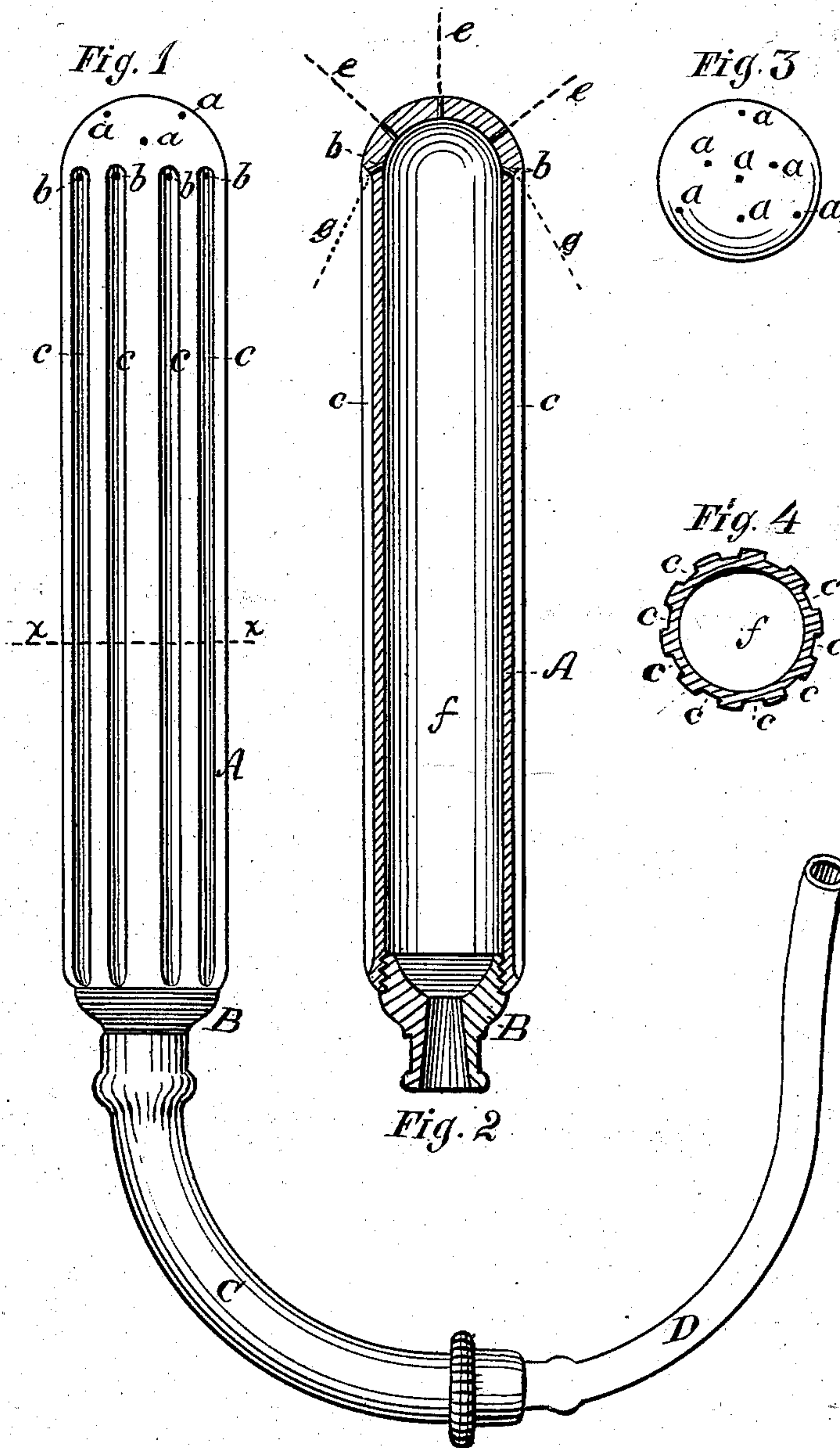


H. T. CHAMBERLIN.
Vaginal-Syringe.

No. 205,353.

Patented June 25, 1878.



Witnesses
Aaron Miller
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRISON T. CHAMBERLIN, OF BROCKPORT, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN VAGINAL SYRINGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **205,353**, dated June 25, 1878; application filed October 17, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, H. T. CHAMBERLIN, of Brockport, Monroe county, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Uterine and Vaginal Syringes, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is an elevation. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is an end view. Fig. 4 is a cross-section in line *x x*.

The object of my invention is to more thoroughly apply cleansing and medicated liquids to the os uteri and vagina by sufficiently distending the same to expand and obliterate the folds, thereby allowing such cleansing and medicated liquids to come in contact with the entire surface.

To this end my invention consists of a tubular body of suitable length to enter the vagina, having a closed end and sides, and provided on its periphery with longitudinal grooves, vanishing at the lower end, but provided with shoulders at the upper end, having oblique orifices opening into the interior, all as and for the purpose hereinafter more fully set forth.

A represents the body of the instrument, which is usually made some five or six inches long and an inch, more or less, in diameter, and preferably of hard rubber. It is tubular in the center, has a closed upper end of convex form, and at the bottom it connects with a flexible or other tube, C, which in turn is connected with the syringe. In the periphery of this instrument is a series of longitudinal grooves, *c c c*, which vanish at the bottom, but are stopped by abrupt shoulders at the top, as shown in Fig. 1. These grooves form channels from top to bottom, and produce also a ribbed surface to the instrument. At the top of the grooves are oblique orifices *b b*, leading to the interior. In the dome or convex end of the instrument are also radial or direct orifices *a a a*.

The body of the instrument being an inch, more or less, in diameter, it is of sufficient size to distend the walls of the vagina, oblit-

erating the folds. In this condition the liquid is forced up through the instrument, a portion passing out in direct jets through the orifices *a a a* in the dome, and a portion passing out through the oblique orifices *b b b* into the grooves or channels *c c*, and thence passing down in reverse currents through said grooves to the end, where the liquid is finally discharged. The several jets are indicated in Fig. 2 by the letters *e e* and *g g*.

At the same time that the liquid is forced through the channels in reverse currents, as above described, the instrument is gently turned in the vagina, which, in addition to removing the adhering secretions by frictional contact, presents the jets which pass through the grooves in new paths at each movement, and thereby operates on all parts of the surface. By this means all the mucus and dead secretions may be effectively removed, beside treating the parts in a thorough manner.

The effects above described can be produced only in an instrument having a closed surface, since it is desired to confine the liquid in its reverse or backward passage closely to the walls of the vagina, so as to produce positive currents against the parts to be treated. In this respect it differs materially from those devices which, although of sufficient size to distend the vagina, still, being open, do not produce currents in contact with the walls, but only allow a general diffusion of the liquid through the parts.

Having thus described my invention, I do not claim a cage or expanding device composed of wires and open in the center; but

I claim—

The instrument consisting of the tubular body A, having closed sides, provided with the longitudinal grooves or channels *c c* and the connecting-orifices *b b* at the top, the whole arranged so that the injecting liquid is forced down in currents outside the instrument, as herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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