

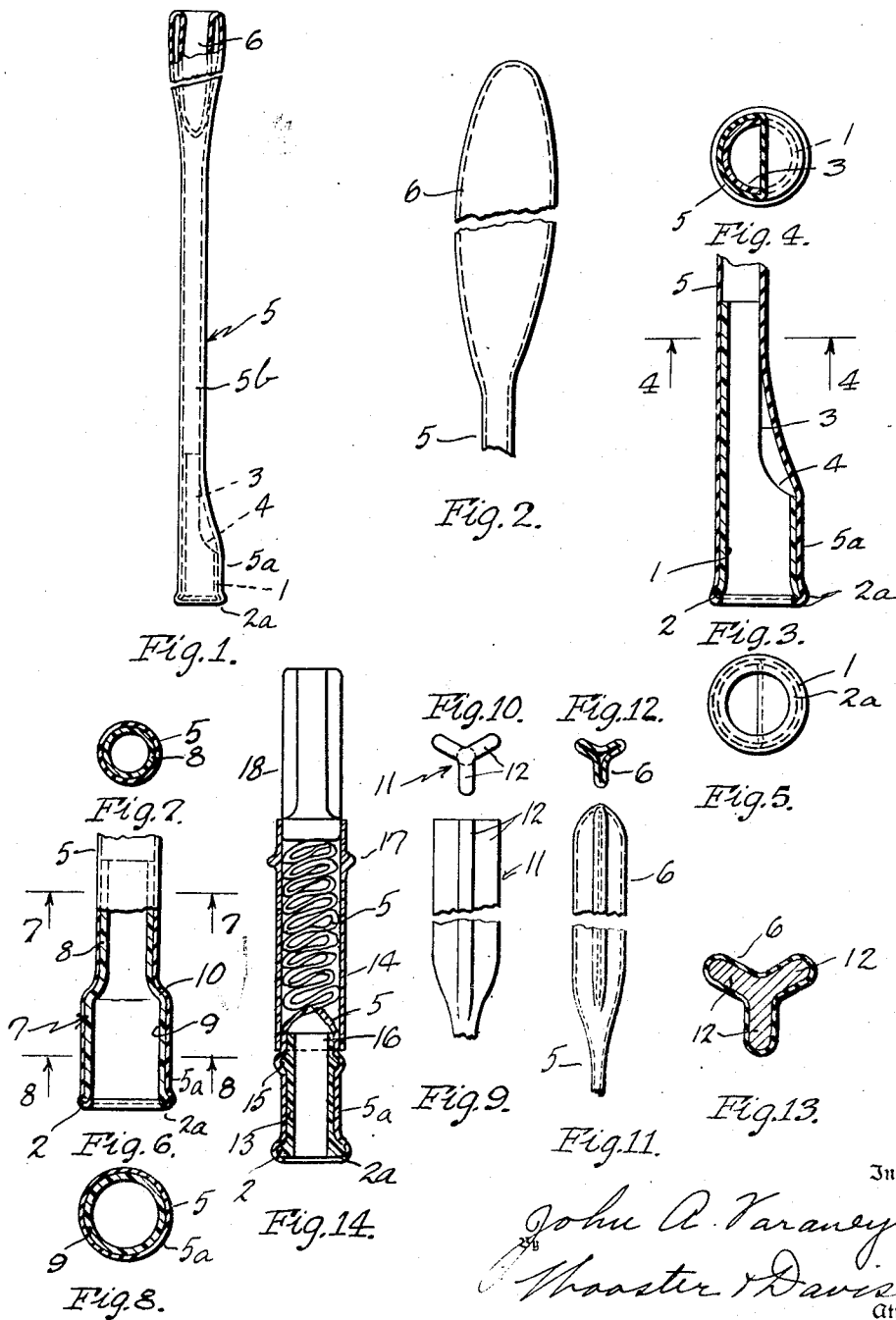
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INTERNAL PROPHYLACTIC PROTECTOR

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## INTERNAL PROPHYLACTIC PROTECTOR

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This invention relates to an internal prophylactic protector, and has for an object to provide a simple and effective device of this character which may be readily and quickly applied and removed, and which is so constructed and arranged as to give maximum protection, and also permits more natural relations and therefore reduces the liability of one's taking unnecessary chances and going without the protection afforded thereby.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, I have devised the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification. It is, however, to be understood the invention is not limited to the specific details of construction and arrangement shown, but may embody various changes and modifications within the scope of the invention.

In this drawing:

Fig. 1 is a partial side elevation and partial section of one form of the device;

Fig. 2 is a side view of the closed end portion;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged section of the rigid or semi-rigid tubular end portion;

Fig. 4 is a transverse section substantially on line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is an end view looking toward the bottom of Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a partial section and partial side elevation similar to Fig. 3 showing a slight modification;

Figs. 7 and 8 are transverse sections thereof substantially on line 7—7 and 8—8 respectively of Fig. 6;

Fig. 9 is a side view of a portion of a form on which the sack may be formed;

Fig. 10 is an end view thereof;

Fig. 11 is a side view of the closed end portion of the sack which may be formed on the form of Fig. 9;

Fig. 12 is a transverse section of the sack;

Fig. 13 is a transverse section on an enlarged scale showing the sack on the form, and

Fig. 14 is a longitudinal section showing a further modification.

Referring first to Figs. 1, 5 and 6, the device comprises an open-ended tubular member 1 formed of material which is sufficiently rigid or semi-rigid to retain its tubular shape, and preferably provided with an outwardly extending rim or bead 2 at one end. The other end portion is preferably reduced on one side, as shown at 3, forming a projection or sort of shoulder or enlargement 4 between the reduced portion 3 and the tubular portion 1. This member may be made of plastic, rubber, metal or other suitable material. It is inserted in the open end of a thin flexible elongated sack 5 including a tubular body portion 5b and a closed outer end portion 6 which may or may not be of larger diameter than the tubular body portion. In either case it forms a closed flexible bag or receptacle. It is preferred that the open end portion of the sack 5, indicated at 5a, enclose the entire tubular member 1 and at its free open end extend around over the bead or flange 2, as shown at 2a, to connect the sack to this member, and it may also be otherwise secured to the tubular member by some securing means such as cement. This sack may be formed of thin, soft flexible rubber, plastic, or other suitable soft, flexible material, preferably of a thickness of about .003" to .006" thick, and it could be of plastic material as very little stretch or elasticity is required. The closed outer end portion 6 is foldable longitudinally into the body portion of the sack, as indicated at the upper part of Fig. 1, for a purpose presently to be described. It is shown

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only partly folded into the body of the sack in this figure, but it may be folded in more or less as desired and found advisable.

In the form of Fig. 6, instead of reducing the upper portion of the tubular member 7 corresponding to the member 1 in the first form, by removing or flattening one side thereof as shown at 3 in Fig. 3, the upper portion 8 is retained in a substantially tubular shape, but is reduced in size over the lower end portion 9, thus forming a shoulder 10 between the two corresponding with the shoulder 4 in the first form. This form is otherwise telescoped into the open end of the tubular portion of the sack 5 and secured thereto the same as in the first form.

In forming the sack it may be formed on a tubular form, but the upper enlarged portion 6 is preferably formed on a rib-shaped member 11 preferably comprising three longitudinal ribs 12, 120° apart, then when this form 11 is removed the sides of the sack fold more closely together and require a smaller space, as indicated in Fig. 12, than would a circular tubular sack.

In the modified form of Fig. 14, there are two tubular members 13 and 14, both open at their opposite ends, and made of the same materials as the tubular members 1 and 7 to retain their tubular shapes. The member 13 corresponds with the tubular members 1 and 7 and is connected to the lower open end of the tubular sack 5 the same as are the members 1 and 7. It, however, is provided with an additional bead or flange 15 spaced inwardly of its inner end 16, and this inner end may or may not be reduced in size over the body portion 13. This end, however, with the sack 5 telescoped with it, is inserted into the lower open end of the tube 14, with a sufficiently tight fit so that the two will normally remain connected but may be separated by withdrawing one from the other. The outer or upper tube 14 has an outer peripheral bead or rib 17 adjacent its upper end forming a limit stop, and the tube is long enough to wholly enclose the sack 5 folded into it as shown in Fig. 14, and when folded into this tube the upper closed end of the sack is folded into the body of the sack as in Fig. 1. There may or may not be a plunger 18 inserted into the outer open end of the tube 14, which plunger when used could rest against the outer end of the folded sack 5, and would be slidable longitudinally of tube 14 to push this sack from the tube when it is to be used, but, as indicated, and explained later, this plunger may or may not be used as found desirable.

Before using the device, the closed outer end of the sack is folded into the body of the tube, as shown in Fig. 1, it being folded in sufficiently so that a material portion of the sack is folded back into it, and the sack can be drawn into the urethra as later described, and the sack is deflated if not already so deflated. The surface of the sack and also any exposed surface of the tube may be covered with a medication or prophylactic, and also these may be used with a lubricant, such, for example, as "Vaseline" or the like to facilitate insertion and removal of the device. Then with the sack deflated and folded the tubular member 1 or 7 is inserted in the outer end of the urethra, and in the form of Fig. 1, with the shoulder or enlargement 4 on the under side of the penis, and in the form of Fig. 6 the shoulder 10 would also be so located. This shoulder can thus be felt with a finger and can be used for pushing or drawing the device along or inwardly, drawing the flexible sack 5, together with its inwardly folded closed end, into the urethra, so that it is entirely enclosed therein, including the folded-in outer end. Upon ejaculation, the semen is forced through the tubular element 1 or 7 into the tubular sack 5 and collected therein and in the closed upper end portion 6 of it, the members 1 and 7 being of sufficient size to closely fit in the urethra, both to retain the device in place and also to prevent leakage or passage of the semen around or outside it. The force of the ejaculation forces the folded-in end portion 6 outwardly to the extended position of Fig. 2, and also so this free end portion projects somewhat from the outer end of the urethra where it can be grasped and the whole device withdrawn.

In the form of Fig. 14, this figure shows the device in position for insertion in the urethra, with the flexible

sack 5 with the inturned end 6 folded into the tube 14. In use, the tubular member 13 is inserted in the open outer end of the urethra, together with the tubular member 14, the inward movement being limited by the outer bead or flange 17, the tube 14 being long enough so that the member 13 is inserted past the head of the penis or glans penis, and the flexible sack 5 is wholly enclosed within the urethra. Then by withdrawing the tube 14 the member 13 and the sack 5 remain enclosed within the urethra. If desired to draw it further into the urethra the inner end 16 of the tubular member 13 and the bead 15 can be gripped and used as a shoulder the same as the shoulders 4 and 10 of the first forms, for shifting or drawing the device further into the urethra. The device then functions the same as the device described in connection with the previous forms. The plunger 18 when used can be employed to push the sack 5 from the tube 14 so that it will remain within the urethra and not be withdrawn with tube 14.

From the above it will be understood this device can be used for medication and also for prophylaxis to prevent contamination or disease, as well as transmission of disease, or infection of another by the user of the device. It also permits more natural relations and thus reduces the liability of one's taking chances and going without the proper protection.

Having thus set forth the nature of my invention, I claim:

1. In a device of the character described, a short rigid tube open at its opposite ends and of a size to be inserted in the urethra and form a bulge at the underside thereof to provide a finger grip for shifting it along the urethra, and an elongated sack of thin flexible material having an open end portion telescoped with one end of said tube and secured thereto, and the opposite closed end of the sack folded into the body portion thereof to be drawn completely into the urethra and extensible under pressure to project from the end thereof.

2. In a device of the character described, a tubular member for insertion in an urethra, open at both ends and sufficiently rigid to retain a tubular shape and of a size to closely fit with the urethra and remain therein when in use, an elongated sack of thin flexible material having an open end portion telescoped with one end of the tubular member and with the sack projecting therefrom to form a continuation of the tubular member and be drawn into the urethra with said member, and the tubular member provided with a peripheral enlargement adjacent its free end opposite to the sack.

3. In a device of the character described, an open-ended tubular member for insertion in an urethra sufficiently rigid to retain a tubular shape at one end portion and of a size for a close fit with the urethra, the other end portion being provided with a shoulder forming a finger grip, an elongated sack of thin flexible material having an open end telescoped with the reduced end portion and secured to said member to form a continuation thereof and be drawn with said member into the urethra, and the closed outer end portion of the sack foldable longitudi-

nally into the body portion to be located within the urethra and extensible under pressure to project from the end thereof.

4. In a device of the character described, an open-ended tubular member for insertion in an urethra sufficiently rigid to retain a tubular shape and of a size for a close fit with the urethra, an elongated sack of thin flexible material having an open end portion telescoped with one end of the tubular member to form a continuation thereof and be drawn into the urethra with said member, and said member being provided with a shoulder spaced from its end opposite the sack forming a grip by which the device may be shifted along the urethra.

5. In a device of the character described, an open-ended tubular member for insertion in an urethra sufficiently rigid to retain a tubular shape and of a size for a close fit with the urethra, an elongated sack of thin flexible material having an open end portion telescoped with one end of the tubular member to form a continuation thereof and be drawn into the urethra with said member, and the outer closed end portion of the sack comprising a plurality of spaced, relatively thin, hollow ribs extending longitudinally of the sack to fold together side by side into a reduced space when deflated.

6. In a device of the character described, an open-ended tubular member for insertion in an urethra sufficiently rigid to retain a tubular shape and of a size for a close fit with the urethra, an elongated sack of thin flexible material having an open end portion telescoped with one end of the tubular member to form a continuation thereof and be drawn into the urethra with said member, and a second tubular member removably telescoped with the end of the first member to which the sack is secured and forming a container into which the sack may be folded and inserted in the urethra while in said second member.

7. In a device of the character described, an open-ended tubular member for insertion in an urethra sufficiently rigid to retain a tubular shape and of a size for a close fit with the urethra, an elongated sack of thin flexible material having an open end portion telescoped with one end of the tubular member to form a continuation thereof and be drawn into the urethra with said member, the outer closed end of the sack being foldable inwardly into the body of the sack, and a second tubular member removably telescoped with the end of the first member to which the sack is secured and forming a container into which the sack may be folded and inserted in the urethra while in the second member, and said second member being provided with an external peripheral bead adjacent its outer end forming a limit stop to limit insertion of said member.

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