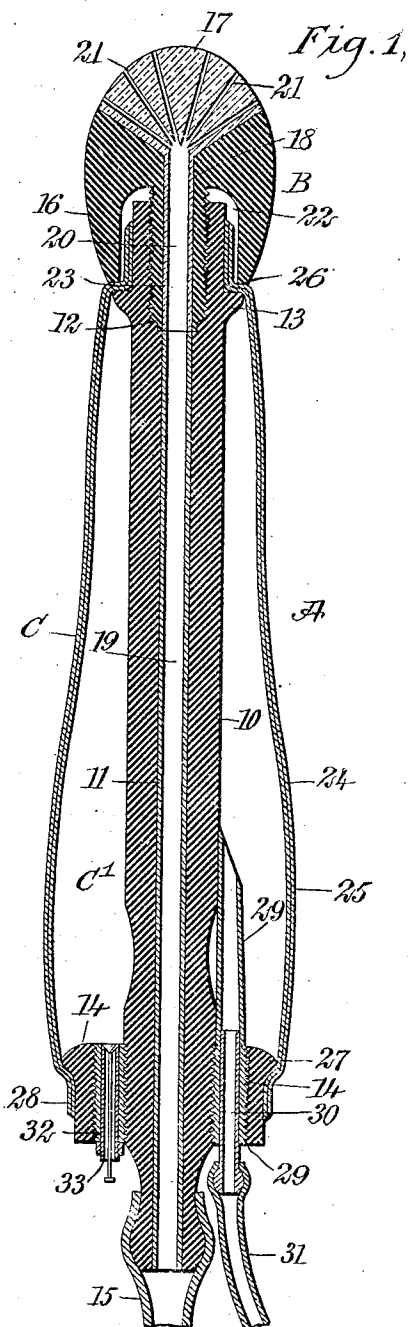


No. 851,530.

PATENTED APR. 23, 1907.

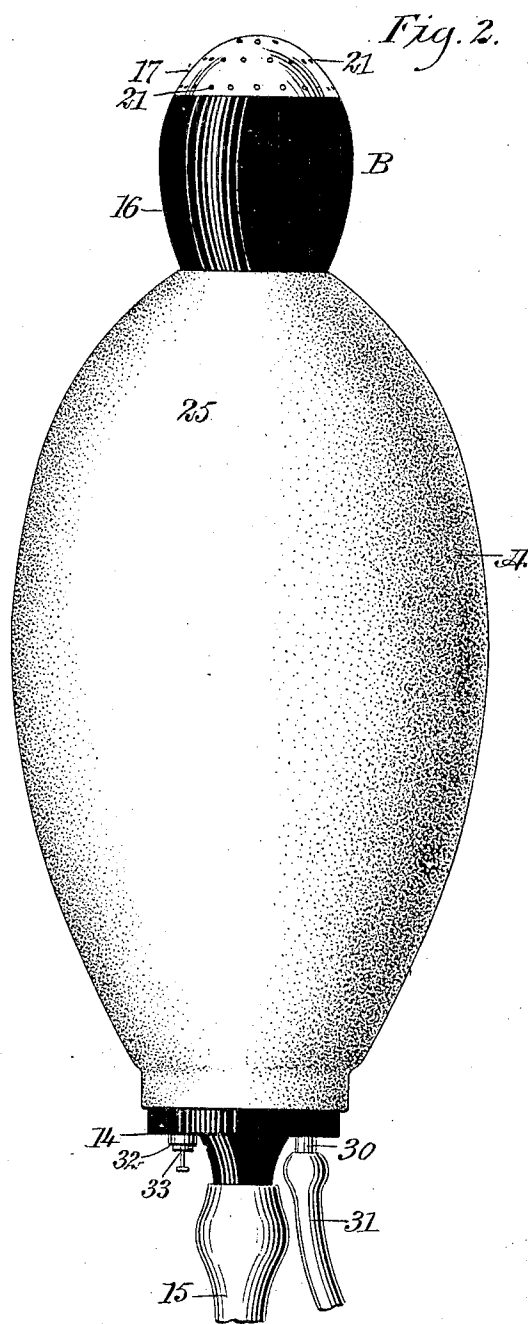
E. J. LAMPORT.
VAGINAL DOUCHE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 28, 1906.



WITNESSES:

Edward Thorpe,
Attest & Seal



INVENTOR

Edward John Lamport

BY

Mumford

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD JOHN LAMPORT, OF CAPE TOWN, CAPE COLONY.

VAGINAL DOUCHE.

No. 851,530.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 23, 1907.

Application filed March 28, 1906. Serial No. 308,545.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD JOHN LAMPORT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cape Town, Cape Colony, South Africa, have invented a new and Improved Vaginal Douche, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a vaginal douche which can be inserted in the vaginal canal in a collapsed state and then inflated so as to straighten out and render smooth the folds of the vagina, whereby the liquid introduced through the instrument and flowing under pressure between the inflated wall of the instrument and opposing wall of the vagina, will thoroughly wash and disinfect all of the membranes of the organ.

A further purpose of the invention is to provide a douche of the character described, which will be thoroughly sanitary of simple, durable and economic construction and which can be conveniently applied and operated.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through the instrument, the body portion being shown collapsed; and Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the instrument showing its body inflated.

In the construction of the body A of the instrument a tubular member 10 is employed, the bore 11 whereof extends through from end to end, and this tubular member 10 may be made of hard rubber, or a non-corrosive metal, as light as possible consistent with strength and may be straight as shown or may be more or less curved.

The bore 11 is enlarged and is interiorly threaded at its outer end as is shown at 12 in Fig. 1, and near said outer end an exterior annular flange 13 is formed. A comparatively deep collar 14 is preferably integrally produced adjacent to the inner end of the tubular member 10, and at the extreme inner end of the member 10 a segmental enlargement is made to accommodate the outer end of a soft rubber tube 15 provided with the customary bulb to force liquid out through said tubular member 10 from any source of supply.

In connection with the tubular member 10

a removable head B is employed of practically oval shape, and as is illustrated in Fig. 1, this head by preference is constructed partially of hard rubber, or a non-corrosive material, and partially of glass or its equivalent. The rubber section 16 of the head, which is its body section, is cut away at the top or outer end, to receive the segmental glass section 17. The cavity in the section 16 is preferably conical, and the entering portion of the section 17 is correspondingly shaped. The body section 16 is provided with a bore 18, which when the head is in place constitutes a continuation of the bore of the tubular member 10, and in each bore 11 and 18 a glass tube is snugly fitted, the tube in the member 10 being designated as 19 and that in the head as 20. The tube 20 is integral with the lower central portion of the glass tip section 17, and said section is provided with radiating channels 21 continuous with the tube 20 and extending through the outer face of the said tip section.

A ring-shaped recess 22 is made in the inner end of the head B, forming a tubular post member 23 through which the bore 18 and the glass tube 20 extend. This post member 23 is exteriorly threaded and is screwed into the threaded enlargement 12 of the bore 11 of the tubular member 10.

The body A of the instrument is provided with a jacket C made of expansible air-tight material consisting usually of a thin soft rubber sleeve 24 and an outer corresponding sleeve 25, made of the thin skin or gut or bladder of an animal, for example, or other water and air-proof material; but if found desirable the outer sleeve or casing may be dispensed with. The upper ends of the sleeves or casings 24 and 25 are slipped over the outer end of the tubular member 10, covering the flange 13, and then the head B is screwed to place until the marginal portion of the inner end of the head presses the sleeves or casings 24 and 25 tightly upon the flange 13, thereby holding them in place, as is shown at 26 in Fig. 1. The opposite or inner ends of the sleeves or casings are passed over an exterior annular enlargement 27 at the inner end of the collar 14, and are thereupon cemented or are otherwise secured to said collar, as is shown at 28 in Fig. 1.

The outer end of a pipe 29 is usually screwed into the collar 14, the inner end of which extends some distance into the jacketed body A. A smaller pipe 30 is usually

secured in the main pipe 29, and the inserted pipe 30 is enlarged at its outer end to receive a flexible tube 31, having a customary bulb whereby to force air into a chamber C' formed by the jacket C, to expand the latter. Another pipe 32 is screwed into the collar 14, extending from its inner to its outer end, and a relief valve 33 is located in the pipe 32, whereby air may be discharged from the chamber C' at any time.

In practice the instrument is inserted in its collapsed state, shown in Fig. 1, and is then inflated until the expanded wall of the chamber C engages smoothly and uniformly with the wall of the vagina and with sufficient force to straighten out all the folds in the vagina. The liquid is then forced out through the channels 21 in the head B, and as the liquid finds its way out between the inflated wall C of the device and the wall of the vaginal cavity it will carry all foreign matter out of the organ, leaving the same in a perfectly clean condition.

For medical purposes this douche is very serviceable and is most economical, as a glass of medicated liquid is usually sufficient to thoroughly reach and cleanse all the membranes of the organ, and when the air is expelled and the douche is withdrawn the entire cavity will have been thoroughly disinfected and therefore clean. And the douche itself is especially sanitary in its construction, because of the fact that the radiating apertures 21 are continuous with the bore of the tubular member 10, the bore and apertures 21 can be kept thoroughly clean, there being no intermediate chamber between the bore of the tubular member 10 and the apertures 21 of the head in which the fluids used can lodge and become foul.

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

1. In a vaginal douche, a liquid-conducting tube having a collar adjacent to its inner end, a head removably secured to the outer end of said conducting tube, having a bore in registry with that in the conducting tube, and radial channels in its outer end portion connecting with said bore, a jacket capable of contraction and expansion secured to the conducting tube when the head connects therewith and to said collar, forming a chamber around the conducting tube, and means for supplying air to said chamber and relieving the chamber from air, as required.

2. In a vaginal douche, the combination with an inflatable body, of a tubular body passing through said conductor, and a head provided with a central sleeve secured to said conductor, an annular flange adapted to clamp one end of said body to the conductor, and with radial apertures extending into the opening of the tubular conductor.

3. In a vaginal douche, the combination with an inflatable body, of a tubular conductor passing through said body, a head having a threaded engagement with said conductor and provided with a conical cavity, and a conical section engaging said cavity and provided with radial apertures continuous with the bore of the tubular conductor.

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

EDWARD JOHN LAMPORT.

Witnesses:

G. J. GRIEST,
LEO L. FOSTER.