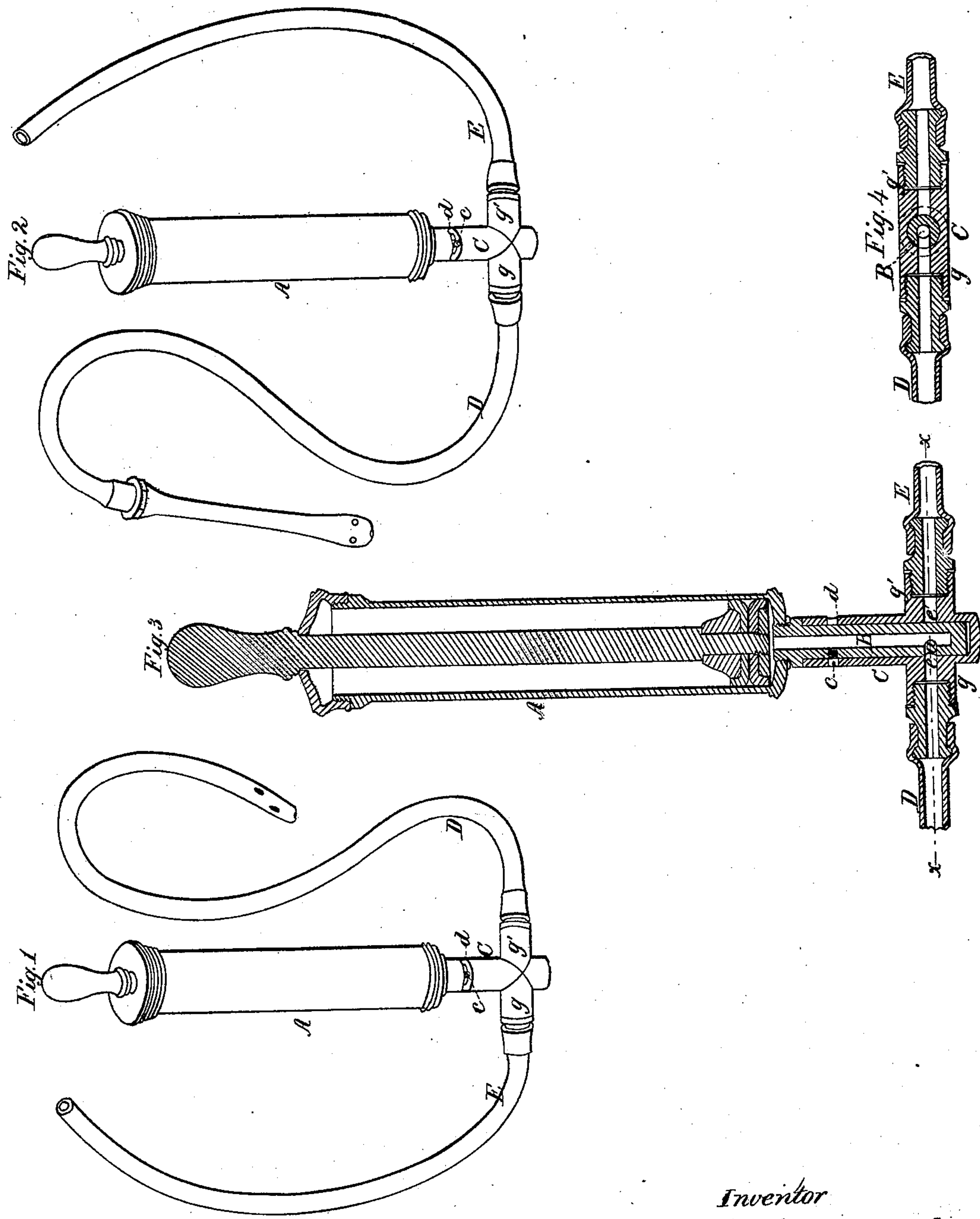


J.M. Youngblood Stomach Pump.

No. 92,769.

Patented Jul. 20, 1869.



Witnesses
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Letters Patent No. 92,769, dated July 20, 1869.

IMPROVED STOMACH-PUMP.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. YOUNGBLOOD, of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement on Pumps for Drawing Fluids from the Stomach, and for other purposes; 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 1 is a perspective view of the improved device applied to a stomach-pump.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a vaginal syringe having the improvement applied to it.

Figure 3 is an enlarged diametrical section through the device.

Figure 4 is a cross-section through the device, taken at the point indicated by red line *x x*, fig. 3.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Valves which have been heretofore used in stomach-pumps, syringes, and other like instruments, are very liable to get out of order from a variety of causes, and it is because of such liability of derangement that they are particularly objectionable for instruments which are designed for use in the medical profession.

To remedy these objections to valves hitherto constructed for the above-named purposes, and for other purposes, the nature of my invention consists in so constructing a laterally-perforated tube, which is adapted for being attached to an exhausting and forcing-pump and applying such tube within a laterally-perforated case, having exhausting and forcing-pipes attached to it, that by simply giving the inner tube oscillatory motion about its axis during the operation of the pump-piston, fluids may be drawn through one pipe into the body of the pump, and then forced therefrom through the opposite pipe, as will be hereinafter explained.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand my invention, I will describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings—

A represents a common form of exhausting and forcing-pump, which is provided with a solid or unperforated piston, for drawing fluids into the body of the pump and forcing them out through the same orifice through which they entered.

This pump may be made of hard rubber, glass, metal, or other suitable material; and it may be constructed in any well-known manner.

B represents a tube, which is closed at one end, and provided with a male screw on its opposite end, for the purpose of securing it to the end of the pump-cylinder A, as shown in figs. 1 and 2.

Near the closed end of this tube B, a hole, *a*, is

made into it, through which the fluid is drawn into the body of the pump, and through which the fluid escapes when forced from the body of the pump.

The tube B is enclosed by another tube or socket, C, which is prevented from receiving end-play by means of a pin, *c*, which is screwed into the tube B, near its upper end, and which passes through an oblong slot, *d*, made through the outer tube C, at right angles to its axis, as shown in the drawings.

The slot *d* allows the outer tube to be oscillated about its axis, and to make one-half of a revolution; and the pin *c* serves as a stop for preventing said tube from being turned more than half around.

Near the closed end of the outer tube or socket C, two holes, *e e'*, are made through it, diametrically opposite each other, so that they can be made to coincide with the hole *a*, which is in the interior tube, when this latter is oscillated.

Surrounding the said holes *e e'*, outside of their tube C, are short pipes *g g'*, which are screw-tapped for receiving upon them the exhausting and forcing-pipes D E, as shown in the drawings.

The several parts which I have above described may be constructed of hardened rubber, metal, or other suitable material.

The tube B should be so nicely fitted into the socket or tube C as to make an air and water-tight joint, and so that the tube B will oscillate freely.

The mode of operation of the instrument is as follows:

The pipe D being introduced into a fluid, and the orifice *a* brought opposite the orifice *e*, this will form a communication between said pipe and the body of the pump. Now, by drawing back the pump-piston, fluid will follow and fill the body of the pump. The pump is then turned half around about its axis, which will carry with it the inner tube B, and bring the orifice *a* opposite the orifice *e'*, thereby cutting off all communication with the pipe D, and opening communication with the discharge-pipe E. Thus, it will be seen that by simply oscillating the tube B, (tube C remaining stationary,) communication can be made between the interior of the pump-cylinder and either one of the pipes D E at pleasure.

Having described my invention,

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The pump A, its perforated tube B, and the covering-tube C, with its attaching-branches *g g'*, combined substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JAMES M. YOUNGBLOOD.

Witnesses:

EDW. T. FARISH,

MATTHEW O'REILLY.