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O. P. MOON.

VAGINAL SYRINGE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 2, 1903.

NO MODEL.

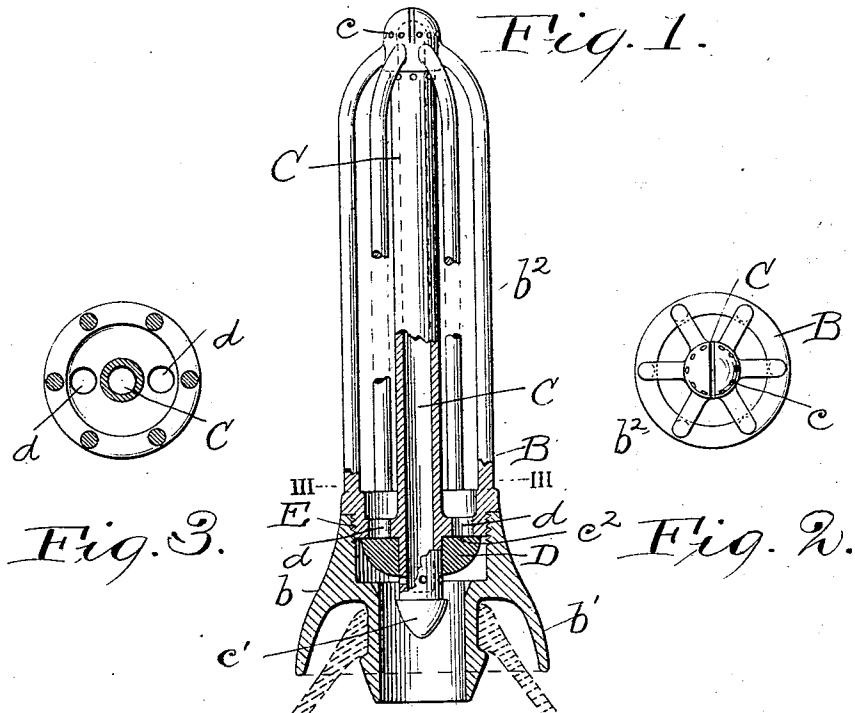


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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No. 750,878. Patented February 2, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORVILLE P. MOON, OF LORAIN, OHIO.

VAGINAL SYRINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 750,878, dated February 2, 1904.

Application filed May 2, 1903. Serial No. 155,265. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORVILLE P. MOON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lorain, county of Lorain, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Vaginal Syringes, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

My invention relates to devices known as "vaginal syringes" and used for cleansing the vaginal passage with antiseptic or other fluid.

The object of said invention is to provide an instrument of the above character which shall render effective service and be easy of operation both for irrigating purposes and also for the recovery of the cleansing liquid.

The invention consists of means hereinafter fully described, and specifically set forth in the claims.

The annexed drawings and the following description set forth in detail certain mechanism embodying the invention, such disclosed means constituting but one of various mechanical forms in which the principal of the invention may be used.

In said annexed drawings, Figure 1 represents a front elevational view of a device embodying my invention with parts of the neck-piece in section. Fig. 2 represents a top plan view of the nozzle portion. Fig. 3 represents a section taken on the plane indicated by line III III, Fig. 1.

A bulb A (shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1) is provided with a neck-piece B, composed of a base portion b and a nozzle portion b^2. The nozzle portion b^2 serves as a distender, and the base portion b forms a tight-fitting joint with the outside of the vagina, and thus prevents the escape of any liquid upon the outside of the bulb. Within the nozzle portion is the central passage or nozzle C, from whence the cleansing liquid passes through the small perforations c in the end of the nozzle into the interior surface of the vagina. Such flow of liquid is controlled by the pressure exerted upon the bulb.

Seated upon an enlarged lower portion c' of the nozzle C is a valve D, arranged to open and close communication between the exterior and interior of the device through the base portion b, said communication being open when the valve is in its lower position and closed when the valve is in its upper position and is closely contacting the seat c^2.

When the device is used, the syringe is inserted into the vagina up to the enlarged or flared portion b' of the base portion b, and thereby the escape of any liquid, and consequent inconvenience, is effectually prevented by means of the tight-fitting joint formed between the flared portion b' and the outside of the vagina. The bulb A is then compressed by the hand. By means of such compression the valve D is raised by the air-pressure. All communication between the interior and exterior of the device is shut off except that through the central nozzle C, and the cleansing liquid is projected into the vagina. When a sufficient quantity of the liquid has thus been projected, the pressure upon the bulb is released and the valve falls back, thereby allowing the fluid, and absorbed in it or carried out by it the impurities sought to be washed out of the vagina, to flow back into the bulb through the apertures d d, which have hitherto been tightly closed by the valve D. Such release upon the pressure exerted upon the bulb tends to draw the liquid and impurities out of the vagina, not only by providing passages for their escape, but also by the suction created, which more effectively than mere draining thoroughly cleans the vagina. The bulb and neck-piece may be separated by means of the thread E and washed or cleaned in any approved manner.

Other modes of applying the principle of my invention may be employed instead of the one explained, change being made as regards the mechanism herein disclosed provided the means stated by any one of the following claims or the equivalent of such stated means be employed.

I therefore particularly point out and distinctly claim as my invention—

1. In a vaginal syringe, the combination of a bulb, a neck-piece comprising a base portion and a nozzle portion, the latter portion

including a distender, and forming a valve-chamber in conjunction with said base portion; said nozzle portion provided with openings affording communication between the chamber and the exterior; and said nozzle provided with an enlarged lower portion forming a valve-seat for a valve in said chamber arranged to control the flow of liquid from the bulb into the nozzle, and to control said openings.

2. In a vaginal syringe, the combination of means for effecting a flow of liquid, a neck-piece including a distender and a discharging-nozzle, said neck-piece provided with apertures establishing communication between the exterior and interior of said first-named means independently of said nozzle, said distender surrounding the nozzle and extending substanstantially the full length of the same, thereby providing between said distender and the nozzle a substantially free passage for the return to the bulb of the cleansing liquid, the interior of the nozzle having communication with the interior of said first-named means, and a valve for controlling the communication between the exterior and interior of the said first-named means.

3. In a vaginal syringe, the combination of a bulb, a neck-piece including a distender and a discharging-nozzle, said distender surrounding the nozzle and extending substantially the full length of the same, thereby providing between said distender and the nozzle a substantially free passsge for the return to the bulb of the cleansing liquid, means establishing communication between said bulb and said nozzle, the latter being provided with an enlarged lower portion forming a valve-seat for a valve which controls an independent communication between the exterior and interior of the bulb.

Signed by me this 28th day of April, 1903.

ORVILLE P. MOON.

Attest:

D. T. DAVIES,

A. E. MERKEL.