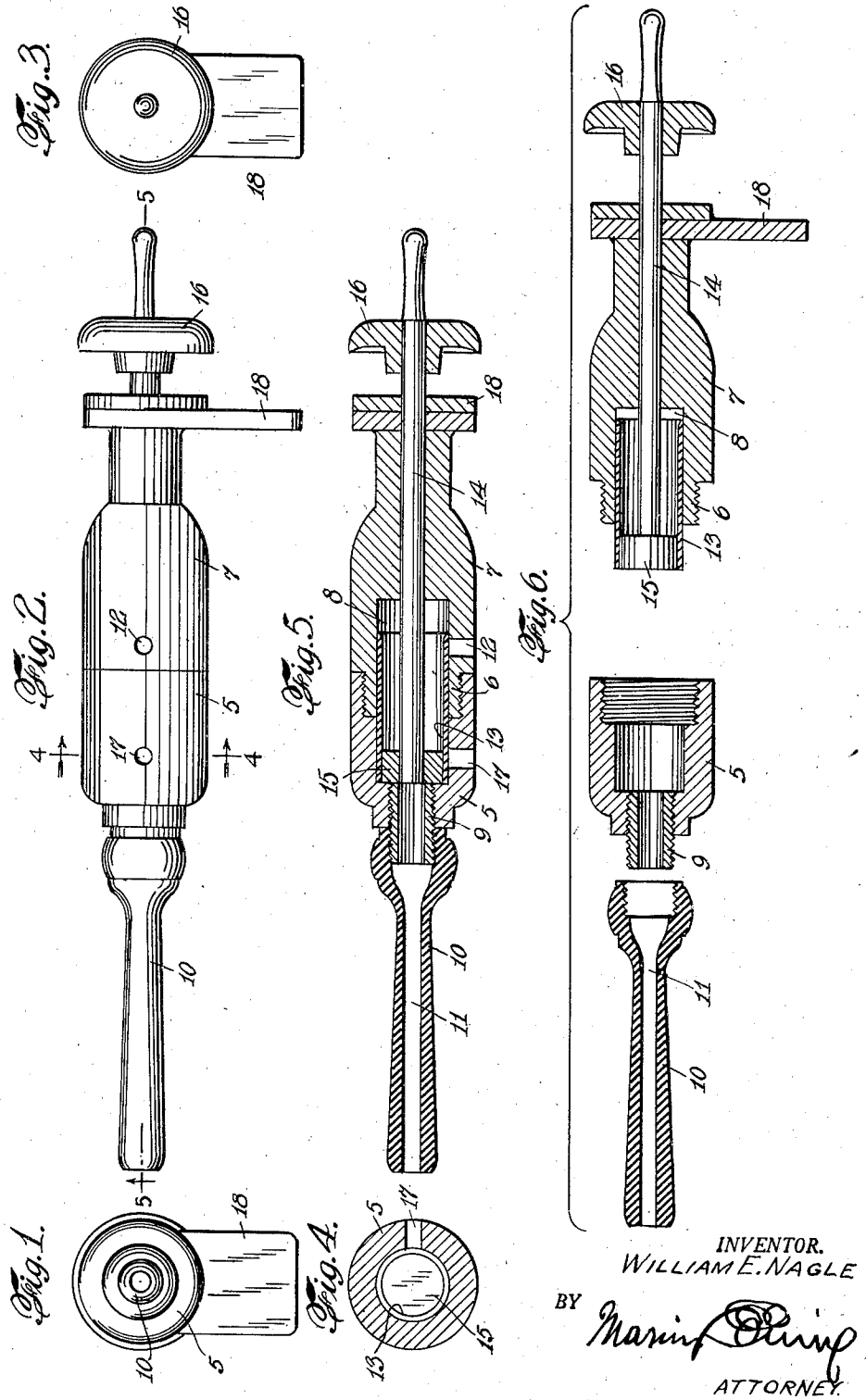
May 7, 1946. W. E. NAGLE 2,399,936

RECTAL LUBRICATING INJECTOR

Filed May 28, 1945 2 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR.
WILLIAM E. NAGLE

BY Marvin Ehring

ATTORNEY.

May 7, 1946. W. E. NAGLE 2,399,936

RECTAL LUBRICATING INJECTOR

Filed May 28, 1945 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

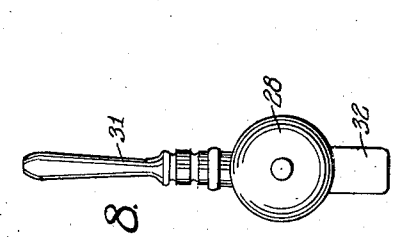


Fig. 8.

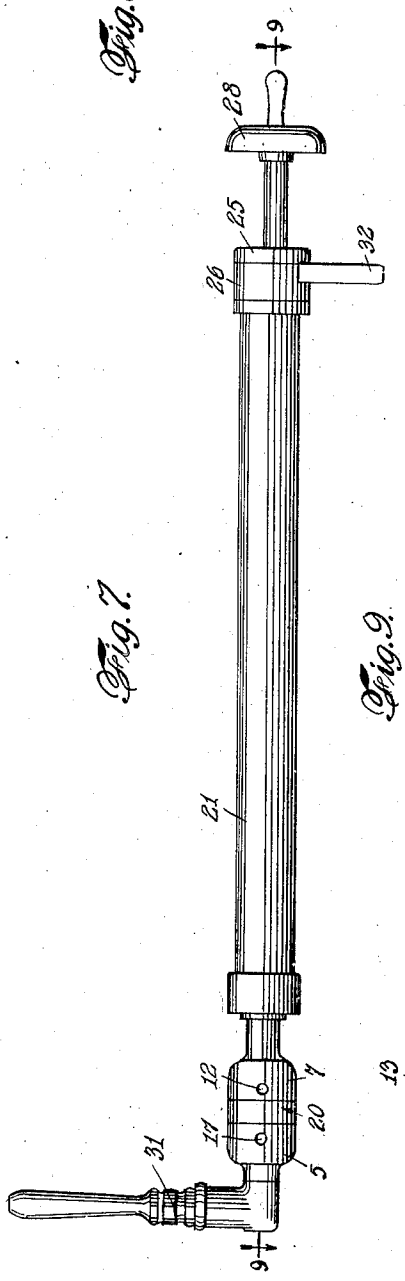


Fig. 7.

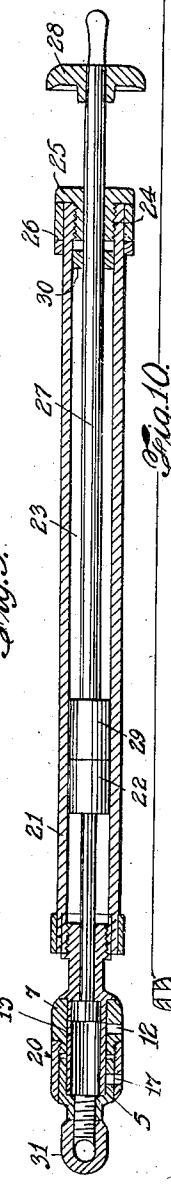


Fig. 9.

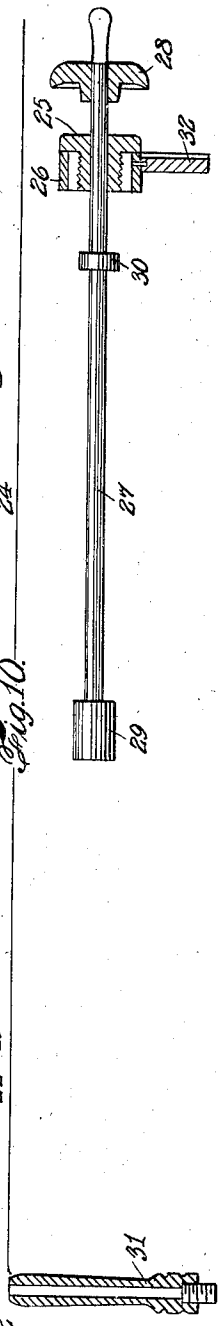
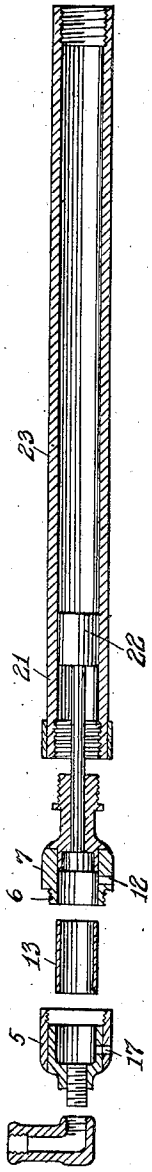


Fig. 10.



INVENTOR.
WILLIAM E. NAGLE

BY Marion Ellis

ATTORNEY.

Patented May 7, 1946

2,399,936

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,399,936

RECTAL LUBRICATING INJECTOR

William E. Nagle, Highland Park, N. J.

Application May 28, 1945, Serial No. 596,112

3 Claims. (Cl. 128—235)

This invention relates to an improved rectal lubricator and one of its objects is to provide a device with means for lubricating the rectal walls, which includes a nipple insertable in the rectum and a pressure producing means for discharging a lubricant through the nipple.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a pressure cylinder with separable sections, a tubular valve of flexible material disposed in the pressure cylinder and arranged to close air openings when internal pressure is developed in the cylinder to expel lubricant contained therein.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a rectal lubricant with a short cylinder unit, having a plunger working therein, and capable of independent operation, with an extension cylinder unit which may be coupled to the short cylinder unit, and which is provided with its own plunger, which may be operated to subject the plunger of the short cylinder unit to operating pressure, and which provides a handle extension to enable stout persons to properly insert the discharge nipple of the short cylinder unit in the rectum from a frontal movement.

With the above and other objects in view the invention comprises certain new and useful constructions, combinations and arrangements of parts, clearly described in the following specification, and fully illustrated in the drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is an end view, showing the forward nipple end.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation, showing the handle end.

Fig. 3 is an end view, showing the rear handle construction.

Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view, taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 5 is a central longitudinal sectional view, taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 6 is a longitudinal sectional view, showing the parts of the short cylinder unit separated from each other, in position for final assembly.

Fig. 7 is a side elevation, showing the long cylinder unit, and a laterally disposed discharge nipple.

Fig. 8 is an end view thereof.

Fig. 9 is a central longitudinal sectional view, taken on line 9—9 of Fig. 7, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 10 is an assembly view, showing the parts separated and shown largely in section.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, 5 designates the forward section of the short cylinder unit, which is internally threaded at its rear end to receive the externally threaded nipple 6 of the rear section 7. The two sections 5 and 7 when coupled together by the nipple 6, provide a pressure chamber 8, in which a charge of lubricant jelly is inserted.

The forward cylinder section 5 is coupled to the externally threaded tube 9, and this tube extends forwardly to receive the rear end of the discharge nipple 10, which is provided with an axial passage 11, through which the lubricant jelly is expelled from the chamber 8.

The rear cylinder section 7 is provided with air openings 12 formed in the wall thereof, outwardly of the coupling joint with the forward cylinder section 5. A flexible split tube 13 is disposed in the cylinder chamber 8 in contact with the inner surface of the split cylinder wall, and this tube is shorter than the pressure chamber 8, so that the rear end of the tube will be normally spaced from the rear end of the rear cylinder section 7.

A plunger rod 14 slidably extends through the rear end of the rear cylinder section 7, and is provided on its inner end with the piston 15, which is designed to slide within the tubular split valve 13. The outer or upper end of the plunger rod 14 is equipped with a suitable handle 16, so that the plunger rod may be easily reciprocated. The wall of the forward cylinder section 5 is also provided with an air inlet opening 17, which is normally closed by the tubular valve 13.

The upper end of the rear cylinder section 7 may be provided with a handle 18, which is shown to extend laterally of the cylinder section.

The cylinder sections 5 and 7 are separated from each other and a charge of lubricant jelly is placed in the chamber 8, within the tubular valve 13, and then the two cylinder sections are assembled, so that the piston 15 will slidably fit in the tubular valve 13.

By pushing the plunger rod inwardly, the piston 15 will be forced against the charge of lubricant jelly and it will be expelled through the nipple passage. When it is necessary to return the piston to its rear position, the plunger rod may be pulled, and air will be sucked through the air inlet openings of the sectional cylinder, forcing the valve 13 inwardly, so that a vacuum condition or lowered internal air pressure in the chamber 8 will not result from the rearward movement of the piston.

Referring now to Figs. 7 to 10, inclusive, 20 designates a sectional short cylinder comprising the sections 5 and 7, and the internal tubular

valve 13. To the rear end of the section 7, which is formed with external screw threads, the forward end of the long cylinder 21 is coupled. The plunger rod 14 of the forward short cylinder unit is equipped on its rear end with a second piston 22, which is slidable in the chamber 23 of the long cylinder 21. The rear end of the long cylinder is provided with a bushing 24, which is formed on the end wall 25, which carries a sleeve 26, which encloses the upper or rear end of the long cylinder 21.

In the long cylinder a long plunger rod 27 slides through the bushing 24, and is equipped on its outer end with the disc handle 28. The inner end of the plunger rod 27 is equipped with a piston 29, which slides in the chamber 23 of the long cylinder, independently of the rear piston 22 of the forward plunger rod 14. The rear plunger rod 27 is equipped with a collar 30, which is constructed of packing material, such as leather, and which provides an intermediate shifting bearing for the plunger rod 27 on the wall of the cylinder 21.

The forward cylinder section 5 of the short unit, is equipped with a discharge nipple 31, which extends laterally of the short cylinder. This permits of the insertion of the nipple from a frontal movement, and is especially designed for use by stout or elderly persons.

The sectional short cylinder is filled with a charge of lubricant jelly in the manner previously described, and the forward plunger 14 is forced rearwardly. By reciprocating the long plunger rod 27 pressure will be developed in the chamber 23 by the movement of the piston 29, which will result in forcing the piston 22 of the forward plunger rod 14 forwardly, thereby expelling the charge of lubricant jelly through the lateral nipple 31. The sleeve 26 is provided with a lateral handle 32.

It will be seen, therefore, that my invention provides means for rectal lubrication, which will enable any intelligent person to do the work required, and which can be used for posterior operation or for operation by forward movement, according to the needs of the user.

It is understood that various materials may be used for the construction of the improved combined rectal lubricator, and that various changes in the details of construction, their combination and arrangement, may be made, within the scope of the invention, as defined by the claims hereof.

I claim as new and patentable:

1. A rectal lubricator, comprising a cylinder having an air inlet opening in its wall, a plunger rod slidable in the cylinder and provided with a piston on its inner end, and a flexible tubular valve between the piston and the wall of the cylinder and arranged to normally close the air inlet opening thereof, said cylinder having a rectal nipple connected to the discharge end thereof and adapted to contain a charge of lubricant jelly within the tubular valve.

2. The construction set forth in claim 1, the tubular valve being longitudinally split.

3. A rectal lubricator comprising a cylinder having an outlet at one end thereof, a piston sliding in the cylinder, said cylinder having an air intake located near each end thereof, and a cylindrical valve disposed between the wall of the cylinder and the piston and adapted to open inwardly to admit air into said cylinder.

WILLIAM E. NAGLE.