

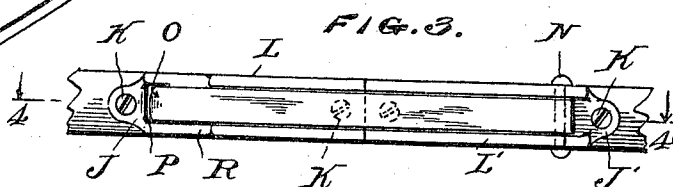
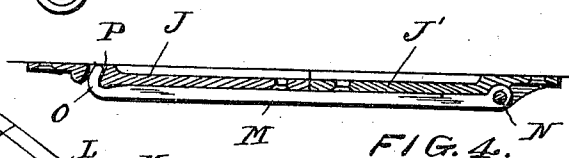
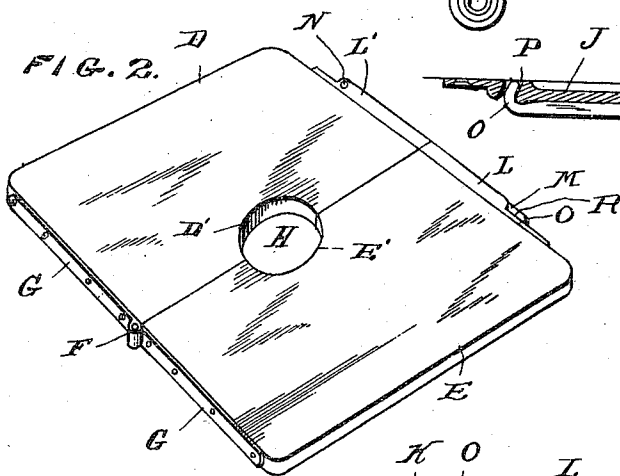
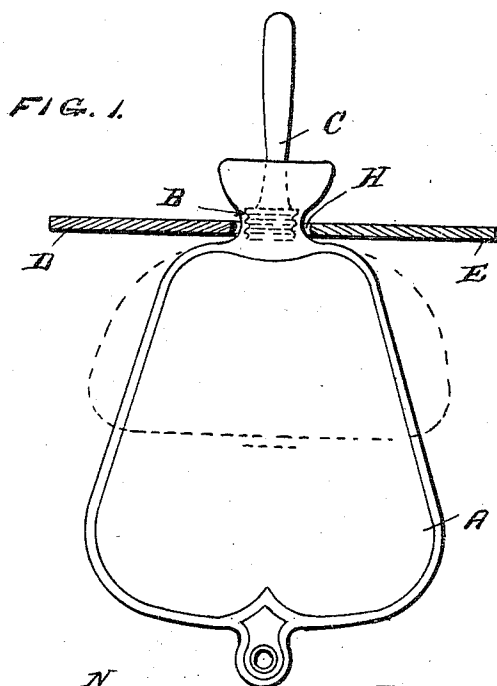
J. H. L. EAGER.

SYRINGE.

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964,769.

Patented July 19, 1910.



WITNESSES

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SYRINGE.

964,769.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 19, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. L. EAGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at 38 West Twenty-seventh street, New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Syringe, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to syringes and is particularly applicable for use as a water-bag syringe, the purpose being the provision of means for irrigating the rectum, flushing the colon, or other sanitary uses. To accomplish this end I utilize a pressure seat in combination with a water bag as a syringe, by means of which the weight of the operator on the seat, forces the water or other cleansing fluid from the water bag into and through an injection nozzle.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated one example of the physical embodiment of my invention constructed according to the best mode I have so far devised for the practical application of the principles.

Figure 1 is a view of a water bag of usual type, with nozzle and pressure seat applied thereto, in position ready for use. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the pressure seat or board. Fig. 3 illustrates a device for holding the two members of the sectional pressure seat, and Fig. 4 is a sectional view on line 4—4, Fig. 3.

The pressure seat is composed of wood or other suitable material, and is made of uniform sizes for use with a variety of water bags of different capacity, one of which bags or vessels is designated by the letter A. The water bag or vessel may be of standard type and provided with the usual threaded sleeve in the neck B, which sleeve is adapted to receive the complementary threads formed on the injection-nozzle C.

The board or seat is composed of two sections, D and E, which members are hinged together at F, the straps G, G, of the hinge being extended approximately the width of the respective sections, in order to impart rigidity to the board and strengthen the same.

A central orifice H is formed in the seat by cutting the semi-circular openings D' and E' in the adjoining edges of the sections D and E. The free ends of the seat sections carry at their edges, each a grooved metallic plate, as J and J' secured thereto by screws

K, the grooves being formed by flanges L, L' fashioned on the respective plates, which provide an extended recess for the reception of the locking hasp M. This hasp is pivoted at N to one of the plates, and its hooked free end O is adapted to seat snugly in slot P in the plate J.

It will be observed from an inspection of Fig. 4, that the hook O is adapted to engage the walls of the slot P with close frictional contact sufficient to hold the hasp in locked position. The hasp, conjointly with the flanged metallic plates, insures a stable, and practically a solid connection between the seat members, with a rigidity sufficient to withstand the pressure of the body when applied thereto.

To permit access to the hasp for convenience in releasing the locked members the flanges L are preferably cut away adjacent the hooked end of the hasp, as at R, in order that the hasp may be grasped by the thumb and index finger to detach the seat from the water bag.

In use, the water bag or vessel is filled with cleansing fluid and the injection nozzle secured in place. The distended sectional seat is closed around the neck of the bag as shown and the hasp pressed into locked position. The weight of the body of the operator bears down upon the supported water bag, compressing the same (approximately as shown in dotted lines Fig. 1) and injecting the fluid for the purpose desired.

From the foregoing, it is evident I have produced a device which fulfils the purpose of the invention, and provides a simple and inexpensive, yet efficient, medium for performing the functions required.

In illustrating the embodiment of the invention I have utilized a water bag having a larger base portion than some types of such vessels. While a vessel of this description is not essential or necessary, in actual use it is found desirable, for the reason that a vessel constructed in this manner adapts itself more readily to pressure from the seat, and the compression of the vessel injects the cleansing fluid with a steady and uniform movement.

An important feature accompanying the use of the pressure seat and aiding in the injection, is the adaptability of the broad base or seat in exerting a uniform contact over the entire area of the compressed vessel, thus tending to preserve with uniformity the

changing formation of the vessel as the compressed water is ejected therefrom, and preventing any irregularity in compression at different portions of the vessel.

5 Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. The combination of a water bag having a restricted neck portion provided with a
10 nozzle and a pressure-board comprising two portions hinged together so that they move in the same plane and formed with a central aperture to receive the neck of the bag, and means for securing the free sides of the seat
15 portions together.

2. The combination of a water bag having a restricted neck portion provided with a nozzle and a pressure-board comprising two portions hinged together and formed with

an aperture to receive the neck of the bag, 20 and a hasp for locking the free sides of the seat portions together.

3. The combination of a water bag having a restricted neck portion provided with a nozzle and a pressure-board comprising two 25 portions hinged together and formed with an aperture to receive the neck of the bag, a hasp pivoted to the free side of one of the seat portions, and adapted to engage a recess in the other portion, and a flanged plate secured to said other seat portion to receive 30 the hasp and prevent bending the seat on its joining line.

JAMES H. L. EAGER.

Witnesses:

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