

W. HERSCHLAY.
VAGINAL SYRINGE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 26, 1909.

944,136.

Patented Dec. 21, 1909.

Fig. 1.

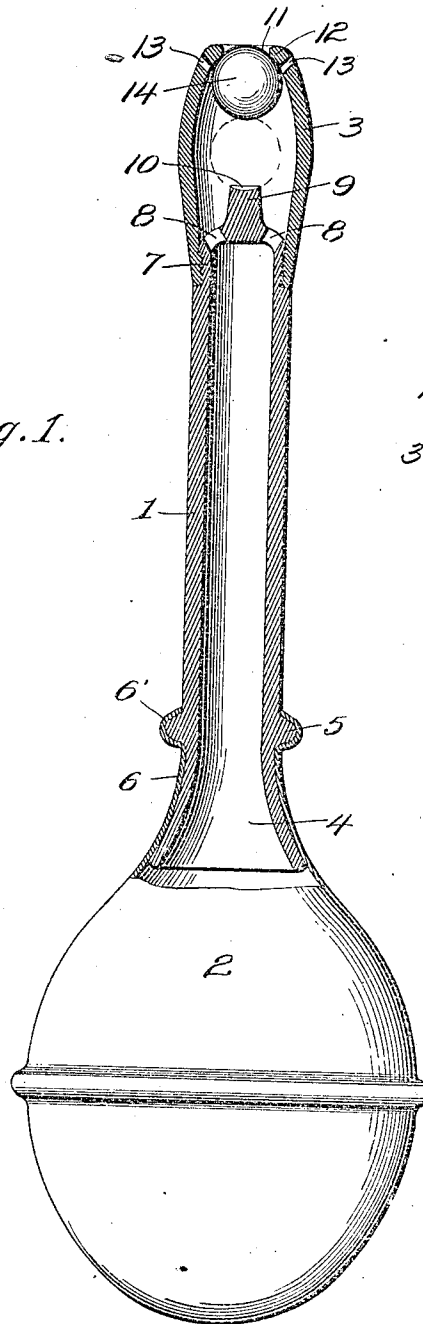
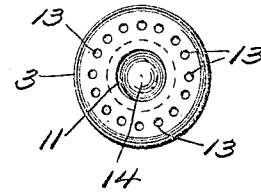


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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VAGINAL SYRINGE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HERSCHLAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Vaginal Syringes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a vaginal syringe, the object of the invention being to provide a syringe of novel construction for discharging an effective spray and securing a quick return of the douche, and further to provide a syringe which can be quickly, easily and thoroughly cleansed.

The invention consists of the features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of a syringe embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a front end elevation of the same.

Referring to the drawing, 1 designates the barrel or stem, 2 the bulb and 3 the nozzle of the syringe, the bulb being preferably made of soft rubber and the barrel and nozzle of hard rubber or other suitable material.

The rear end of the bulb is flared, as at 4, and provided at the forward terminal of the flared portion with an annular bead or shoulder 5, and the bulb is formed with an inlet and discharge neck 6 which encircles said flared portion and is expanded over said bead, as at 6', thereby detachably securing the bulb to the barrel or stem.

The forward end of the barrel or stem is provided with a reduced nipple 7 which is externally threaded and provided with an annular series of outwardly inclined ports or openings 8. These openings surround a tapered stop lug or projection 9 having at its extremity a concaved seat 10.

The nozzle 3 is centrally bulged to form a passage of maximum diameter at its center and thence tapers toward its ends, its inner end being externally threaded to detachably engage the externally threaded nipple. At its outer end the nozzle is formed with an inlet opening 11 and a partially circular inner valve seat 12 and is also formed with an annular series of outwardly and forwardly inclined or tangential discharge ports 13. A ball valve 14, also preferably made of hard rubber, is movable in the nozzle between the seats 10 and 12. This valve is of

such diameter that when it rests against the seat 10 it will leave a surrounding passage for the free inlet and discharge of the douche through the ports 8, and when it rests against the seat 12 will close the opening 11 and leave a surrounding annular passage for discharge of the douche through the ports 13.

The operation is as follows: When the bulb is initially compressed and allowed to expand the contained air is expelled and a partial vacuum is formed in the syringe, which causes the valve to move inward against the stop lug 9, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and the douche or solution to enter and fill the barrel and bulb through the ports 8 and 13 and opening 11. Upon the subsequent compression of the bulb, the douche first discharges through the ports 8 in streams which force the valve 14 against the seat to close the opening 11 and, as a consequence, the douche is expelled through the ports 13 in the form of a spray which will fully penetrate and cleanse the passage and folds of the organ. As the bulb expands the valve again moves inward, as before described, allowing the douche to enter rapidly through the opening 11, ports 13 and ports 8, so that by the alternate compression and expansion of the bulb the douche will be quickly expelled in a penetrating stream or spray and as quickly returned for the subsequent injection, so that the vagina can be thoroughly irrigated and cleansed within a minimum amount of time and with a minimum amount of labor.

The advantages of the described construction will thus be apparent, and, as the parts are of simple form and detachably connected, it will be understood that the syringe may be readily taken apart for a thorough cleansing when occasion requires.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed as new is:—

A syringe comprising a barrel having an externally threaded reduced partially closed forward end provided with an annular series of outwardly inclined inlet and discharge ports, and having an integral tapered projection intermediate said ports and formed at its outer end with a partially spherical valve seat, a bulb upon the rear end of the barrel, a nozzle engaging the said reduced threaded forward end of the barrel and inclosing said projections and provided with a contracted outer end having a central

inlet, an internal partially spherical valve
seat, and a surrounding series of outwardly
inclined discharge ports, and a ball valve in
said nozzle movable therein between said
5 tapered projection and terminal seat, said
valve being adapted when engaged with said
projection to permit of the inlet of the
douche through the opening and sets of
ports and when in engagement with said ter-

5 minal seat to close said opening without
closing said surrounding ports.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM HERSCHLAY.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR F. LIND,
ANDREW HINDAL.