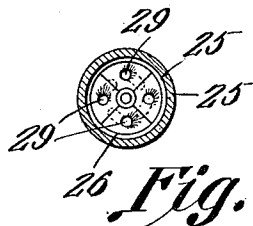
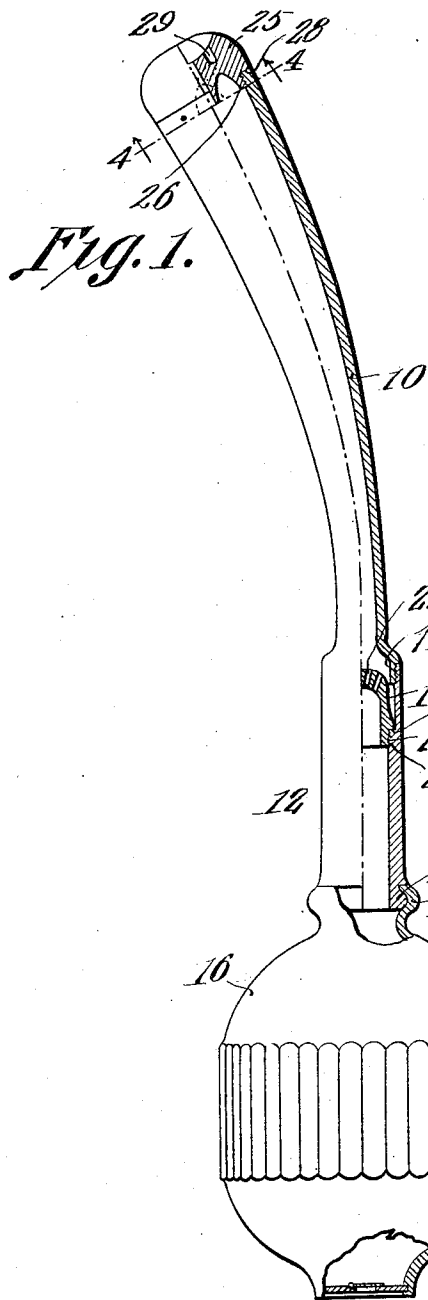


M. A. GRAFFLIN & R. J. GREGG.
 SYRINGE.

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1,046,584.

Patented Dec. 10, 1912.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTHA A. GRAFFLIN AND ROBERT J. GREGG, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

SYRINGE.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 10, 1912.

1,046,584.

Application filed April 2, 1912. Serial No. 688,052.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MARTHA A. GRAFFLIN and ROBERT J. GREGG, citizens of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles, State of California, have invented a new and useful Syringe, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to syringes.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of a vaginal and rectal syringe for administering medicament injections, which will thoroughly cleanse the vagina, the streams being directed in such a manner as to separate the folds of the vagina, removing the secretions, and cleansing the outer walls of the womb as well as the entrance of the same.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is an elevation partly in section, the tube which is used for vaginal injections being shown. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the nozzle which is positioned within the barrel.

In the drawings 10 designates the tube which is used for vaginal purposes, the same being so curved as to conform to the curvature of the vaginal canal. The tube at its receiving end is formed with the screw threaded flange 11 which extends within the barrel 12 which may contain a medicament in the form of a powder, the end portion 14 of said barrel protruding within the tubular extension 15 of a bulb 16 or the same may be connected to the tube of a fountain syringe. The nozzle 17 shown in detail in Fig. 3 is housed by the barrel 12, adjacent the tube 10, said nozzle being formed with the screw threaded portion 18 which screws into the screw threaded portion of the barrel. The portion 19 of the nozzle is of greater diameter than the screw threaded portion 18, the shoulder 20 thus formed abutting the shoulder 21 formed by increasing the bore of the barrel to receive the portion 19 of the nozzle. The nozzle is formed

with passages 22 which radiate from an axis which passes through the point 24 of the nozzle to a corresponding point on the other side of the nozzle, the openings of the passages 22 being restricted at the point where they enter the interior of the nozzle, the edges of the passages at their delivery point, being sharp and flared in order to spray the liquid or powder within the tube 10. The tube 10 gradually increases in diameter as it nears the delivery end, said end being interiorly screw threaded to receive the nozzle 25 which is formed with the screw threaded flange 26, and a shoulder 28. The delivery end of the nozzle 25 is concaved and the same is provided with a plurality of spiral passages 29, the nozzle thus producing a whirling, globular spray which will enter the folds of the vagina and remove the secretions from the same, thoroughly purging and irrigating the vaginal canal, and the outer walls of the womb, the spray entering the cleft at the entrance to the womb, thoroughly cleansing the same. Thus vaginal diseases may be thoroughly treated and the vaginal canal and the exterior of the womb kept in a perfect sanitary condition.

It will be noted that the peculiar form of spray will be particularly adapted for treatment of lacerations, where it is desired to thoroughly cleanse the fissures of the womb and remove the film which accumulates thereon. It will be noted that in treating lacerations, that a powdered medicament may be placed in the barrel 12 and the same supplied to the fissures of the womb.

The many advantages of a syringe of this character will be clearly apparent as it will be noted that the same may be easily taken apart and cleaned and that the various parts may be easily and economically manufactured.

What is claimed is:

1. A syringe comprising a curved tube, a barrel secured to the receiving end of said tube, a nozzle arranged within said barrel, the bore of said barrel being increased to accommodate the body portion of said nozzle, the nozzle being formed with a shoulder which contacts with the shoulder of the barrel formed by increasing the bore of the same, the tube being of greater diameter at its delivery end than at its receiving end.

2. A syringe comprising a curved tube, a barrel secured to the receiving end of said tube, a nozzle arranged within said barrel,

the bore of said barrel being increased to
accommodate the body portion of said nozzle,
the nozzle being formed with a shoulder
which contacts with the shoulder of the barrel
formed by increasing the bore of the
5 same, the tube being of greater diameter at
its delivery end than at its receiving end,
and a cap arranged in said delivery end.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing
as our own, we have hereto affixed our signatures
in the presence of two witnesses.

MARTHA A. GRAFFLIN.
ROBERT J. GREGG.

Witnesses:

FANNIE DIEFFENBACH,
PETER A. SCHULTZ.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."