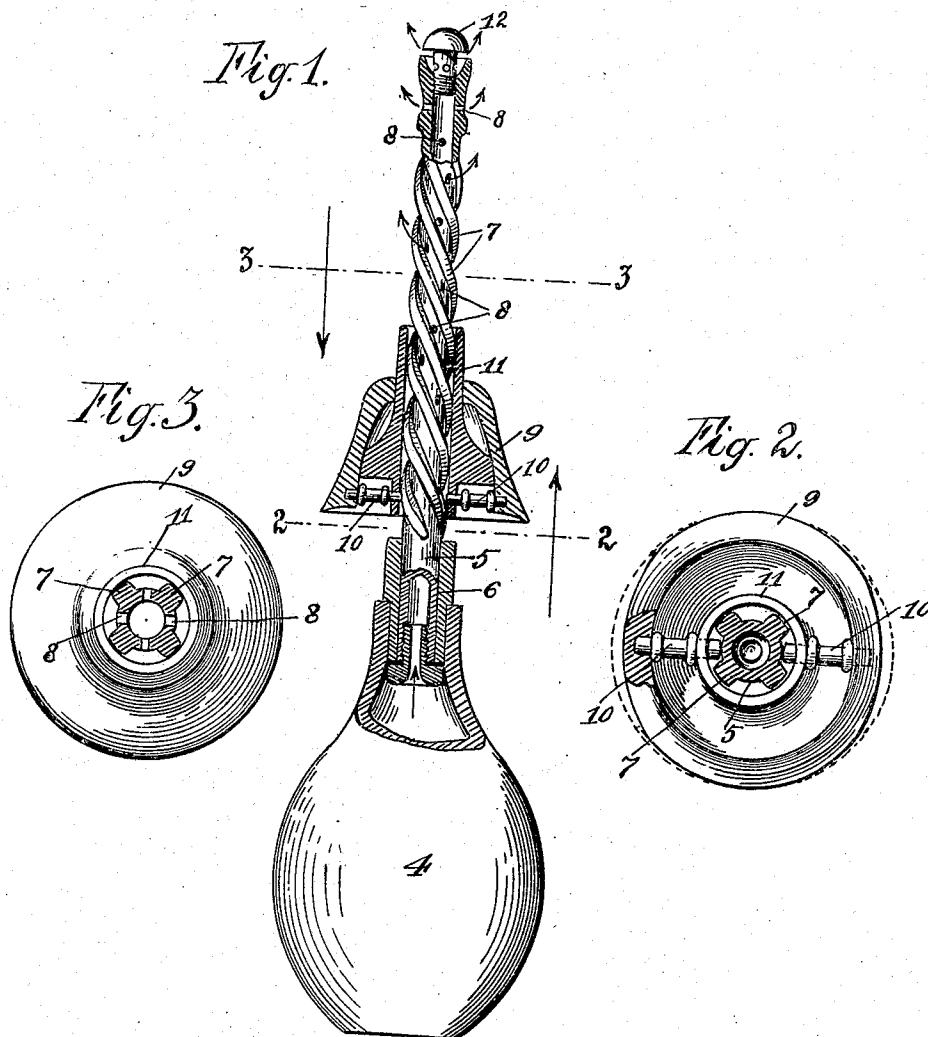


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VAGINAL SYRINGE.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 2, 1909.

937,292.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.



Witnesses,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. EICHHOLTZ, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

VAGINAL SYRINGE.

937,292.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 19, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. EICHHOLTZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Vaginal Syringes, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a syringe for clearing the vagina by the injection of a cleansing fluid, which can be easily inserted into the vagina and in removing the same will withdraw therewith the cleansing fluid and the matter lying between the walls of the vagina and the syringe. I accomplish this object by means of the device described herein and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1—is a side elevation of my vaginal syringe partly in section and partly broken away. Fig. 2—is a cross section taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1 looking upwardly as indicated by the arrow head thereon. Fig. 3—is a transverse section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1 looking downwardly in the direction indicated by the arrow head thereon.

The rubber bulb or reservoir 4 of usual construction for the reception of the cleansing fluid is secured to the stem 5 of the syringe which is revolubly mounted in the thimble 6 rigidly secured to the bulb 4. The stem is provided with a plurality of spiral flanges 7, the purpose of which is to hold the walls of the vagina from the discharge ports 8 disposed on the syringe stem between the protruding spiral flanges 7. This construction will permit the free egress of the cleansing fluid upon the pressure of the bulb when the syringe is in place in the vagina, the spiral flanges protecting the discharge ports from stoppage by the walls of the vagina.

For the purpose of inserting the syringe in the vagina in an easy manner, I have provided means whereby when the syringe is pushed into the vagina, it will be rotated so as to maintain the spiral flanges at one uniform position in contact with the walls of the vagina and the syringe will enter the vagina without any scraping or rubbing, that is to say it will slide in easily and not carry therewith any matters attached to or held by the walls of the vagina, but when the syringe is withdrawn there will be no rotary movement to the stem and the result will be that the protruding flanges thereon will carry out with it any foreign substance and liquid

that may have a tendency to adhere to the walls. This is accomplished by means of the bell-shaped rubber thumb piece or closure 9 which surrounds the stem of the syringe and carries at its lower bell-shaped end a pair of flange engaging plungers 10. These plungers are secured at their outer ends to the bell-shaped thumb piece 9 and project through openings in the thimble 11 and form bearings for the inner end of these plungers which are normally held in their expanded position as shown in Fig. 1, permitting the free passage thereby of the flanges 7 on the stem, but when the thumb piece is grasped and pressed inwardly in inserting the syringe in the vagina, they will be thrown into their contracted position as shown in Fig. 2, the inner ends of which will then project down into the recess between the flanges and cause the stem to rotate in being crowded into the vagina.

When the syringe is in place in the vagina and the cleansing fluid ejected from the bulb 4, the entire walls of the vagina will be thoroughly impregnated with the liquid and in withdrawing the syringe from the vagina the stem will not rotate because of the removal of the pressure on the thumb piece (which is done in inserting the syringe). This will carry the plungers into their outward or expanded position and thereby not contacting with the flanges, the stem will not rotate and the flanges will in being withdrawn perform the functions of scraping members and carry therewith any matters lying inside the walls of the vagina.

To prevent injury in inserting the syringe I have provided a hemispherical top 12 which has a screw-threaded engagement with the end of the syringe and will crowd the walls aside in passing the syringe into the vagina.

Having described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. The herein described means to cause the rotation of a syringe having a stem carrying spiral flanges, comprising a rubber thumb piece, plungers secured thereto, the said plungers normally held out of the path of the stem of the syringe and when pressed inwardly will rest against the stem of the syringe and between the flanges thereof.

2. The herein described syringe, comprising in combination the rubber reservoir 4, the stem 5 carrying spiral flanges thereon,

and ports 8 leading out of the stem and the rubber thumb piece 9 carrying plungers 10 adapted in their normal extended position to permit the free passage therethrough of the stem of the syringe and to cause the stem to rotate when the plungers are pressed inwardly, substantially as herein described.

3. A vaginal syringe, comprising a collapsible liquid reservoir, a hollow tube communicating therewith, said tube being ro-

tatably secured to said reservoir, and means to rotate the tube as it enters the vagina.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 23rd day of December, 1908.

CHARLES S. EICHHOLTZ.

Witnesses:

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