

Feb. 17, 1970

J. C. CLEMENT

3,495,589

INFLATABLE GENITAL DEVICE

Filed July 7, 1967

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

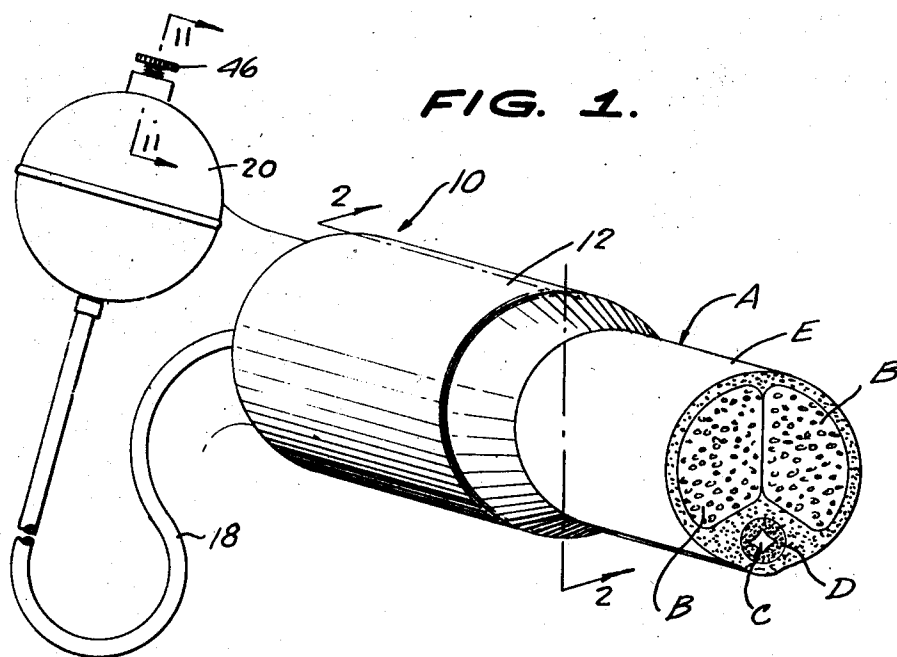


FIG. 3.

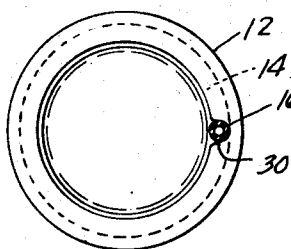


FIG. 2.

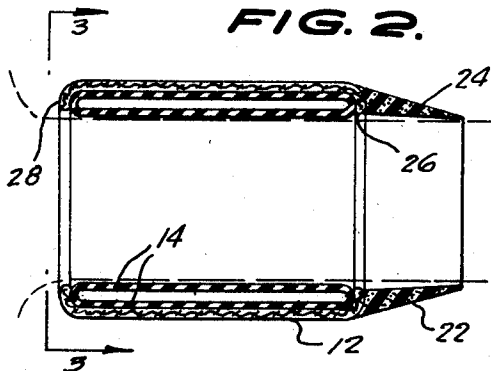


FIG. 5.

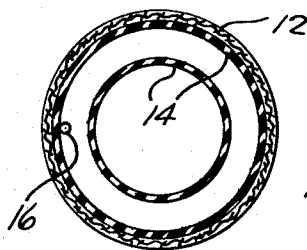
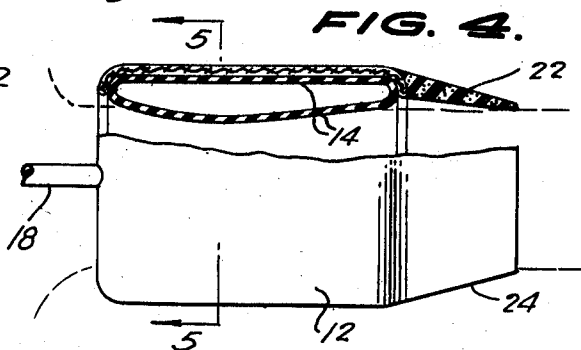


FIG. 4.



INVENTOR.
JENNINGS C. CLEMENT,
BY

Berman, Dardoux & Berman
ATTORNEYS

Feb. 17, 1970

J. C. CLEMENT

3,495,589

INFLATABLE GENITAL DEVICE

Filed July 7, 1967

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 6.

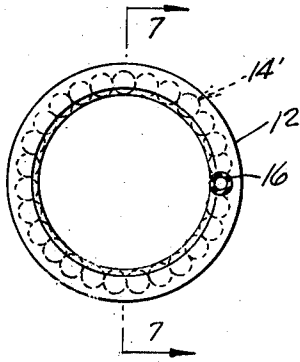


FIG. 7.

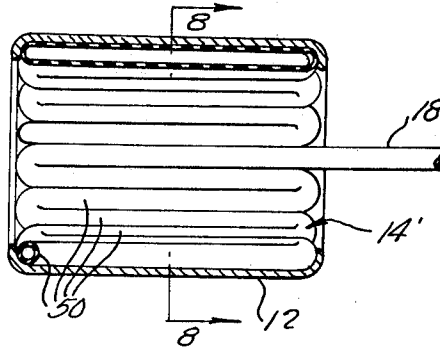


FIG. 8.

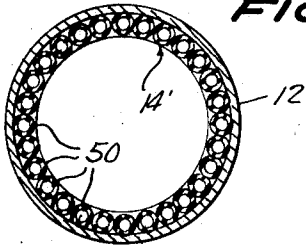


FIG. 10.

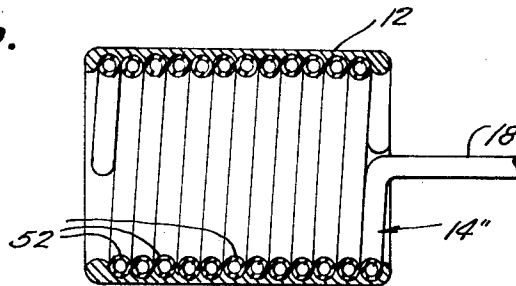


FIG. 9.

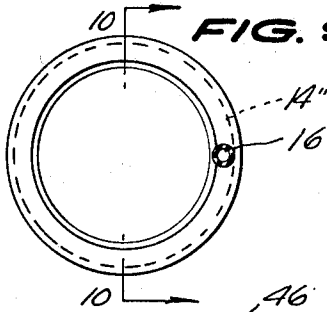
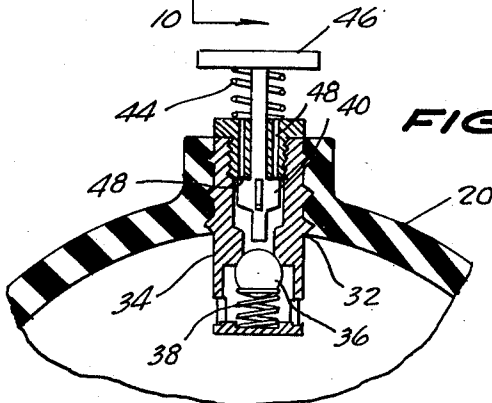


FIG. 11.



INVENTOR.

JENNINGS C. CLEMENT,

BY

Berman, Davidson & Berman
ATTORNEYS.

1

3,495,589

INFLATABLE GENITAL DEVICE
Jennings C. Clement, 110 S. Raguet St.,
Lufkin, Tex. 75901

Filed July 7, 1967, Ser. No. 651,762

Int. Cl. A61f 5/42

U.S. Cl. 128—79

10 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A prosthetic penial device for fitting about the male sexual organ to ensure coition, comprising a flexible, nonelastic sleeve to receive said organ, a hollow dispensible liner secured within said sleeve and covering substantially all of its inner surface, and means for inflating the liner with a pressure fluid to apply clamping pressure radially of said organ.

This invention relates generally to prosthetic penial devices, and more particularly to such devices for use in aiding coition when physical weakness caused by genital infirmities or psychological complexes may be present in the male.

It is professionally recognized that genital impotence in the sense of inability to accomplish an erection of the male sexual organ with sufficient firmness to enter the female genital organ and function during the coition period may arise from a variety of causes, partly physiological and partly psychological. This inability, while most prevalent in men of advanced years, is not restricted to such, and many younger men are also afflicted, by reason of nervous tension, apprehension, fear of failure, and various other psychological causes, as well as for glandular or physiological reasons.

The primary object of this invention is to provide a therapeutic prosthetic penial device which may be applied to the male organ to cause erection by forcing outward flow of blood and by preventing inward or return flow of blood toward the body and heart.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device, of the above character, which is efficient and reliable in use, and productive of curative effects, so that after a period of use the organ becomes revitalized and capable of erection without artificial assistance.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a prosthetic device, having the above described characteristics, which may be worn by the male during coition and which may enter the vaginal canal of the female with no harm to the vaginal sheath.

A further object of the invention is to provide a prosthetic device, having the above described characteristics, which is compact in size and of simple and inexpensive construction.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a prosthetic device, of the above character, which may be easily applied and removed.

The novel features that are considered characteristic of the invention are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The invention, itself, however, both as to its organization and its method of operation, together with the additional objects and advantages thereof, will best be understood from the following description of

2

specific embodiments when read in connection with the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference characters indicate like parts throughout the several figures and in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a prosthetic penial device according to the invention as applied to a male organ, partly shown;

FIG. 2 is a sectional view taken from line 2—2 of FIG. 1, and looking in the direction of the arrows;

FIG. 3 is an end elevational view of the device illustrated in FIG. 1, taken from line 3—3 of FIG. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows;

FIG. 4 is a side elevational view of the device of FIG. 1, with its liner inflated;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view taken on line 5—5 of FIG. 4, and looking in the direction of the arrows;

FIG. 6 is a rear end elevational view similar to FIG. 3, but showing a modified embodiment of the prosthetic device;

FIG. 7 is a sectional view taken on line 7—7 of FIG. 6, and looking in the direction of the arrows;

FIG. 8 is a sectional view taken on line 8—8 of FIG. 7, and looking in the direction of the arrows;

FIG. 9 is a view similar to FIGS. 3 and 6, but showing still another embodiment;

FIG. 10 is a sectional view taken on line 10—10 of FIG. 9, and looking in the direction of the arrows; and

FIG. 11 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on line 11—11 of FIG. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, FIG. 1 illustrates the mode of application of a prosthetic device according to the invention in which A designates generally a portion of the male sexual organ shown partly in section, and wherein B designates the corpora cavernosa, C the urethra contained within the corpus spongiosum D, and E the outer surrounding skin. The dorsal vein, dorsal artery and cavernosa arteries which channel blood toward the glans and return the blood toward the body and heart are not shown. These veins and arteries extend longitudinally of the organ within and above the corpora cavernosa.

The prosthetic penial device, according to the invention, is generally designated 10 and comprises a flexible, but non-elastic sleeve 12 formed of rubberized silk, heavy non-resilient plastic or rubber, or other suitable non-elastic material. The sleeve is formed with an inner diameter about equal to that of the erected male organ. A liner 14 formed as a double-walled hollow cylinder closed at both ends and which, when inflated, takes roughly the shape of a hollow doughnut, is cemented or otherwise secured to the inner surface of the sleeve. Liner 14 is inflatable and distensible under action of fluid pressure. The liner is completely enclosed except for an entry port 16 at the rear to which is permanently connected a flexible tube 18 leading to the pressure bulb 20. At the forepart of the outer sleeve 12 is affixed an extension guide 22, preferably formed of soft rubber, and having an inner bore about equal in diameter to the inner bore of the liner 14 when not distended. The outer surface 24 is of frustrated conical shape and tapered forwardly. The extension guide 22 is affixed by cement, or other suitable adherent, to the forward intumed edge 26 of the sleeve 12. The sleeve is also intumed at its rear edge 28 so as to seat and more firmly

position the liner 14 between forward and rear turned flanges. Desirably, a small notch 30 is formed in the rear flange 28 of the sleeve to pass the flexible conduit 18 in such manner as to lie outside and parallel to the bore of the liner.

As best shown in FIG. 11, the pressure bulb 20, which is formed of soft resilient rubber, is provided with a port 32 in which is seated a cylindrical valve body 34 forming an air inlet closed by a ball check valve 36 biased by a coiled spring 38. In the upper end of the cylinder 34 is slidably mounted an air release plunger 40 biased outwardly to a stop nut 42 by the coiled spring 44 seated between the stop nut and the plunger head 46. Air inlet passages 48 in nut 44 communicate the exterior with the bore of the valve body. Pressure on the plunger head 46 will engage the plunger lower end against the ball 36 to unseat the latter and thereby release air under higher pressure within the bulb 20 to the atmosphere.

The device as described above is used in the following manner. The sleeve 12 with adhered liner 14 deflated is slipped over the male organ, which may be in a state of only partial erection, to near its ischio-base end. The user will then squeeze the bulb 20, forcing air from within the bulb into the liner 14 to expand the latter. Upon release of finger pressure on the bulb, air under higher atmospheric pressure will enter from the outside, unseating the ball check valve 36 to refill the bulb. The user may then squeeze the ball again to force additional air into the distensible liner. This process is repeated as often as necessary to apply an appropriate sphincter-like clamping pressure to the base of the sexual organ which forces the blood therein forwardly toward the glans, causing a full and complete erection. Should it be found that too much air pressure has been applied within the liner, the user may depress, momentarily, the valve release actuator 46 to unseat the ball valve 36 and thus, lower the pressure in the bulb and liner 14. The wearer may then proceed to coition while wearing the sleeve and liner which, because of the small space it occupies, is receivable into the vagina, being guided by the soft conically shaped portion 22 which enters the vaginal cavity without harming the lining thereof. When coition is completed, the wearer may depress the release valve actuator 46, holding it down to exhaust all of the air from the liner 14, returning the liner from its inflated condition of FIG. 4 to its deflated condition of FIG. 2, which enables the prosthetic device to be slipped off.

The presence of a release valve in the pressure bulb, as described above, enables the user, if he wishes in applying the prosthetic device, to alternately distend and collapse the liner 14 to provide a series of pumping actions on the blood in the organ A which, in some instances, may be necessary to secure full and complete erection. Once erection is achieved the liner, being kept in distended condition, prevents the return flow of blood away from the glans, thereby insuring that the organ remains suitably erected during the entire period of coition.

In FIGS. 6-8 is shown a modified embodiment which is, in all respects, the same as the prosthetic device described and illustrated in FIGS. 1-5, except that the distensible liner 14' is formed of a length of tubing integral with or in prolongation of the flexible duct 18. The tubing is folded into a cylinder with the folds 50 lying coaxial with the axis of the sleeve 12 and adhered thereto, and preferably to each other, by cement, or other suitable adherent. The inner end of the tubing 14' is closed, so that when air under pressure is fed through the duct 18 the folded portions of the tubing will expand radially of the sleeve 12 in much the manner as described for the doughnut-shaped liner 14. It will, therefore, be apparent that this modified embodiment is used and operates in the same manner as described above for the embodiment of FIGS. 1-5.

In FIGS. 9 and 10 is shown still another embodiment of the invention, which differs from that shown in FIGS. 6-8, only in that the tubing 14'' from which the distensi-

ble liner is formed is wound in a spiral coil, with the loops 52 of the coil preferably in engagement with each other and secured to each other and to the outer sleeve 12 by cement. Forcing air under pressure into the coiled liner 14'' will again expand the liner to contract the bore thereof and clamp the organ in the same way as described for the other embodiments. In both the embodiments of FIGS. 6-10 the folds or loops may be somewhat spaced apart, if so desired.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that the described prosthetic devices are of simple construction and compact in size, are adapted to be very easily applied to the sexual organ, and when in use, cause blood to be forced into the tissue of the corpora cavernosa and forwardly toward the glans, resulting in an erection. By repeated use of the device, the organ is revitalized and restored to a healthy condition so that it may perform its natural function without the aid of mechanical devices or drugs. In addition, the knowledge that a useful instrument is available, and at hand, ready for immediate use when necessary, goes a long way to provide a cure for psychological emotions which may tend to inhibit erection.

What is claimed is:

1. A prosthetic penial device for wear during coition comprising a flexible, non-elastic sleeve having a uniform outer diameter throughout its length free of projecting appendages, an inner diameter approximately equal to that of the male sexual organ when in erected condition, and a length slightly less than that of said organ in said condition from the ischio-base end to the glans, a continuous, double wall, tubular, distensible liner secured within said sleeve and covering a substantial portion of its length, said liner having a uniform inner diameter along its entire length when inflated, and means for feeding a pressure fluid into said liner for inflating the liner to apply pressure to said organ.

2. A device according to claim 1, wherein said sleeve is provided at one end with an extension guide in the form of a tube coaxial with the sleeve, said guide having a frustrated conical outer surface reducing in diameter in the direction away from the sleeve.

3. A device according to claim 1, wherein said liner is formed of soft latex and is of generally doughnut shape.

4. A device according to claim 3, wherein said extension guide is formed of soft latex.

5. A device according to claim 1, wherein said means for feeding a pressure fluid comprises a hollow ball of elastic material having a fluid entry port and an outlet port, a normally closed check valve in said entry port, fluid release means operative to open said check valve and release fluid from the interior of said ball to atmosphere, and duct means connecting said outlet port with said liner.

6. A device according to claim 5, wherein said duct means comprises a flexible tube of considerable length, whereby to enable application of pressure to said hollow ball for inflating the liner at a point sufficiently remote from the liner as to allow convenient manipulation during use of the prosthetic device.

7. A prosthetic penial device comprising a flexible, non-elastic sleeve for fitting about a male sexual organ, a hollow distensible liner secured within said sleeve and covering a substantial portion of its inner surface, and means for feeding a pressure fluid into said liner for inflating the liner to apply pressure to said organ, said liner including a length of tubing formed of elastic material, said tubing being closed at one end and disposed in longitudinal folds parallel to the axis of said sleeve and lying in a cylindrical surface, the other end of said tubing being open for connection to said means for feeding a pressure fluid.

8. A device according to claim 7, wherein said folds are adjacent each other, each fold being in contacting engagement along substantially its entire length with the adjacent folds.

5

9. A prosthetic penial device comprising a flexible, non-elastic sleeve for fitting about a male sexual organ, a hollow distensible liner secured within said sleeve and covering a substantial portion of its inner surface, and means for feeding a pressure fluid into said liner for inflating the liner to apply pressure to said organ, said liner including a length of tubing closed at one end and wound in helical coils to define a cylindrical surface, the other end of said tubing being open for connection to said means for feeding pressure fluid.

10. A device according to claim 9, wherein said helical coils are closely spaced, each coil engaging the adjacent coils.

6

References Cited

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,667,409	4/1928	Barr	128—327
2,044,691	6/1936	Hoflinger	128—327
2,291,785	8/1942	Baudistel	128—79 XR

FOREIGN PATENTS

835,637	4/1952	Germany.
---------	--------	----------

L. W. TRAPP, Primary Examiner