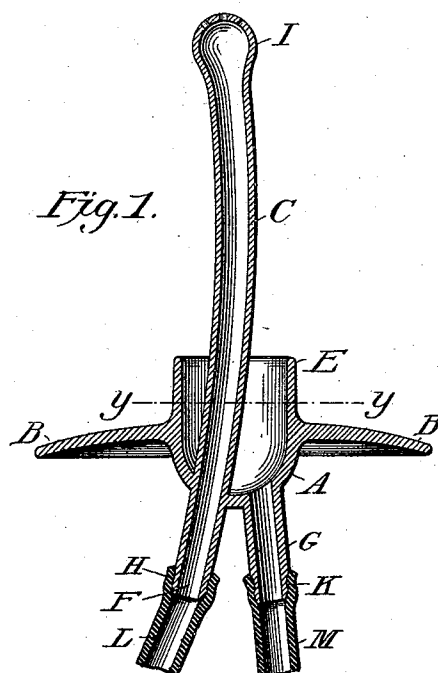


(No Model.)

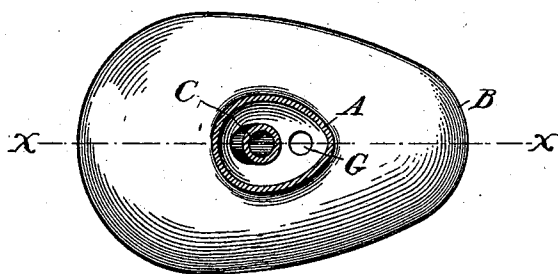
O. J. TAYLOR.  
SYRINGE.

No. 544,549.

Patented Aug. 13, 1895.



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses.

*Jas. W. Eaton.*  
*Am. Long.*

Inventor.

*O. J. Taylor*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORIN J. TAYLOR, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## SYRINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 544,549, dated August 13, 1893.

Application filed December 17, 1894. Serial No. 532,118. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ORIN J. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Syringes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in syringes particularly adapted for treating diseased females, and the objects of my improvement are hereinafter particularly described, and pointed out in the claims. I attain these objects by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section taken through the induction-pipe on the line *xx* of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the eduction-pipe on the line *yy* of Fig. 1, showing also a plan of the cup, lip, and flange.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The letter A represents the cup, made semi-circular in form, and E shows the edge or lip of the cup.

B is a flange integral with the cup and projects at right angles to the outer surface and middle portion of the cup.

The induction-pipe C is constructed integral with the cup A, lip E, and flange B. The forward portion of said induction-pipe, or that part of the same on the concave face of the cup E, is slightly curved upward and about three or four inches in length from the inner surface of the cup, and is enlarged at its outer end (lettered I) and provided with openings for the passage of the medicated solution used for the parts of the body to be treated. The opposite end of the induction-pipe F is also made integral with the cup A, lip E, and flange B, and extends outward from the convex portion of the cup A about one inch, and is provided with a groove or recess H, in order that a rubber tube L through which the fluid employed in treating the diseased parts may be conducted from any vessel or receptacle used for the purpose of holding the liquid.

The device, including the eduction-pipe G,

is formed integrally with cup A, lip E, flange B, and induction-pipe C I F H, and said pipe G projects from the bottom or convex portion of the cup A, and, like the part F, it has a groove or recess K near its outer end to hold securely the tube M, through which the fluid that has been conducted to the diseased parts of the body may be safely carried away without trouble or annoyance to the patient. The pipe G is located near the center of the bottom of the cup, while the pipe F has its inlet into the cup A somewhat removed from the center of the bottom of cup A. The lip E is rigid and made integral with cup A, so that when inserted within the outer parts of the vagina, for example, it holds the tube or pipe C firmly in its place and allows the medicated fluid to traverse almost the entire length of the vagina, except the most sensitive parts, which in many instances are the outer lips thereof. The curvature of the induction-pipe C causes it to be more easily inserted within the vagina and removed therefrom with less annoyance than a syringe constructed with a straight pipe.

The manner of operating my syringe will readily appear from the foregoing description and from an inspection of the drawings, which form a part of the specification. The fluid from a vessel or receptacle (not shown) is conducted through the pipe L, thence through pipe C, and out through the perforations I, and is there brought in contact with the diseased parts, when the instrument has been applied in the manner commonly known to medical men and older members of every household.

The construction of my improved syringe permits the medicated fluid to pass almost the entire length of the vagina before it returns to the receptacle or cup A, and thence out through the eduction-pipe G. By slightly compressing the rubber outlet-pipe with the fingers, and the liquid forced in through the pipe C, the vaginal wall may thereby be distended and a circulation through the vagina kept up. My improved syringe has this advantage, in that it has no joints, but is made of one piece, so that germs of disease may not lodge therein, and it is easily washed, readily cleansed, and quickly sterilized.

The advantages which accrue from the con-

struction which I have made are that it is easily and thoroughly cleaned. There are no joints or crevices for disease germs to lodge in. It does not leak and soil the clothing.  
5 The shape is such as to facilitate introduction, as the tube C can be conveniently brought into the best position by grasping the portions A, F, and G, and it is believed to be the easiest to place in position of any syringe yet  
10 devised.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

15 1. The integrally formed syringe comprising cup A having rigid lip E, extending therefrom, a perforated nozzle, shield B, and in-

duction and eduction pipes F and G leading to and from cup A, and adapted to receive tubing, substantially as described.

2. The improved syringe, consisting of the 20 cup A, having eduction pipe G, the curved induction pipe C, extended from its bottom, near the center thereof, rigid lip E, concavo-convex flange or shield B, all the parts being made integral, substantially as herein 25 shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ORIN J. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

GEO. A. JORDAN,  
LOUIS BEYER, Jr.