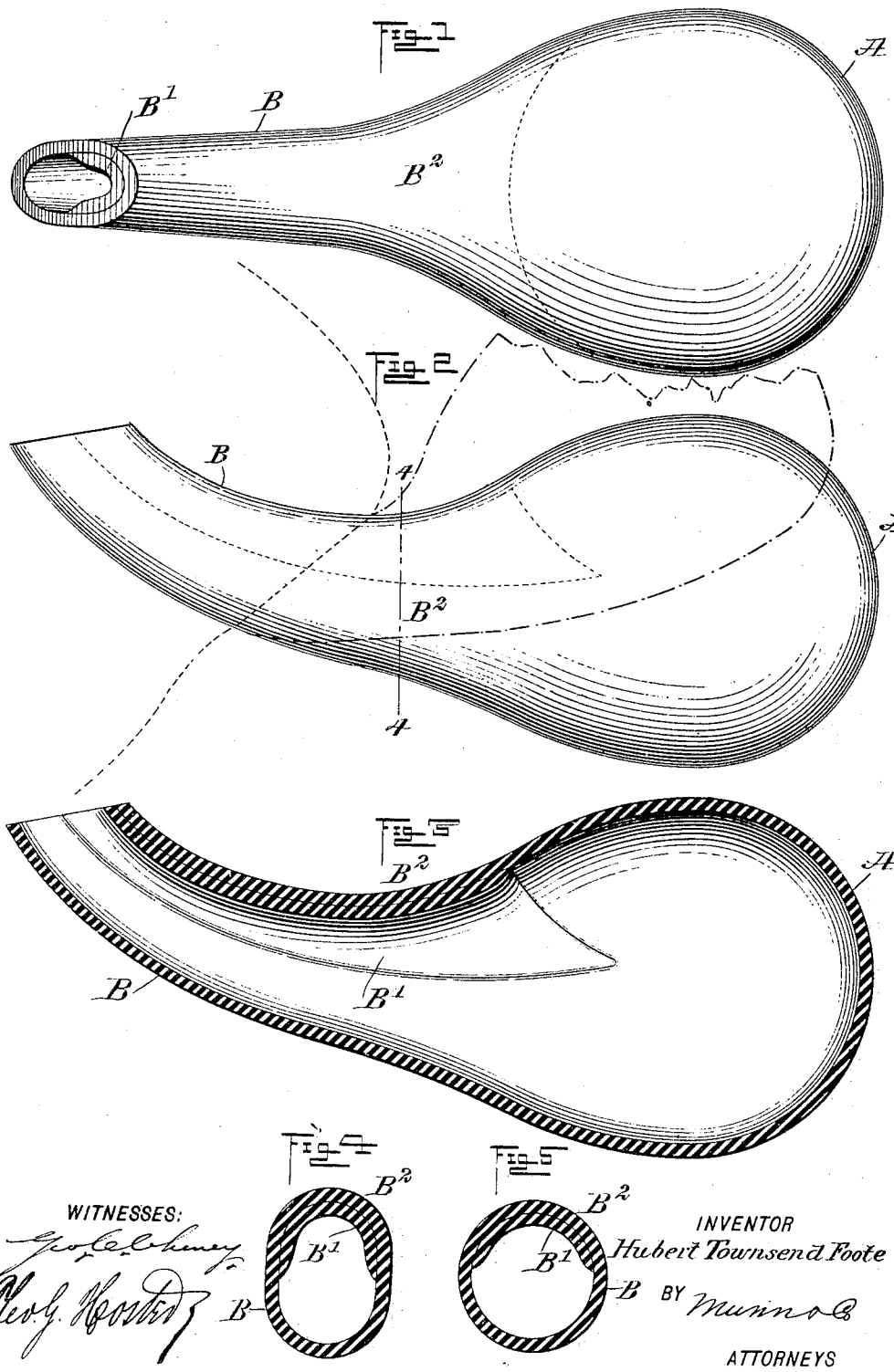
No. 766,106. PATENTED JULY 26, 1904.

H. T. FOOTE.

VAGINAL SYRINGE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 25, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

INVENTOR

Hubert Townsend Foote

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS

No. 766,106. Patented July 26, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUBERT TOWNSEND FOOTE, OF NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK.

VAGINAL SYRINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 766,106, dated July 26, 1904.

Application filed July 25, 1903. Serial No. 166,975. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUBERT TOWNSEND FOOTE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Vaginal Syringe, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to syringes made of rubber and consisting of a bulb and a spout extending integrally from the bulb.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved vaginal syringe arranged to insure a complete closing of the vaginal entrance to allow distention of the vagina with a copious flow of water and without exterior escape of the water, thereby preventing soiling of the user's extremities or the clothing and allowing the use of the syringe in a standing position.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claim.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the improvement on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 5 is a like view of the same when the spout assumes a circular cross-section on bending the bulb upward.

The syringe, made of rubber or like material, consists, essentially, of a bulb A, from which extends integrally the spout B, preferably curved to approximately conform to the shape of the vagina, the spout B being elliptical in cross-section, the major axis of the ellipse extending vertically and the minor axis transversely. The spout B is reinforced, as at B′, along the top and sides and throughout the length thereof by thickening the wall of the spout at the points mentioned and as plainly shown in the drawings. By this arrangement the sides of the spout are not liable to collapse by the pressure of the vaginal walls or by suction when the bulb is allowed to expand, and hence a free flow of the water through the spout is insured on pressing the bulb filled with water and upon letting it expand.

After insertion of the spout B into the vagina the bulb A is drawn upward, (see dotted lines, Fig. 2,) so that the neck B^2 of the now stationary spout assumes a circular shape, as shown in Fig. 5, and in doing so causes a complete closing of the vaginal entrance. It is understood that when the bulb is drawn upward the reinforced top and upper side portions of the neck coming in contact with the pubic bone become fixed, while the bottom or under side of the neck is brought to bear upon the posterior commissure of the vaginal entrance, and the sides of the neck are thereby caused to spread until the neck assumes a circular shape in cross-section for completely closing the vaginal entrance, as above described. By reference to the full lines in Fig. 2 it will be seen that the cross-section of the neck is approximately at right angles to the axis of the spout, and when the bulb is drawn up, as indicated in dotted lines in the said figure, the cross-section of the neck is at angles or diagonal to the spout-axis. Thus the vertical diameter of the neck remains approximately the same in length, while the lateral diameter increases in size. It is also understood that the spout is reinforced at the points most needed—that is, along the spout top, which comes in contact with the anterior surface of the vagina and the pubic bone—and hence the reinforcement prevents breaking or kinking of the spout when the bulb is bent, as above described.

Now on pressing the bulb the water is freely ejected from the spout into the vaginia to cause a perfect cleansing of all parts of the vagina without danger of spilling the water exteriorly, thereby avoiding soiling of the user's extremities or the clothing, especially when the syringe is used in a standing position.

When the pressure on the bulb is released, it readily expands to its former shape by its own resiliency, and the water is drawn back

into the bulb, after which the latter is allowed to flex downward for the neck B^2 to reassume its elliptical shape to allow convenient withdrawal of the spout from the vagina.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A syringe having a compressible bulb, and a spout extending integrally therefrom, the spout being elliptical in cross-section and reinforced on the inside at the top and sides throughout the length of the spout, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HUBERT TOWNSEND FOOTE.

Witnesses:

THEO. G. HOSTER,

EVERARD BOLTON MARSHALL.