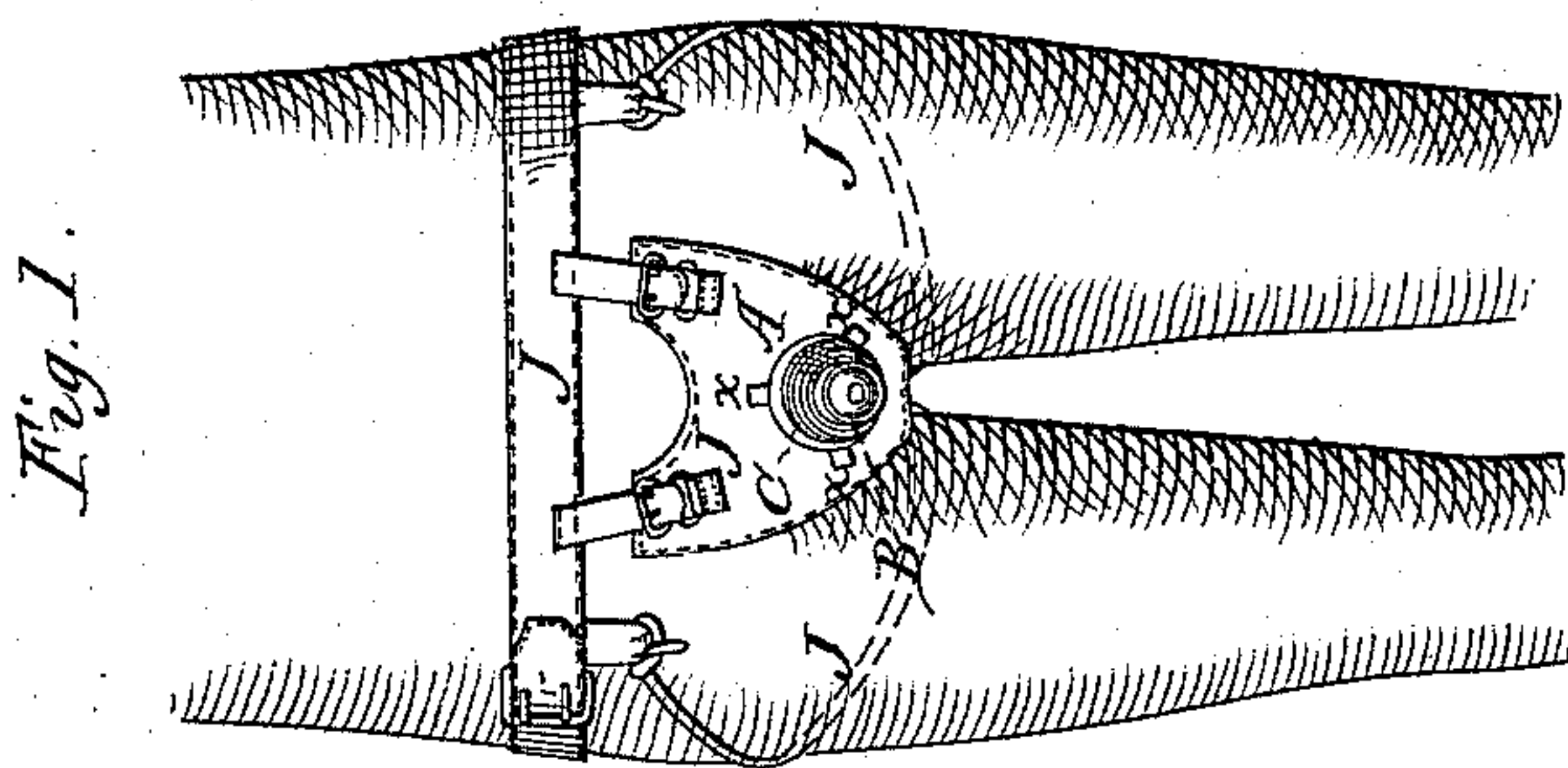
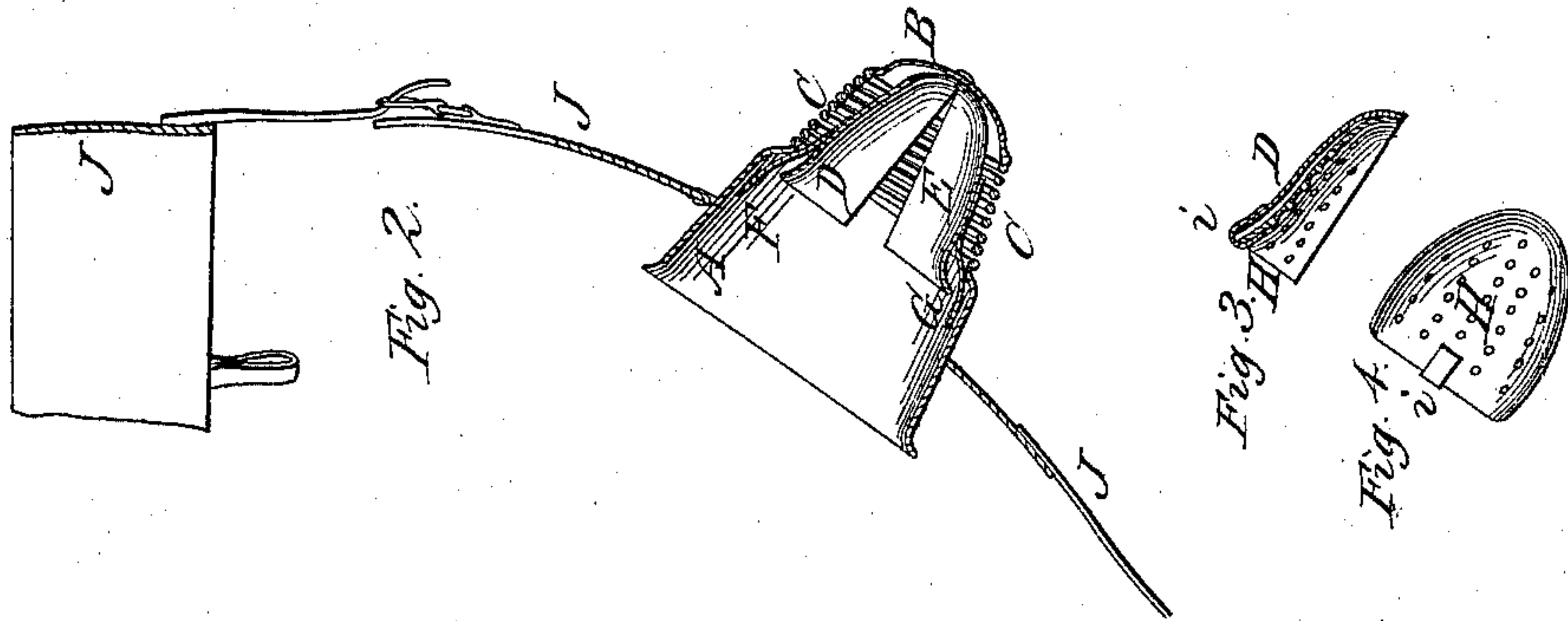


*H. H. Reynolds,*

*Bandage,*

*N<sup>o</sup> 33,162,*

*Patented Aug. 27, 1861.*



*Witnesses:*

*E. B. Torbush*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HIRAM H. REYNOLDS, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVED SPERMATORRHOEA-INSTRUMENT.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **33,162**, dated August 27, 1861.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HIRAM H. REYNOLDS, of the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Instruments for the Prevention and Cure of Spermatorrhœa; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure I is an elevation showing the position of the instrument upon the body. Fig. II is a vertical longitudinal section of the instrument. Figs. III and IV represent a section and plan of a removable punctured or roughened plate.

The nature of my improvements relates, first, to a removable or secondary pressure-plate having a roughened surface, which may or may not be used, according to the condition of the patient; second, in the connection of spring-bars to the pressure-plates, so arranged that the said spring-bars will bear upon the inside surface of the lower section of the cone-cap in a manner to increase the pressure upon the penis in proportion to its enlargement; third, in dividing the cone-cap transversely into two parts and placing a spiral spring between the two parts in a manner to connect the two parts and preserve the cone form.

Letters of like name and kind refer to like parts in each of the figures.

A represents the lower, and B the upper, section of the cone-cap.

C is a coil-spring, which is shaped to conform to the cone-section between the sections A and B and placed between and connected to said sections and forms a middle section of the cone-cap.

D and E are pressure-plates, which are hinged or jointed together and connected to the upper section B and extend through the spiral spring into the lower section A.

F and G are spring-bars, one end of which is connected to the pressure-plates D and E, while the other end projects and widens and extends into the lower section A, conforming to the inner surface thereof, so that as the

upper section B is thrust outwardly by the enlargement of the penis these bars will be drawn in between the smallest portions of the lower section, thereby lessening the distance between the pressure-plates, and consequently increasing the pressure upon the penis.

H is a secondary pressure-plate with a roughened surface. This may be hooked on to one of the other plates by means of the hook *i*, as shown in Fig. IV. It is used in extreme cases, when it is necessary to prick or irritate sufficiently to produce a slight pain as a "counter-irritant." This plate may be punctured with a sharp tool, or otherwise roughened, so as to make sharp points upon it, to prick and counter-irritate the patient when the enlargement of the penis takes place, and thereby prevent an emission of the seminal fluid. These parts of the instrument may be made of thin sheet-brass and brass wire, as represented in the drawings, and then galvanized with silver. At J is represented appropriate belts for fastening the instrument to the body.

The action may be further described as follows: The belt is buckled around the body and adjusted so as to bring the instrument in the proper place for receiving the penis, its head lying between the pressure-plates. When the excitement of the patient commences and the penis enlarges in length, it pushes forward the upper section B, (the spiral spring will admit of such forward movement,) and thereby the pressure-plates and spring-bars are also carried forward, which will draw the spring-bars into the smallest diameter of the lower section A, thereby increasing the pressure of the plates upon the penis, and this increase of pressure will be in proportion to the enlargement of the penis in length and diameter, and hence this pressure and pricking of the roughened surface of the plates, although it will not pierce or wound the flesh, yet it will produce that kind of uncomfortable sensation and counter-irritant as will arrest the excitement and wholly prevent an involuntary emission.

I claim—



1. The roughened plate H, in combination with a spermatorrhoea-instrument, for the purposes set forth.

2. The spring-bars F and G, in combination with the pressure-plates D and E and cone-cap A B C, for the purposes and substantially as described.

3. Placing the spiral spring C between the two sections of the cone-cap, for the purposes and substantially as set forth.

H. H. REYNOLDS.

Witnesses:

E. B. FORBUSH,

W. H. FORBUSH.