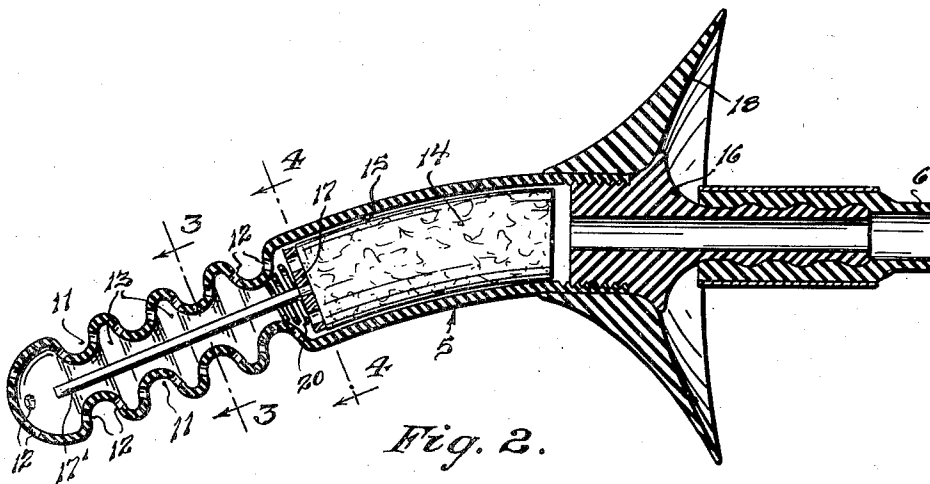
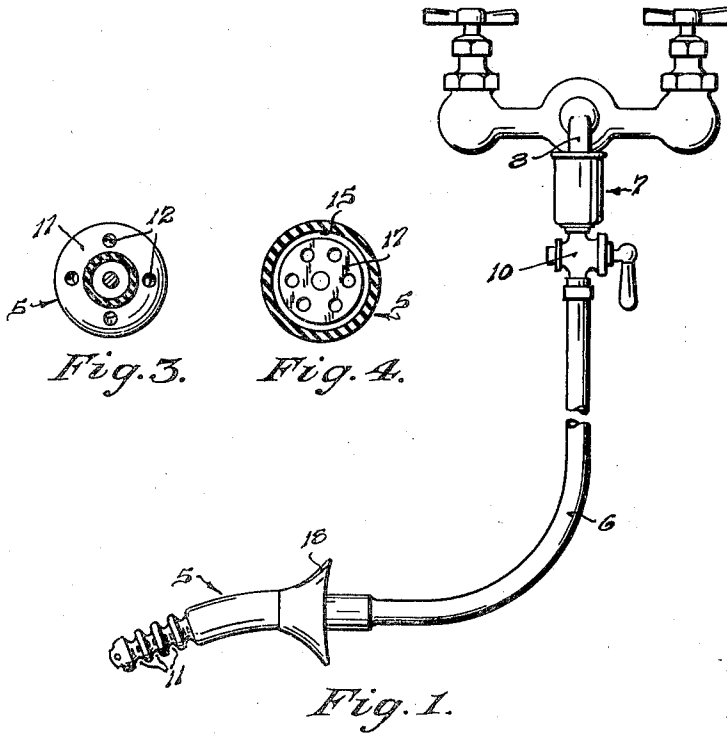


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VAGINAL APPLICATOR
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VAGINAL APPLICATOR

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4 Claims. (Cl. 128—239)

This invention relates to vaginal applicators and has for its object, stating the same generally, to provide a device of this character which, by an advanced association with a pressure source of water supply, an improved method of application to obtain penetration of the clysmic spray into the folds of the vaginal wall, and an improved manner of treating the water flow by combined infusion and compression application to a medicated cartridge, operates to more advantageous ends than prior vaginal applicators.

Other objects, more specific in nature, will appear in the course of the following detailed description and in the claims annexed thereto, the invention consisting in the novel construction, adaptation, and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is an elevational view illustrating the invention in its now preferred form and in operative attached relation to the outlet from a combination bath faucet.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal vertical section taken through the spray tip thereof; and

Figs. 3 and 4 are transverse vertical sections taken on the respective lines 3—3 and 4—4 of Fig. 2.

The body proper of the device or that portion thereof which constitutes the douche tip, comprising a hollow and desirably incurvate barrel 5 of hard rubber or other like or suitable material, is associated with a flexible hose 6 arranged, by a fitting 7, to sleeve over the outlet spout 8 of a combination faucet assembly of the kind most generally used as the plumbing fixture in bath rooms. Provided as a part of the fitting 7, a valve 10 serves as an adjunct to the valves of the faucet for governing the volumetric flow through the hose.

Convolutions characterize the barrel of our invention and these convolutions we show, in the disclosed embodiment, as extending in longitudinally spaced relation from the approximate mid-length to the forward tip of the barrel. The grooves 11 provided by such convolutions are relatively deep and in their side-walls present radially spaced jet openings 12 leading from a series of connecting chambers 13 within the barrel. Such chambers most effectively serve the office of pressure pockets and the jet openings 12 lie in diagonal relation to the axis of the barrel such that their prolongations desirably cross the median plane of a related groove on or below the perimeter of the convolutions. In what should be an apparent manner, these jet open-

ings which are directed forwardly and rearwardly in each of the grooves react by their merging to develop fold-penetrating eddies in the discharge streams.

It is desirable that means be provided for medicating the clysmic spray and for this purpose we employ a medicated sponge, as represented by 14, which is introduced to a chamber 15 lying between a hose nipple and the admission end of the cellular series of pockets 13. Said nipple is denoted by 16 and provided thereby is a shoulder operating as a flared seat for the conventional mushroom sheath 18.

Resisting forward movement of said cartridge 14 under the pressure influence of the incoming stream of water is a ported plate 17 guidably supported by a stem 17' lying in floating axial relation to the convoluted tip of the barrel. Such plate, through the operation of a spring 20 loaded by the pressure influence of said incoming water stream, operates as an ejector for dislodging the cartridge upon removal of the nipple.

In use the combination valves of the bath faucet are set for desired temperature and valve 10 employed to regulate the volume to a uniform constant-pressure flow, this flow, feeding through the connecting cells to the diagonally disposed jet openings 12, providing external eddies particularly effective for penetrating the rugae of the vaginal canal. The employment of cartridges as the medicating agency is not broadly novel and we therefore make no claim to the same excepting in the mode of usage, a mode of employment which operates to complement infusion, heretofore relied upon to liberate the medication, by the added physical act of compression. Uniform medication is accomplished.

What we claim is:

1. A vaginal applicator comprised of a hollow barrel member providing a plurality of emission ducts disposed in lateral relation to the barrel and diagonally of the axis, said ducts being arranged in pairs circumferentially spaced about the barrel with the ducts in each pair lying in direct opposition to one another for developing, by the meeting of the delivered jets, fold-penetrating eddies lying in verticillate relation to the applicator.

2. A vaginal applicator comprised of a convoluted and hollow barrel member providing a plurality of emission ducts in the side walls of the convolution grooves, the ducts in one side wall of each groove being located directly opposite to the ducts in the other side wall of the

groove to obtain a meeting of the delivered jets operative to develop eddies in the discharge stream.

3. The applicator defined in claim 2 in which
5 the angularity of the ducts is such, in relation to the grooves, that the axes thereof, prolonged, traverse the median plane of the related groove within the perimetrical limits of the applicator.

4. A vaginal applicator comprised of a hollow

barrel member providing a relatively deep external groove formed in the two side walls with emission ducts, the ducts being located directly opposite to one another in a manner to have the delivered jets meet one another for developing
5 eddies in the discharge stream.

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