

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. R. TROTT.
VAGINAL SYRINGE.

No. 442,558.

Patented Dec. 9, 1890.

Fig. 1.

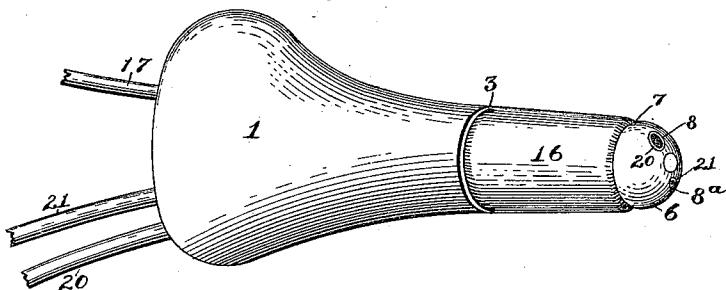


Fig. 2.

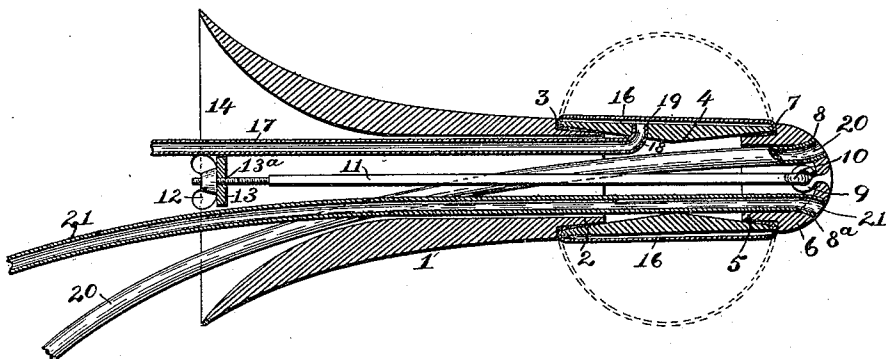
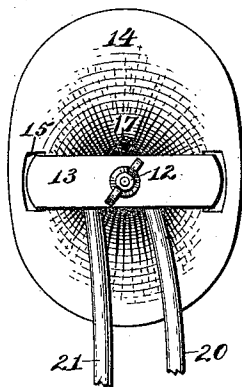


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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By his Attorneys,

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Fig. 4.

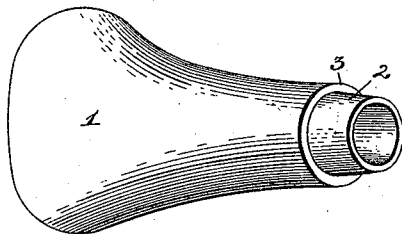


Fig. 5.

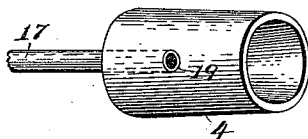
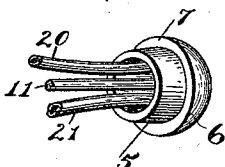


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN R. TROTT, OF MORRISONVILLE, ILLINOIS.

VAGINAL SYRINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 442,558, dated December 9, 1890.

Application filed September 18, 1890. Serial No. 365,410. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN R. TROTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Morrisonville, in the county of Christian and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Vaginal Syringe, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in vaginal syringes, which is adapted to be self-retaining, having for its object the prevention of discomfort and fatigue; and it consists in certain features of novelty to be hereinafter described, and then particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the parts assembled and the device complete. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3 is a rear view. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the body or flaring section. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the middle or central section with the inflated cover or sheath removed. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the tip or cap.

1 represents the hollow body or flaring section, which is flared similarly to a speculum. The inner end of the body 1 is provided with a contracted neck 2, forming at 3 an offset or shoulder.

4 is the central short tubular section, which at one end fits over and receives the neck 2 of the body, while its other end fits over and receives a neck 5, projecting from the hollow tip or cap 6, so as to form a shoulder or offset 7. The top of the tip or cap is provided with perforations 8 8^a. On the inner side of the tip or cap is an eye 9, that receives hook 10 of tightening or connecting rod 11, said rod when the parts are in place passing through the tubular central section 4 and the body 1 and being screw-threaded at its outer end to receive a tightening-nut 12, that engages the outer side of a cross-strip 13, said cross-strip having a perforation 13^a to receive the screw-threaded end of said rod. The cross-strip 13 bridges the narrow part of the mouth 14 of the body, its ends seating in notches or recesses 15 in the inner side of the mouth. Surrounding the tubular central section is an inflatable cylindrical rubber sheath or cover 16, which is secured snugly thereon by means of the ends of the central section and the

necks and shoulders of the sections secured to it, between which the ends of the sheath are firmly held. The joints between the parts fit so snugly as that they are perfectly airtight. The parts are so proportioned to each other in practice as that the sheath will be flush with the body of the syringe when out of use.

17 is an air-supply tube having an outwardly-bent end 18, that is received by an air-inlet opening 19, passing through the side of the central tubular section and communicating with the space adapted to be formed between the latter and the sheath thereon. Air under pressure may be pressed through the tube 17 by a bulb (not shown) at its outer end, as is common in syringes.

The body 1, the central section 4, and the tip or cap 6 are preferably made of hard rubber.

20 21 are a pair of rubber tubes fitted watertight in the perforations 8 8^a, respectively, and extending through the central section and the body.

In use the syringe is inserted in the vagina, the tip end foremost, and as there are no interfering projections thereon the introduction will be free from pain. After insertion air is forced through the tube 17, so as to inflate the sheath 16, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, and as said sheath occupies the inner third of the vaginal duct it will by reason of the enlargement formed by the inflation thereof adapt the syringe to be self-retentive within the vagina. As the sheath comes in close contact with the walls of the vagina, no fluid can escape upon the bed or clothing.

The medicine is projected through tube 20 and exhausted through waste-tube 21.

The advantages of my invention will be readily understood from the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings hereto annexed. By the improved construction of the syringe, herein described, the inflatable sheath may be secured in position very easily and effectively, the ends of said sheath being secured between the ends of the central section and the shouldered end sections in such a manner as to produce tight joints. The inflatable sheath may be easily replaced if broken or ruptured, and any one

of the parts of the device may be replaced at a trifling cost.

What I claim is—

1. In a syringe, the combination of a body
5 provided with a neck and a shoulder at the
base of the latter, the perforated cap or tip
provided with a neck and a shoulder at the
base of the neck, the central tubular section
receiving said necks and having an inflatable
10 sheath, and the connecting-rod and nut, sub-
stantially as set forth.

2. In a syringe, the combination of the body
provided with a perforated cross-piece, a neck,
and a shoulder at the base of the neck, the
15 perforated cap or tip provided with a neck
and a shoulder at the base of the neck, the
central tubular section receiving said necks,
the inflatable sheath secured at its ends be-
tween the latter and its attached parts, the
20 connecting-rod and nut, means for introduc-
ing air into said sheath, and means for con-
veying medicaments to the parts to be treated,
substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the sections of a
25 syringe, of a cross-strip engaging one outer
section, a screw-threaded rod secured to the
other outer section and passing through all
of the sections and said strip, an inflatable
sheath mounted upon an intermediate sec-
30 tion and having its ends clamped and held by
the adjacent sections, means for inflating said

sheath, means for conveying liquid to and
from the parts to be treated, and a nut
screwed onto the rod, substantially as and
for the purpose set forth.

4. In a syringe of the class described, the
combination of a central section having an
inflatable sheath, the end sections inserted
into said central section and having should-
40 ers bearing against and serving to retain
said sheath, means for conveying liquid to
and from the parts to be treated, and suitable
connecting means for clamping the several
sections together, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination of the central section
45 having an inflatable sheath, the flaring end
section having a cross-piece arranged across
its mouth, the tip having an eye, a connect-
ing-rod hooked in said eye and extending
through the several sections, the tightening-
50 nut whereby the sections are clamped together
to retain the inflatable sheath, and means for
conveying liquid to and from the parts to be
treated, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
55 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in
presence of two witnesses.

JOHN R. TROTT.

Witnesses:

W. E. FORBES,
A. WIEGAND.