

No. 716,426.

Patented Dec. 23, 1902.

A. B. JAMISON.
SYRINGE.

(Application filed June 26, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

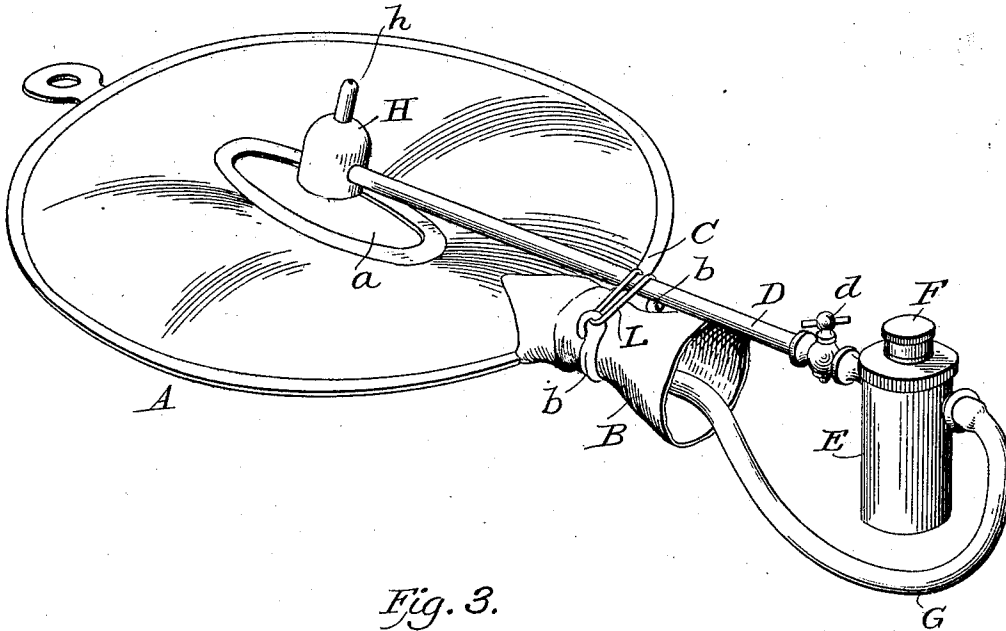


Fig. 3.

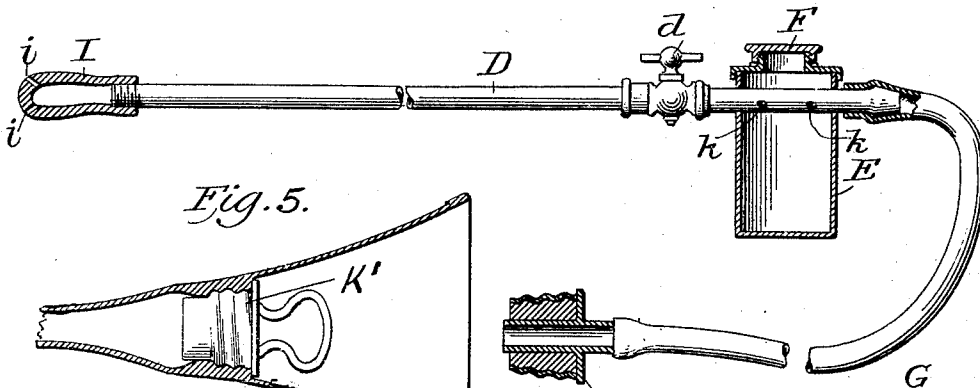
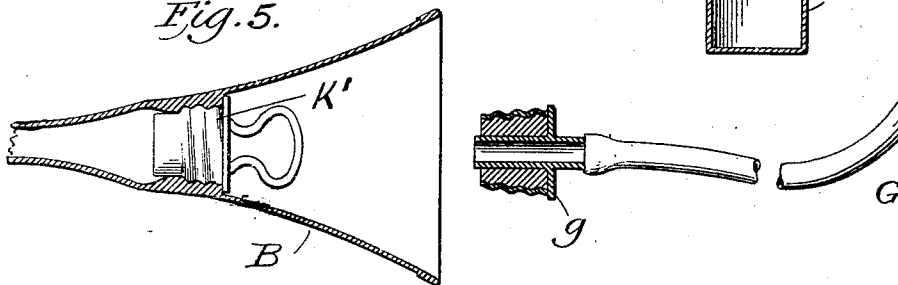


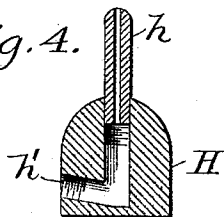
Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

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Fig. 4.



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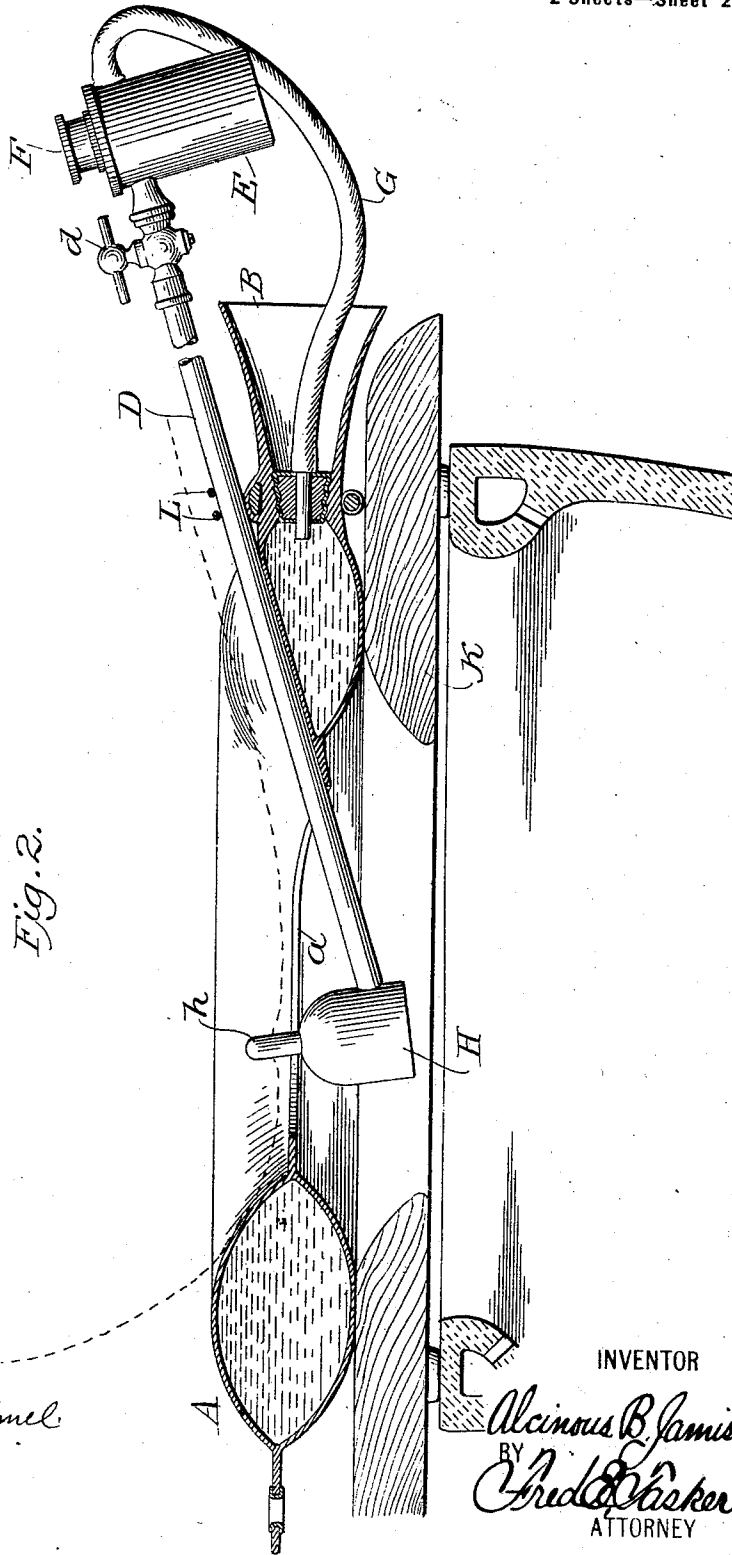
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WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SYRINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 716,426, dated December 23, 1902.

Application filed June 26, 1902. Serial No. 113,227. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALCINOUS B. JAMISON, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York, county of New York, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Syringes, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to the general class of surgical instruments, and more especially to that particular branch of the general class known as "syringes" or articles of a character intended to be employed to irrigate internal parts of the human body and to convey a medicated liquid directly to the internal part treated, such as the rectum, bowels, or vagina.

Among various objects that might be enumerated is that of providing an efficient and useful instrument by the use of which in giving an enema the disease of proctitis may be avoided or cured.

Another object is to provide an apparatus or device of this general character constructed in such a way that the patient or nurse may control the supply of liquid at a distance from the parts and in such a manner that the parts to be treated may be bathed by a free outflow of the water or medicated fluid.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists, essentially, of the construction, combination, and arrangement of elements, substantially as hereinafter more fully described and then particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved syringe with water-bag attachment. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view, in partial elevation, of the same shown in the position that it occupies when in actual use. Fig. 3 is a sectional side view of a modified form of the invention, the modification consisting in the use of a different style of point or tip. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the tip and bulb employed with the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a sectional view showing the mouth and stopper of the water-bag when performing the ordinary service of such a bag.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the different figures.

In order to more easily insert and apply the syringe-point in actual use, I have introduced into this invention the idea of supporting said point upon an elongated stem, rod, or tube, that may rest upon any firm support—as, for instance, the closet-seat K or the part of the water-bag A that lies on said seat—as a fulcrum to enable the said tube to be manipulated with the right leverage action on the syringe-point for the purpose of properly directing the position of the latter and governing the direction and manner of outflow of the water or liquid.

D denotes the tube, which is of the proper length and diameter to enable it to serve not only as a duct to convey the fluid, but also as a lever to support and direct the operation of the syringe-point. *h* designates such a point or tip, which is screwed into the body H, the latter being of some suitable bulb-like, globular, or similar form. The object of this bulb or globular construction is to produce pressure against the body of the patient around the external orifice of the canal or duct being treated, to facilitate the retention of the point therein, and prevent a recurrent flow of the liquid. Said body H is provided with a passage, in which is inserted this tip *h*, and with another passage *h'* at an angle to the first-mentioned passage, the angle being preferably not a right one, but an acute one, said passage *h'* having the end of the supporting-tube D screwed thereinto. (See Fig. 4.) The effect of having the passage *h'* at an acute angle to the passage in tube D is to deflect the syringe-point *h* into such a position in relation to the supporting-tube D that it may be in the best position to enter the orifice when the tube D occupies the inclined position shown in Fig. 2, resting on the closet-seat or on the bag on which the patient is seated.

Of course the syringe-tip *h* is only one of many forms that might be employed. In lieu thereof the vaginal tip I, having perforations *i*, which form is shown in Fig. 3, may be used, if desired, for the purpose of vaginal irrigation.

The outer end of the tube D is provided with a valve or cock *d* for controlling the quantity of liquid passing through it. Also this end of the tube D is provided with a

small tank, receptacle, or chamber E of cylindrical or other form, the same having a removable screw-cap F. The tube D passes through the side walls of this tank, so that the latter may thus be supported on the tube. 5 The portion of the tube inside tank E is perforated with a number of orifices *k*. By removing the screw-cap F any suitable liquid may be introduced into tank E. The tank is 10 intended to contain oil, glycerin, or some other liquid or salts or medicated solution of an antiseptic nature, which can mingle with the water flowing through the tube D, and thus be introduced, along with the water, to 15 the diseased part which is being treated by the use of my improved syringe instrument. With the ordinary water-bag oil cannot be used, for it would injure the bag; but by employing tank E to contain the oil it is made 20 possible to combine the oil with the water in giving treatment and not destroy or damage the bag. The pressure of the fluid in tube D will be communicated to the liquid contents of the tank E in such a manner that said contents will pass through the perforations *k* and be carried on into the body of the patient through the tube D and the outlet tip or point *h* or *I*, as the case may be.

G denotes a flexible tube attached to the 30 end of the handle-tube D outside of tank E. Said flexible tube runs from some suitable source of water or liquid supply, (as in the present illustration the water-bag A,) which latter is carried under pressure to the tube D. 35 Of course I do not wish to be restricted to any specific fluid-supply, and reserve the liberty of using this syringe with any source which will afford the necessary pressure and quantity of water or liquid. A fountain-syringe may be utilized, if desired, to provide 40 the required water-supply under pressure, or an ordinary water-bag arranged in any convenient way; but the preferable means, however, for this purpose consists of a water-bag A, of peculiar construction, the same having 45 a central elongated opening *a*, so that the water-bag becomes, in effect, a hollow belt or circular conduit. This bag is provided with a mouth B, into which screws a plug *g*, carried by the end of the flexible tube G when the 50 bag is combined with the syringe; but when it is not so combined, but is to be used independently as a water-bag, the mouth B may be closed by the use of an ordinary stopper 55 K'. (See Fig. 5.) The circular bag A is designed to be placed on the closet-seat K, as shown in Fig. 2, and the patient will be seated on the bag, so that his weight will force the water out of it and through the syringe. The 60 water-bag A when used with the syringe construction preferably has the external surface of its mouth B provided with lateral hooks *b*, connected by a loose elastic strap or band L in order that the tube D may be held close 65 to the bag A by being passed underneath said flexible or elastic connection L. The latter

can be readily attached or detached, as may be desired.

The operation of the apparatus will be readily understood from the foregoing description. 70 The flexible tube G having been connected to the water-bag and the latter having been placed in position on the supporting-seat K, as shown in Fig. 2, where the weight of the 75 sitter on the bag A will force the contents thereof out through the syringe tube and tip, or the flexible tube having been connected to some conveniently-located fountain or other source of supply, the apparatus may be manipulated by inserting the point *h* into the 80 orifice of the canal or duct to be treated and held in position with the bulb H close against the body around the orifice, while the force of the water or other liquid passes through the tube G and tube D, in its course entering 85 the tank E and becoming commingled with the contents thereof in order that the solution may be urged onward through the tube D to be applied to and to bathe the parts to be treated, it being observed that the tube D 90 can be so shifted about on its fulcrum or otherwise as to enable the syringe-tip to have plenty of lateral oscillation or play in the central opening *a* for the purpose of copiously spreading the water or antiseptic fluid, so as 95 to thoroughly cleanse the integument about the anus.

My improved construction of syringe in combination with a water-bag, on which the patient sits, enables a thorough flushing or 100 cleansing of the bowels to be effected quickly and easily. I am able to first give a small enema. This in a moment may be followed with a larger one to empty the bowels of gas and feces, and then a third still larger one 105 may be had to make a complete flushing of the colon. Thus one injection follows the other quickly without the patient arising from the seat. The external washing is a substitute for, takes the place of, and does away 110 with the necessity of the use of the uncleanly toilet-paper.

It will be understood that although the water-bag having a central opening is a useful article and can be employed with the syringe I am not confined to a union of the two 115 things, but may use them separately or may dispense with this form of water-bag and use some other kind of bag or fountain of supply. Also it will be manifest that the tank E may 120 be used when tube D has either the point *h* or the point *I*. The cock *d* may have its position changed or varied as desired, and the length of the tube may vary within wide limits, and, furthermore, many details in the 125 precise construction, combination, and arrangement of the various parts may be changed or varied without departing from the invention, and I therefore reserve the liberty of making these changes, so far as they may 130 be found desirable.

Having thus described my invention, what

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a syringe, the combination with a circular water-bag, of a tube connected with the bag and adapted to carry a liquid, a bulbous
5 body attached to the end of said tube to produce pressure around the external orifice of the part being treated, a tip carried by said body, and a tank supported on a perforated
10 portion of the tube which passes through it, said tank adapted to contain a medicated or other liquid to be mingled with the liquid passing through the tube under pressure from the water-bag.
2. In a syringe, the combination with a water-bag consisting of a curved conduit hav-

ing a central opening, of a tube adapted to carry a liquid and serve also as a lever for manipulating the tip on the end thereof, and a tank supported on a perforated portion of
20 the tube which passes through it, said tank adapted to contain a medicated or other liquid to be mingled with the liquid passing through the tube under pressure from the water-bag, and a flexible tube leading from the
25 water-bag to the other tube.

Signed at New York this 26th day of May, 1902.

ALCINOUS B. JAMISON.

Witnesses:

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M. L. SHAY.