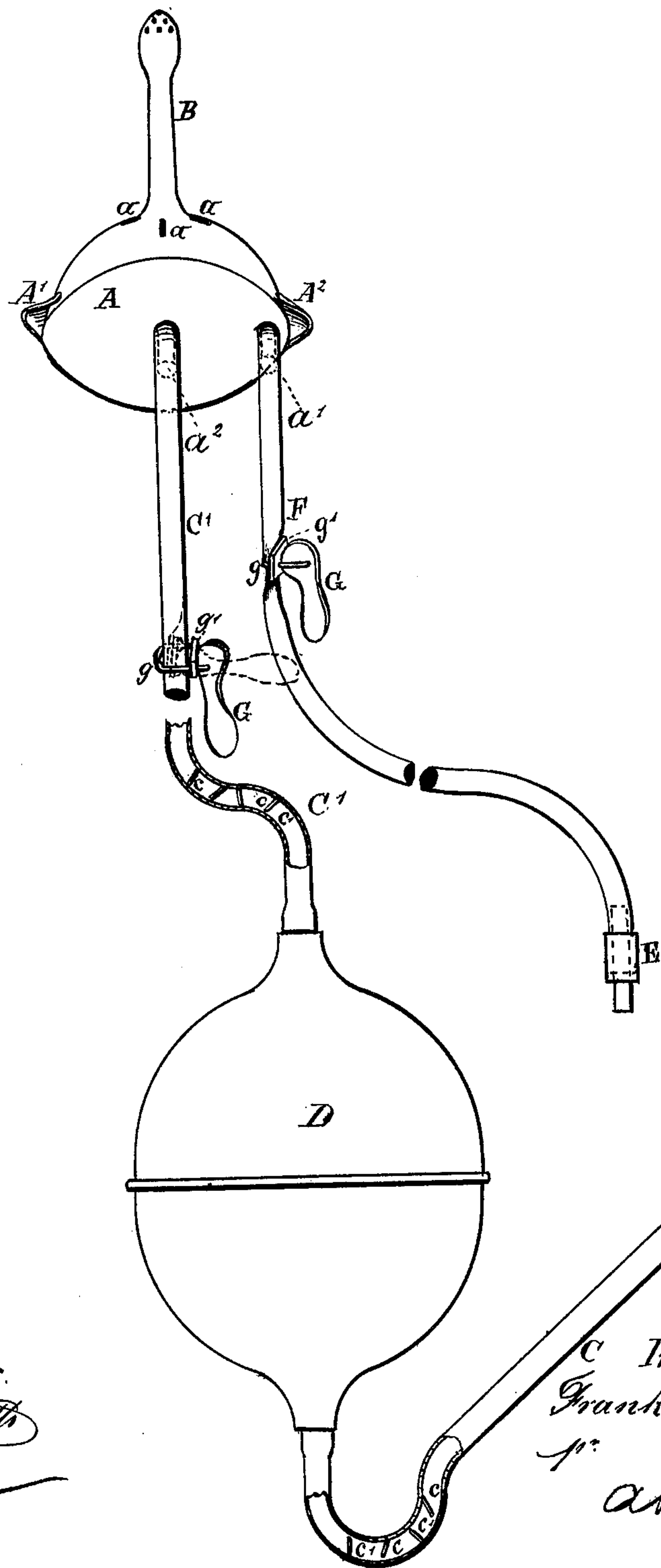


F. E. YOUNG.
VAGINAL SYRINGE.

No. 176,454.

Patented April 25, 1876.



Witnesses.
Henry Orth
Levi Bacon

C Inventor
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atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN E. YOUNG, OF NEW BERLIN, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN VAGINAL SYRINGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **176,454**, dated April 25, 1876; application filed January 28, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN E. YOUNG, of New Berlin, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vaginal Syringes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The invention relates to a new construction and combination of a peculiarly-constructed valve with the tubes and ball of a rubber syringe.

A is a hollow box or mouth-piece, substantially semi-spherical in form, and provided upon its curved surface with a number of sluices, *a a*, and upon its flat surface with two projecting tubes, *a¹ a²*, tube *a¹* connecting with the interior of the mouth-piece, the tube *a²* being prolonged and connected with the delivery-nozzle B. *A¹* is a flange or lip, attached to or formed in one piece with the mouth-piece, and intended, when the instrument is inserted in the vagina, to press against the anterior commissure. *A²* is a similar lip or flange, which comes in contact with the posterior commissure and perinæum. Thus, when this device is held firmly against these parts, it will effectually occlude the vagina. D is a hollow rubber ball. C is an induction-pipe, leading to the ball. *C¹* is an eduction-pipe, leading from the ball to the tube *a²*, and thence to the nozzle B. *c c¹* are the valves, made of rubber, and, preferably, in one piece with the pipe. E is a coupling, employed to connect pipe F, which is attached to tube *a¹*, with the induction-pipe C under certain circumstances, as will be hereinafter explained.

In order to check the passage of any liquid through pipe F, when desired, I employ a clamp, in which G is a cam-lever. *g* is a wire loop, passing around the pipe F and through the lever G. *g'* is a follower, sliding freely upon the loop *g*, and compressing the pipe firmly between said follower and one end of

the loop when the parts are in the position shown in full lines.

The syringe may be used in the following manner: The cam-lever G being in the position shown in full lines, the nozzle is inserted into the vagina until the part *A A¹ A²* occludes the ostium vagina. The end *c²* of the induction-pipe C is immersed in such liquid as may be preferred; then, by alternately compressing and releasing the ball D, enough of the liquid is introduced into the vagina to distend the parts to the required extent. The end *c²* of pipe C may now be attached to one end of coupling E, as shown in the drawing, the lever G may be thrown into the position indicated by dotted lines, when, by means of the ball D, an intermittent circulation of the liquid may be maintained through the vagina, the ball, and the pipes.

In syringes which have but one eduction-valve and one induction-valve, there is much greater liability of their being rendered temporarily inoperative than there is in my construction, because, in case some foreign matter becomes lodged under one of the valves *c* or *c¹*, the remaining valves will insure that the syringe shall continue to act.

I regard the coupling E as being important, because with its aid I can maintain a circulation of either hot or cold liquids to the parts to be treated by placing the tubing in either a hot or cold bath, as the case may be, using only a sufficient quantity of the medicated liquid to fill the syringe, the tubing, and the vagina, which cannot be done with any other syringe of which I have knowledge.

What I claim is—

The combination of the rubber syringe-tubes, the ball D, and the flap-valves *c c¹*, attached to the walls of the tubes without other seats, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANKLIN E. YOUNG.

Witnesses:

P. S. SOWERS,
G. W. ALTHOUSE.