United States Patent [19]

Allen et al.

[11] 3,757,355

[45] Sept. 11, 1973

[54] **PORTABLE BODY WASTE COLLECTING SYSTEM**

[75] Inventors: **Ralph Y. Allen; Judd F. Allen,** 107 Fifth Ave., both of Cleveland, Miss.

[73] Assignee: **said Judd F. Allen, by said Ralph Y. Allen**

[22] Filed: **Sept. 9, 1971**

[21] Appl. No.: **179,062**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **4/110,** 4/112, 5/90

[51] **Int. Cl.** **E03d 13/00,** A61g 9/00, A61g 7/02

[58] **Field of Search** ..... 4/112, 7, 110, 90, 4/10, 11, 6; 138/120, 121; 340/172, 244 R; 200/85

[56] **References Cited**

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,227,399	5/1917	Wendt	4/112 X
2,761,149	9/1956	Kay	4/112
3,572,393	3/1971	Eisert	138/121
3,247,524	4/1966	Umann	4/7
3,559,204	1/1971	Dashper	340/272
3,629,873	12/1971	Long	4/110
2,533,774	12/1950	Delisi et al.	5/90
2,632,185	3/1953	Eckart et al.	5/90
2,749,558	6/1956	Lent et al.	4/10
3,323,146	6/1967	Kappel	5/90

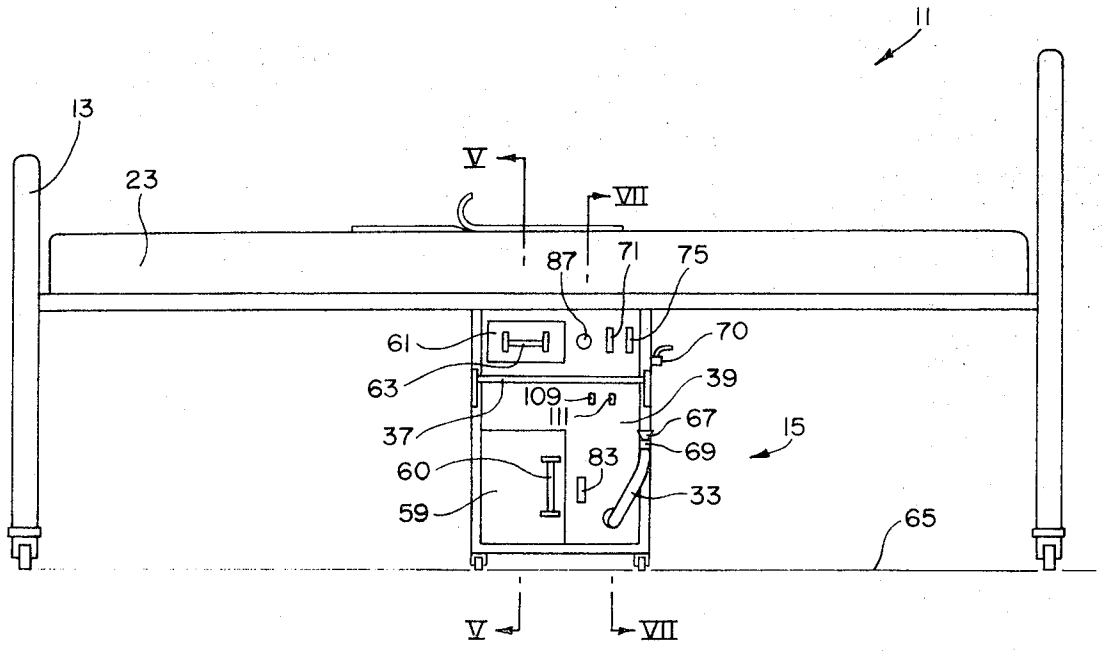
Primary Examiner—Henry K. Artis

Attorney—John R. Walker, III

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A system intended to be wheeled beneath a hospital bed for collecting and temporarily storing body waste materials excreted by a person confined to the bed. The system includes a cart having cabinet structure thereon which encloses the apparatus supported on the cart. The mattress of the bed is provided with an aperture that receives a drain pipe which communicates with a disposable waste receptacle supported by the cart. A chamber communicated with the drain pipe is positioned on the upper side of the mattress for engaging the obvious areas of the confined person to initially collect the excreted materials and direct them into the drain pipe. The chamber may be fixedly attached to the lower torso of the confined person so that even though his consciousness or body waste emitting system may be impaired, the likelihood of soiling his gown and/or bed linens is obviated. A flapper valve is positioned within the drain pipe to minimize offensive odors and which opens by the weight of the excreted materials, thus allowing passage thereof to the receptacle. A reservoir is mounted on the cart and contains a quantity of temperature-controlled water having an antiseptic therein. A nozzle communicates with the reservoir and may be controllably directed by hospital personnel to cleanse or flush the chamber and the areas of the confined person which may have come in contact with the excreted materials. The system preferably includes an audio alarm device that is activated when the receptacle is full to assure timely replacement thereof.

2 Claims, 10 Drawing Figures



PATENTED SEP 11 1973

3,757,355

SHEET 1 OF 2

FIG. 1

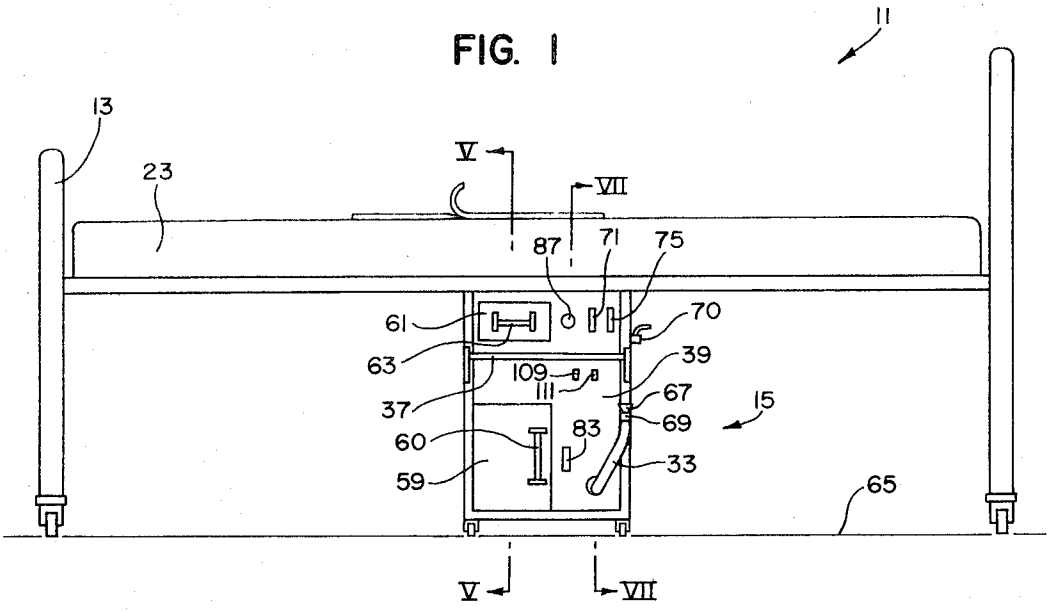


FIG. 2

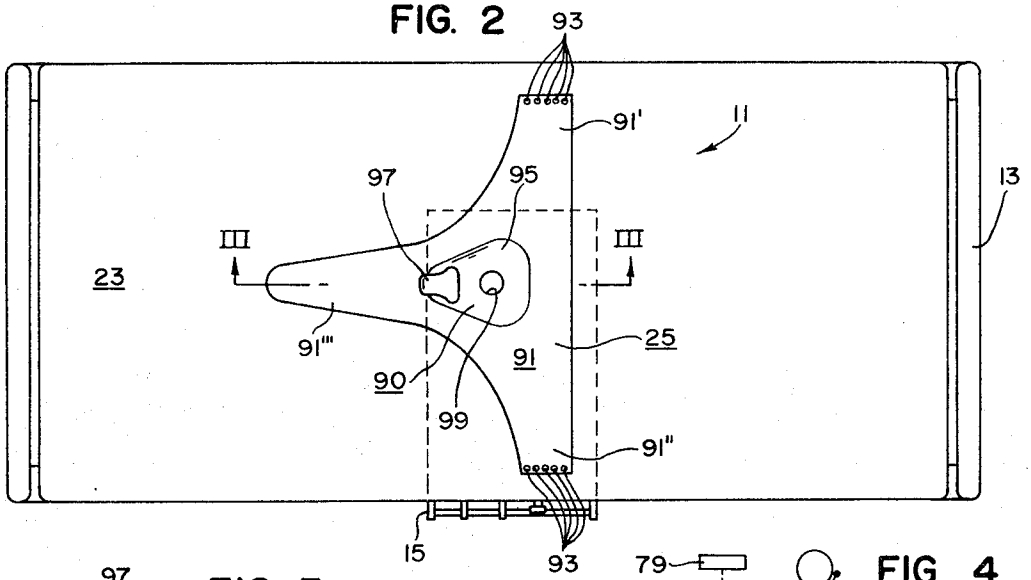


FIG. 3

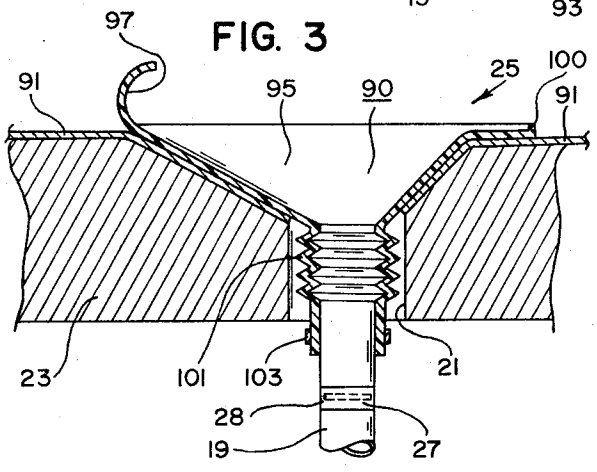
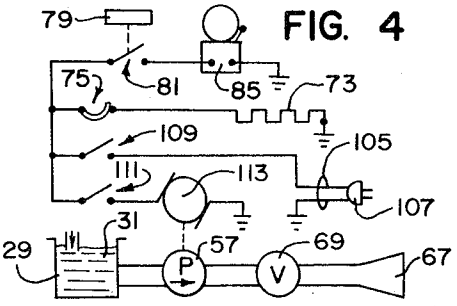


FIG. 4



INVENTORS
RALPH Y. ALLEN
JUDD F. ALLEN

BY

John R. Walker, III
attorney

FIG. 5

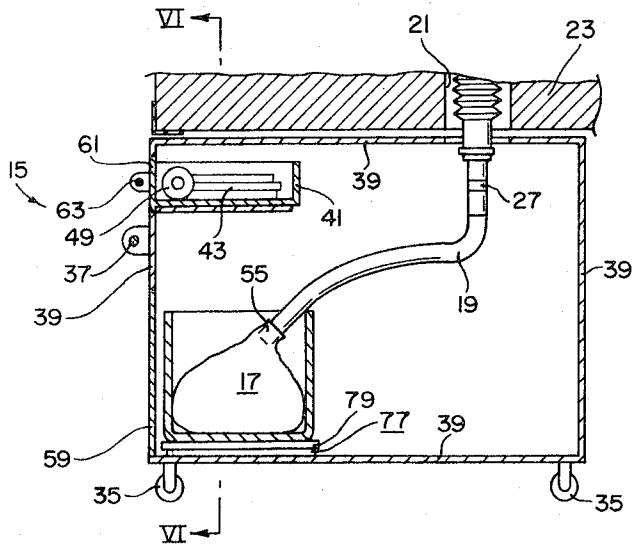


FIG. 6

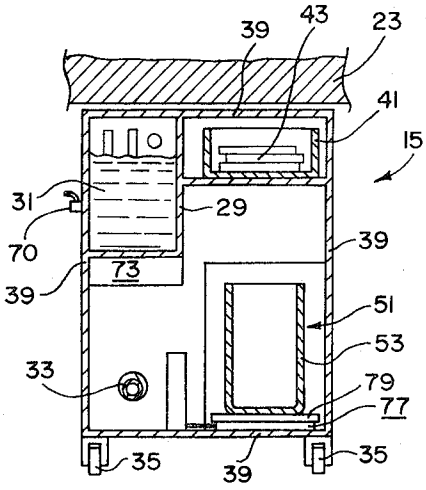


FIG. 7

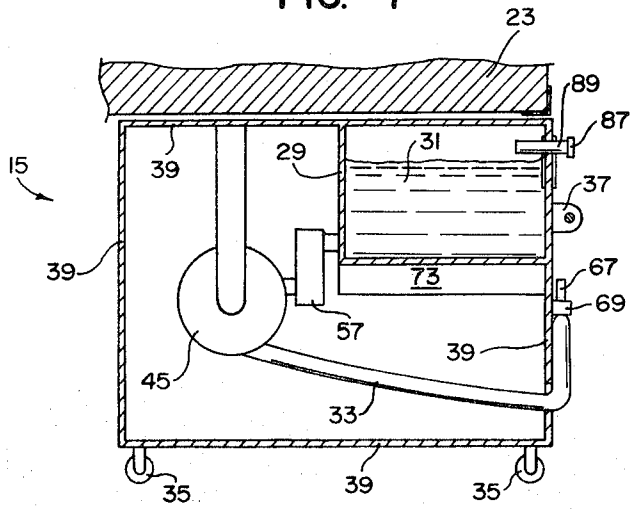


FIG. 8

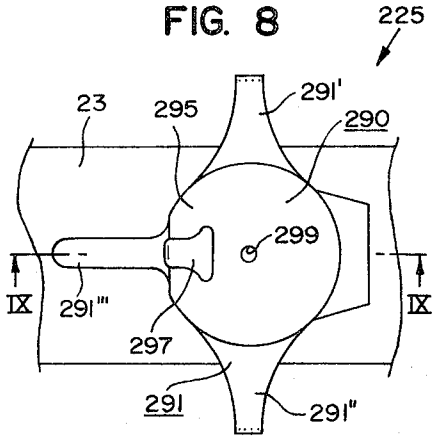


FIG. 9

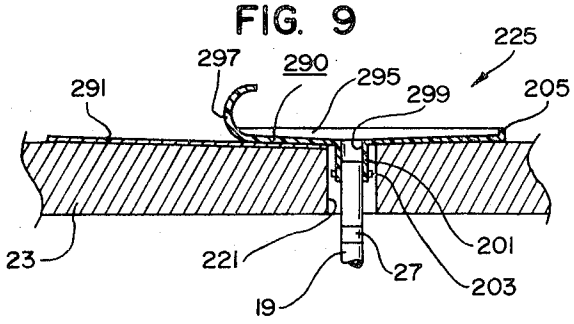
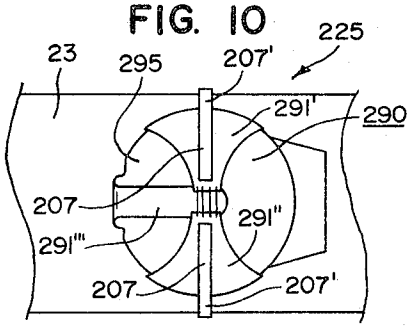


FIG. 10



INVENTORS
RALPH Y. ALLEN
JUDD F. ALLEN

BY

John R. Walker, III
Attorney

PORTABLE BODY WASTE COLLECTING SYSTEM

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to portable body waste collecting systems, particularly of the type associated with a hospital bed.

2. Description of the Prior Art

Probably one of the least sanitary and most labor-consuming procedures in present day hospitals and/or convalescent homes is the various methods employed to take care of the body waste excreted by a patient, i. e., specifically urine and feces. This problem is irrelevant for an ambulatory patient, i. e., any patient who can autonomously move to the commode facility usually located adjacent each hospital room. However, the most prevalent means for solving this problem for immobile patients is the well known bed pan.

Many patients of hospitals and extended care facilities are forced to use bedpans for one reason or another, e. g., critical heart attack patients are not even permitted to roll over on their side for the first week or 10 days.

Under normal circumstances, one person, e.g., a nurse or the like, simply positions the patient upon a bedpan. However, the patient must be sufficiently aware and cognizant of his need for a bedpan. Furthermore, the patient must not only recognize his need, but also he must become aware of it far enough in advance to allow a nurse or aide to get to his room before excretion begins. For a great number of patients who need to use a bedpan, the levels of consciousness required to summon bedpan assistance may not be at their command. Thus, the bedpan is of little or no use for these patients. Also, even if the patient possesses reasoning and his consciousness powers are present, he may not have control of his body waste emitting systems, again making the bedpan highly inadequate.

In other words, a significant portion of the time the patient's gowns and/or bed linens are messed up by waste expulsion. Naturally, when this situation occurs, a high level of uncleanliness exists. In addition, labor costs are increased since the nurse, as well as one or two orderlies may be needed to change the linens, possibly switch mattresses, and change the patient's gown, etc.

A preliminary patentability search revealed the following U.S. Pat. Nos.: Beem 2,500,738; Kappel 3,323,146; Sadaji Hiraga 3,345,652; and Chasse et al. 3,444,567. None of the above patents show or suggest applicant's device.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed towards overcoming the disadvantages and problems relative to toilet facilities for a person confined to a bed. The concept of the present invention is to provide a self-contained system which may be wheeled beneath a hospital bed or the like for collecting and temporarily storing body waste materials excreted by a person confined to a bed.

The system includes a cart having attractice cabinet structure thereon which encloses various apparatus supported on the cart and yet to be described. The mattress of the bed is provided with an aperture that receives a drainpipe which communicates with a disposable type waste receptacle supported by the cart. A chamber communicated with the drain pipe is positioned on the upper side of the mattress for engaging the obvious areas of the confined person to initially collect the excreted materials and direct them into the drain pipe. This chamber may be fixedly attached to the lower torso of the confined person so that even though his consciousness or body waste emitting systems may be impaired, the likelihood of soiling his gown and/or bed linen is obviated. A flapper valve is positioned within the drain pipe to minimize offensive odors and which automatically opens by the weight of the excreted materials, thus allowing passage thereof to the receptacle. A reservoir, also supported by the cart, contains a quantity of temperature-controlled water having an antiseptic chemical therein. A nozzle communicates with the reservoir and may be controllably directed by hospital personnel to cleanse or flush the chamber and the areas of the confined person which may have come in contact with the excreted materials, i.e., using the chemically treated water preferably being maintained at a body temperature. Also, there is preferably in the chemically treated water a body moisture restorer. The system preferably includes an alarm device or a buzzer that is activated when the receptacle is full, thus alerting hospital personnel of the necessity for replacement of the disposable receptacle.

One embodiment of the system includes an expandable conduit which communicates the chamber with the drain pipe, allowing the confined person to roll over on his side without disengaging himself from the chamber or disengaging the chamber from the drain pipe.

The advantages of the portable body waste collecting system of the present invention are: First, it is a labor-saving device, i. e., obviating the requirement for two or three people to change linens when the bedpan arrives late since the present invention requires only one orderly to operate. Furthermore, the savings is unnecessary laundering of the gowns and linens is appreciable. Secondly, utilizing the portable body waste collecting system of the present invention requires no immediate attention of hospital personnel to the patient, i. e., personnel no longer need be frustrated in their attempt to procure and properly position the bedpan prior to the expulsions of the body wastes. In contrast, orderlies assist or replace the receptacle at their convenience. Thirdly, the portable body waste collecting system of the present invention is more sanitary than the bedpan and other known devices. In fact, this system is more sanitary than the common commode. Also, the waste is never exposed to the outside atmosphere. In an effort to maximize sanitation, not only is body waste not exposed to the atmosphere, but also a water antiseptic solution is utilized, as heretofore explained, to improve the sanitation. Furthermore, the patient is always prepared to use the portable body waste collecting system of the present invention rather than placing him upon a device when he gets the urge, as is the case in certain prior devices referenced above. In addition, excretion is permitted at any time and in any position. Thus, if a patient is incapacitated from a medical standpoint, as for example, in traction, he can still perform the body functions without being moved.

Fourthly, the portable body waste collecting system of the present invention may be made use of to bathe the patient. In other words, a water impervious sheet or the like having a hole therein suitably placed over the chamber would direct the water accumulated by the

bathing process down the drain system of the present invention.

Fifthly, the portability of the device provides means so that when the patient becomes better, a plug or the like may be inserted into the aperture in the mattress and the portable device of the present invention may be wheeled away to utilization elsewhere.

Sixthly, strap means are optionally provided to prevent random patient movement and to prevent his getting out of bed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a side elevational view of a bed and a front elevational view of the portable body waste collecting system of the present invention, showing the preferred positioning thereof with respect to the bed.

FIG. 2 is a plan view of the bed and the portable body waste collecting system of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a sectional view taken as on the line III—III of FIG. 2, showing one embodiment of the chamber and the expandable conduit in a preferred arrangement with the mattress of the bed.

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram showing certain components of the portable body waste collecting system and the preferred interconnection one with the other.

FIG. 5 is a sectional view taken as on the line V—V of FIG. 1.

FIG. 6 is a sectional view taken as on the line VI—VI of FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a sectional view taken as on the line VII—VII of FIG. 1.

FIG. 8 is a plan view of an alternate embodiment for the chamber showing certain flexible weblike structure thereof in an outwardly extending position.

FIG. 9 is a sectional view taken as on the line IX—IX of FIG. 8.

FIG. 10 is a view similar to FIG. 8 showing the flexible weblike structure of the chamber in a diaperlike position as it might appear when fixedly attached to the lower torso of the confined person.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The portable body waste collecting system **11** of the present invention is intended to be used in conjunction with a bed **13**, e.g., a hospital bed or the like. The system **11** generally includes a cart **15** which supports a receptacle **17** for storing body waste materials excreted by a person confined to the bed **13**, drain structure **19** extending through an aperture **21** in a mattress **23** for the bed **13** and having the lower end thereof communicating with the receptacle **17**, chamber structure **25** communicated with the upper end of the drain structure **19** and positioned on the upper side of the mattress **23** for contiguously engaging the appropriate areas of the confined person to initially collect the excreted materials and direct them into the drain structure **19**, valve structure **27** positioned within the drain structure **19** adjacent the chamber structure **25**, i. e., the valve **27** being of suitable well known structure includes a pivoted flaplike member **28** biased to a closed position and operable to an open position by the weight of the excreted materials resting thereon so that they may pass from the chamber **25** and ultimately be received by the receptacle **17**, reservoir structure **29** also supported by the cart **15** and containing a fluid **31** for cleansing the chamber **25** and the areas of the confined person which may have come in contact with the excreted materials, and finally, a flexible conduit **33** having one end thereof communicating with the reservoir **29** for directing the fluid **31** controllably outwardly from the opposite end thereof to enable a workman to flush the chamber **25** and the unclean areas of the confined person with a copious amount of the fluid **31**.

The cart **15**, having the casters or wheels **35**, is positioned beneath the bed **13** by a person grasping a handle **37** conveniently attached thereto. The cart **15** includes ordinary frame structure conveniently rigidly assembled to receive a plurality of ordinary sheet metal panels **39**, e.g., stainless steel or the like.

The interior of the cart **15** is conveniently arranged so that a compartment **41** is provided for suitable storage of bed linens **43** or the like. In addition, a roll of toilet paper **49** is contained in compartment **41**. The interior of the cart **15** also accommodates the previously mentioned reservoir **29**, an automatic retractable reel **45** for convolutely winding the flexible conduit **33** thereabout, and a compartment **51** for removably holding a rigid pail-like member **53**, i. e., the pail-like member **53** receives the receptacle **17**. The receptacle **17** preferably is constructed from inexpensive lightweight plastic having a neck portion **55** which may conveniently be sealably attached to the lower end of the drain structure **19**.

It should be understood that in the interest of economy, the reservoir **29** may be suitably supported by structure (not shown) which positions the reservoir **29** at a height about the upper surface of the mattress **23** so that the fluid **31** may gravitate downwardly therefrom through the flexible conduit **33** for purposes previously described. However, I prefer that the reservoir **29** be positioned within the cabinet **15** in a manner as above described. Accordingly, an electrically driven pump **57** is preferably interposed between the reservoir **29** and the reel **45** for forcing the fluid **31** through the conduit **33**.

The reel **45** is conveniently fitted with a typical fluid-tight sleeve member (not shown) for allowing the flexible conduit **33** to be unwound therefrom without leaking the fluid **31** in a manner obvious to those skilled in the art. Access to the compartments **51** is gained by a door **59** having a handle **60** thereon and being hingedly attached to the cart **15**.

The compartment **41** preferably is in the form of a drawer, accordingly, a drawer front **61** (FIG. 1) is provided having a handle **63** thereon.

The cart **15** may optionally be constructed so as to have adjustable legs (not shown) of suitable well known construction, i. e., the legs being conveniently fitted thereto so that the overall height of the cart **15** may be adjusted to accommodate a variety of beds having their respective mattresses **23** at various heights above a supporting surface **65**. Accordingly, the upper surface of the cart **15** is in close proximity to the underneath surface of the bed structure, e. g., the mattress **23**, as shown in FIGS. 5 – 7 of the drawings, or other supporting structure thereof, e.g., bed springs (not shown) or the like. It should be understood that the mattress supporting structure alluded to above would also have an aperture in alignment with the aperture **21** for likewise receiving the drain structure **19**.

A nozzle **67** and a valve **69** are conveniently fitted to the flexible conduit **33** as best illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 7 of the drawings, in a manner obvious to those skilled

in the art. Also, a valve 70 is preferably fitted to reservoir 29 for the filling thereof.

The system preferably includes a typical gauge 71 conveniently positioned on the face panel 39 shown in FIG. 1. The gauge 71 indicates the quantity of fluid 31 contained in the reservoir 29.

The system includes an electric heater assembly 73 (FIGS. 6 and 7) for heating the fluid 31. The heater 73 is conveniently depicted in the drawings as being subjacent the reservoir 29; however, the heater 73 may be any of the well known types, e. g., submersible heating elements, etc.

The heater 73 is thermostatically controlled by a thermostat 75. The thermostat 75 preferably includes a thermometer scale which indicates the temperature of the fluid 31 and which is conveniently positioned on the face panel 39 as shown in FIG. 1 of the drawings. The fluid preferably is maintained at an optimum temperature, e. g., 100° F. or thereabout. Obviously, the temperature selected for the fluid 31 should be such that when it is directed upon the body of the confined person it should be soothing to his skin.

The system 11 also includes an alerting device 77 (FIGS. 5 and 6) which is automatically triggered when the weight of the receptacle 17 reaches a predetermined magnitude. The alerting device 77 includes weight sensitive structure 79 well known to those skilled in the art which closes a switch 81 when the weight of the receptacle 17 reaches the predetermined magnitude.

It may be preferable that the alerting device 77 include a visual indicator 83, e. g., a light or the like conveniently positioned on the face panel 39, as shown in FIG. 1. Additionally, it may be desirable that the alerting device 77 include a buzzer 85 as symbolically shown in FIG. 4 of the drawings. In other words, the weight sensitive structure 79 could be so adjusted that the visual indicator 83 is automatically illuminated prior to the receptacle 17 becoming full and the buzzer 85 automatically sounds when the receptacle 17 is absolutely full. Accordingly, the hospital personnel would preferably replace the disposable receptacle 17 after the visual indicator 83 comes on and prior to the buzzer 85 being activated, thus avoiding the audio disturbance of the buzzer 85.

The system 11 also includes a dispenser 87 for dispensing a deoderizing antiseptic substance into the fluid or water 31. The dispenser 87 preferably is conveniently positioned on the face panel 39 as shown in FIG. 1 and includes a cylindrical portion 89 (FIG. 7) for containing the antiseptic. The dispenser 87 is so constructed that it may be slidably moved outwardly from the face panel 39 (FIG. 7), thus exposing a longitudinal slit or opening (not shown) in the cylindrical portion 89. The antiseptic is placed in the cylindrical portion 89 through the slit and the dispenser 87 is then moved inwardly and rotated about a horizontal axis so that the slit is directed downwardly, thus the antiseptic gravitates outwardly therethrough, and since the dispenser 87 is positioned above the fluid 31, the antiseptic is introduced thereto.

The principal embodiment for the chamber structure 25 has a contour shaped member 90 which comfortably fits the lower torso of the human body. It is anticipated that a variety of different sized members 90 would be desirable, e.g., one size for children, perhaps a medium size for adolescents or adult females, and a larger size for adult male patients, etc. The member 90 preferably is constructed from a water impervious, supported vinyl plastic or the like having a squeezably soft cushion thickness and a waterproof skin thereto, i.e., the member 90 has considerable resilience so as to maintain a predetermined shape without creating uncomfortable pressure against the area of the confined patient to which it comes in contact.

The chamber 25 also includes a flexible weblike triangular-shaped water impervious belt portion 91, i. e., somewhat resembling the well known three-cornered diaper. The belt portion 91 preferably has opposing ends 91', 91'' respectively provided with a plurality of eyelets 93. The belt portion 91 is intended to be wrapped around the waist of the confined person, i. e., the ends 91', 91'' being laced together by a fabric lace (not shown) typically inserted through the eyelets 93. It should be understood that the ends 91', 91'' may be fixedly attached one to the other in any other well known manner, e.g., by the use of "Velcro" fasteners or the like. Further, the member 90 and the belt 91 may be integrally formed or constructed separately and suitably joined so as to assure unobstructed entrance into the drain pipe 19.

The belt portion 91 also includes a tab 91''' which is intended to be positioned between the legs of the confined person and the end thereof secured to the ends 91', 91'' in any well known manner, e.g., as by "Velcro" fasteners or the like.

The resilient member 90 includes a lower horizontally disposed bowl portion 95 which is intended to snugly fit the buttocks of the confined person and a crotch cup portion 97 extending upwardly from the bowl portion 95 and which is intended to be worn between the legs of the confined person. The bowl portion 95 and the cup portion 97 preferably are integrally joined to better enhance the ability thereof to direct urine downwardly towards the drain 19, i.e., the bowl portion 95 being provided with an aperture 99 which ultimately opens into the drain pipe 19. The member 90 preferably includes a continuous ridge portion 100 which extends around the perimeter thereof and provides optimum sealing with the skin of the confined person.

The principal embodiment preferably includes an expandable conduit 101 for communicating the chamber structure 25 with the drain structure 19 and for allowing the confined person to roll over on his side without disengaging himself from the chamber 25 or disengaging the chamber 25 from the drain 19. If desired, expandable conduit 101 may be made without ridges and stretchable to some extent to allow expansion without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. The expandable conduit 101 may be constructed integrally with the chamber 25 or independently therefrom and suitably attached thereto in any well known manner as by the use of hose clamps or the like. The lower end of the expandable conduit 101 preferably is sealably attached to the drain pipe 19 by the use of a hose clamp 103, i. e., the lower end of the expandable conduit 101 preferably having a straight sided portion thereto for circumferentially engaging the upper end of the drain pipe 19, the hose clamp 103 circumferentially engaging the lower end of the conduit 101 in a typical manner.

More specifically, the expandable conduit 101 having annular accordion-like folds and constructed of a

resilient plastic, e.g., vinyl or the like, yields to a pulling force applied when the confined person rolls over on his side. Thus, the accordion folds provide extra length to the conduit **101**. Conversely, when the confined person returns to the supine position, the resilient nature of the conduit **101** causes it to retract. Thus, the bowl portion **95** of the member **90** and the conduit **101** are again received within the aperture **21** of the mattress **23**, as best shown in FIG. **3** of the drawings.

Referring now to FIG. **4** of the drawings wherein it may be seen that the system **11** includes an electrical power cable **105** having a plug **107** suitably connected to the one end thereof and for insertion into a convenient voltage outlet, e.g., **115** volts AC or the like. Additionally, switch **109** is provided for interrupting the power to the system **11**. Closing the switch **109** allows current to flow to the switch **81**, to the thermostat **75**, and to a switch **111**. Closing the switch **111** energizes a motor **113** which drives the fluid pump **57**.

Operating the pump **57** causes the fluid **31** to flow from the reservoir **29** and emanate out the nozzle **67**, i. e., controllably by the valve **69** in a manner obvious to those skilled in the art.

The switch **81** is actuated by the weight sensitive structure **79** in a manner previously described, i. e., closing the switch **81** causes the buzzer **85** to be energized.

The thermostat **75** intermittently energizes the heater **73** so as to maintain the fluid **31** at an optimum temperature as previously described.

FIGS. **8** – **10** of the drawings depict an alternate embodiment for the chamber structure which will conveniently be referenced by the numeral **225**. The chamber **225** includes a panlike member **290** preferably formed from a resilient plastic or the like, e.g., water impervious vinyl. The panlike member **290**, being much larger than the member **90** of the principal embodiment, substantially reaches both sides of the bed as best viewed in FIGS. **8** and **10** of the drawings.

The member **290** includes a flat horizontally disposed pan portion **295** and an upwardly extending crotch cup portion **297** substantially identical to the crotch cup portion **97** previously described for the principal embodiment.

The chamber **225** also includes a three-cornered belt portion **291** similar to the belt portion **91** previously described for the principal embodiment. In other words, the belt portion **291** includes an opposing pair of ends **291'**, **291''** and a tab portion **291'''**.

The pan portion **295** is provided with an aperture **299** ultimately leading into the drain pipe **19**. In this regard, a substantially rigid collar **201** communicates the pan portion **295** with the drain pipe **19**, i.e., through the aperture **299** therein. In other words, the collar **201**, preferably being integrally formed with the pan portion **295**, extends downwardly through an aperture **221** in the mattress **23** and circumferentially engages the upper end of the drain pipe **19**. A hose clamp **203** bindingly secures the collar **201** to the pipe **19** in a typical manner.

The difference between the aperture **221** and the aperture **21** should be observed, i.e., the upper end of the aperture **21** has the walls thereof flared outwardly so as to suitably receive the member **90**, whereas the walls of the aperture **221** are straight from the bottom side of the mattress **23** to the upper side thereof.

From FIG. **9** of the drawings, it may be seen that the floor of the pan portion **295** slopes inwardly toward the aperture **299** so as to provide a natural drainage for urine, etc., collected by the pan portion **295**. Additionally, the pan portion **295** includes a continuous ridge portion **205** extending about the perimeter thereof for further precluding urine, etc., from leaving the pan portion **295** by any path other than through the aperture **299**. It should be understood that since the panlike member **290** is preferably formed from a resilient substance that the weight of the confined person is further used to an advantage in forming a bowl-like shape to the panlike member **290**.

For obvious reasons, it is preferable that the aperture **299** be substantially centered with respect to the buttocks of the confined person, i.e., minimizing the clean-up operation by the hospital personnel.

It should be pointed out that FIG. **8** of the drawings depicts the chamber **225** as it would appear when opened outwardly. Additionally, FIG. **10** depicts the chamber **225** as it would appear when suitably engaging the lower torso of the confined person. In other words, the edges **291'**, **291''** are brought together in like manner as previously described for the edges **91'**, **91''** in the principal embodiment. Additionally, the tab portion **291'''** is folded upwardly and over the crotch cup portion **297** extending between the legs of the confined person and the end thereof is suitably attached to the end portions **291'**, **291''** in like manner as previously described for the tab portion **91'''** in the principal embodiment.

Like the principal embodiment, the weblike belt **291** is water impervious and when attached to the confined person directs the urine, etc., downwardly for ultimate reception in the drain pipe **19**.

The chamber **225** additionally includes the pair of strap members **207** as best viewed in FIG. **10** of the drawings. The strap members **207** are fixedly attached to the respective end portions **291'**, **291''**, thus providing free ends **207'** thereto for removable attachment to the bed structure **13** in any well known manner. It should be pointed out that the strap members **207** are provided for strapping the confined person to the bed **13** when it has been determined advisable to preclude him from turning onto his side or setting up from the bed.

The chamber **225** may be used with a rubberized sheet (not shown) or the like having an aperture therein which preferably is placed in alignment with the aperture **299**, for bathing the confined person. In other words, the weight of the confined person being concentrated about the aperture **299** provides a sloping surface for the rubberized sheet (not shown) toward the drain **19**. The water contained in the reservoir **29** simplifies the bathing process substantially, i.e., providing a portable showerlike means for quickly and efficiently bathing the confined person. Accordingly, the compartment **41** may preferably store towels, etc., for expediting the bathing process.

It should be pointed out that another advantage to the chamber **225** is achieved when it is necessary that the confined person be given an enema. Obviously, the expulsion subsequent to an enema using a bedpan results in a most unsanitary and time-consuming clean-up operation. The chamber **225** simply collects the expulsion, as well as the body waste and directs them down the drain. The nozzle **67** is also conveniently utilized at

this time for aiding in the flushing of the lower torso of the confined person, as well as the chamber **225** in the manner previously described for flushing the chamber **25**.

Additionally, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that by using the system **11** of the present invention patients having diarrhea is no longer a clean-up problem since either of the chambers **25, 225** provide an optimum means of collecting the waste expulsion resulting in a minimum clean-up by the hospital personnel in like manner as previously described.

Although the invention has been described and illustrated with respect to preferred embodiments thereof, it is not to be so limited since changes and modifications may be made therein which are within the full intended scope of the present invention.

We claim:

1. In combination, a bed having a mattress thereon provided with an aperture centrally thereof, a portable body waste collecting system including portable cart means, receptacle means supported by said cart means for storing body waste materials excreted by a person confined to said bed, drain means extending through said aperture in said mattress and communicating with said receptacle means, chamber means communicated with said drain means and positioned on the upper side of said mattress for contiguously engaging certain areas of the confined person to initially collect said excreted materials and direct them into said drain means, reservoir means supported by said cart means and containing a fluid for cleansing said chamber means and certain areas of the confined person which may have come in contact with said excreted materials, flexible conduit means having one end thereof communicating with said reservoir means for directing said fluid controllably outwardly from the opposite end thereof to enable a workman to flush said chamber means and said unclean areas of the confined person with a copious amount of said fluid, and weblike water impervious body binding means integrally attached to said chamber means for sealably attaching said chamber means to the lower torso of the confined person.

2. The combination of claim **1** in which is included strap means for strapping said confined person to said bed to prevent him from turning onto his side, said strap means being attached to said body binding means and having free ends thereto for removable attachment to said bed.

* * * * *