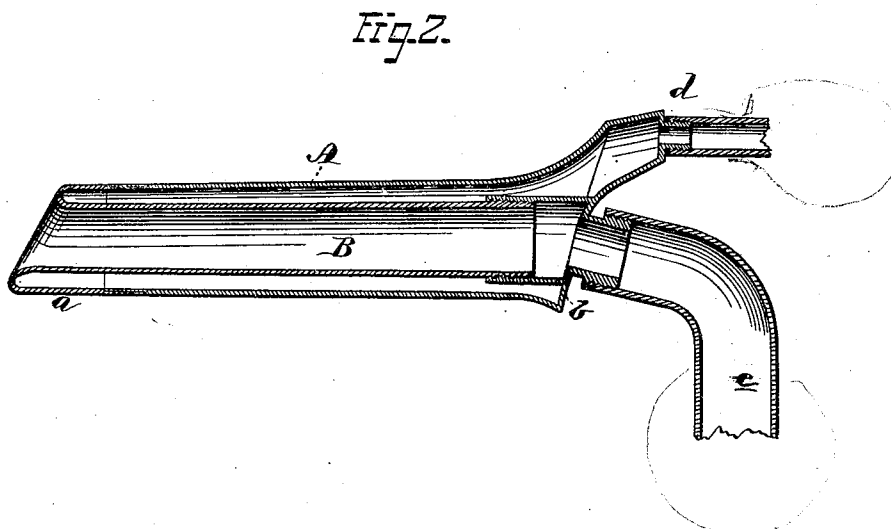
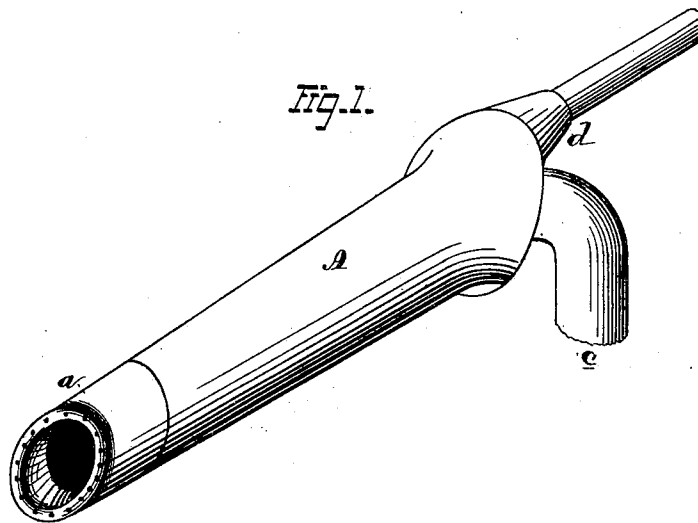


J. T. BUTTRICK.
VAGINAL SYRINGE.

No. 178,596.

Patented June 13, 1876.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES T. BUTTRICK, OF NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN VAGINAL SYRINGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **178,596**, dated June 13, 1876; application filed September 15, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES T. BUTTRICK, of Newport, in the county of Newport and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vaginal Syringes; and I do hereby declare that the following specification, taken in connection with the drawings furnished and forming a part of the same, is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

The object of my invention is to cleanse thoroughly the vagina, and parts connected therewith, and to carry away the matter to be removed, in a cleanly manner, by means of a double cylindrical instrument, represented in perspective by Figure 1 of the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to that class of vaginal syringes in which the liquid is injected through one tube into the vagina, and after cleansing it is made to pass out through another tube, and consists in the combination of two concentric hollow cylinders, the liquid to be injected being forced through the annular space between the cylinders, and the matters to be removed passing freely into the end of and out through the unobstructed inner cylinder.

My improved syringe is illustrated in detail by the vertical section, Fig. 2, in which the outer cylinder is indicated by the letter A, and the inner cylinder by the letter B. The cylinders are connected at the smaller end by a rounded and perforated removable annular cap, *a*, the perforations communicating with the space between the two cylinders, the inner cylinder being open. At the larger end of the instrument the space between the cylinders is closed by the plate *b*, through which the inner cylinder passes, and terminates in a coupling for the attachment of a tube or waste-pipe, *c*. Near the outer edge of said plate is another opening, *d*, communicating with the annular space between the cylinders. This opening is furnished with a coupling for the attachment of a tube connected with a syringe, or any fountain of water. The water is intended to enter the instrument through the opening *d*, and passing between the cylinders

to be ejected through the perforations in the cap *a* at the other end. Having thoroughly cleansed the tissues, the water is discharged through the inner cylinder and attached tube into a proper receptacle.

I am aware that in vaginal syringes, as heretofore constructed, the liquid has been introduced into the vagina through an inner tube, and has been discharged through perforations into the outer tube or cylinder, and thus find an exit. But in these syringes the perforations are apt to become clogged up with mucus and other substances, and a ready outflow is prevented, but in my improved syringe no such difficulty is experienced. The liquid enters the outer tube, passes through the perforations into the vagina, cleanses it thoroughly, and carries all matter out with it through the open and unobstructed inner tube or cylinder.

Syringes of this general class, as heretofore constructed, are not readily cleansed after use, because the annular space constituting the outflow-chamber is not fully accessible, which is not the case with my improved syringe, the central outflow-chamber being freely accessible for the introduction of a sponge or cloth. Moreover, in my syringe, instead of the injected fluid being discharged from the center of the syringe, as heretofore, it is discharged through my annular jet-tip or cap directly against the surfaces to be cleansed, and the mucus, on being detached from said surfaces, is freely discharged with the outflowing fluid through the large central chamber of the syringe.

I claim—

In a vaginal syringe, the combination of the concentric tubes, and the annular perforated cap uniting the tubes at one end, and arranged for the ejection of fluid through the perforations in said cap from the annular space between the tubes, and to afford an outflow-passage through the central tube, substantially as described.

JAMES T. BUTTRICK.

Witnesses:

EBEN H. GODBOLD,
THOS. W. WOOD.