(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. W. HAUGHAWOUT.

VAGINAL SYRINGE.

No. 452,222. Patented May 12, 1891.

Fig 1

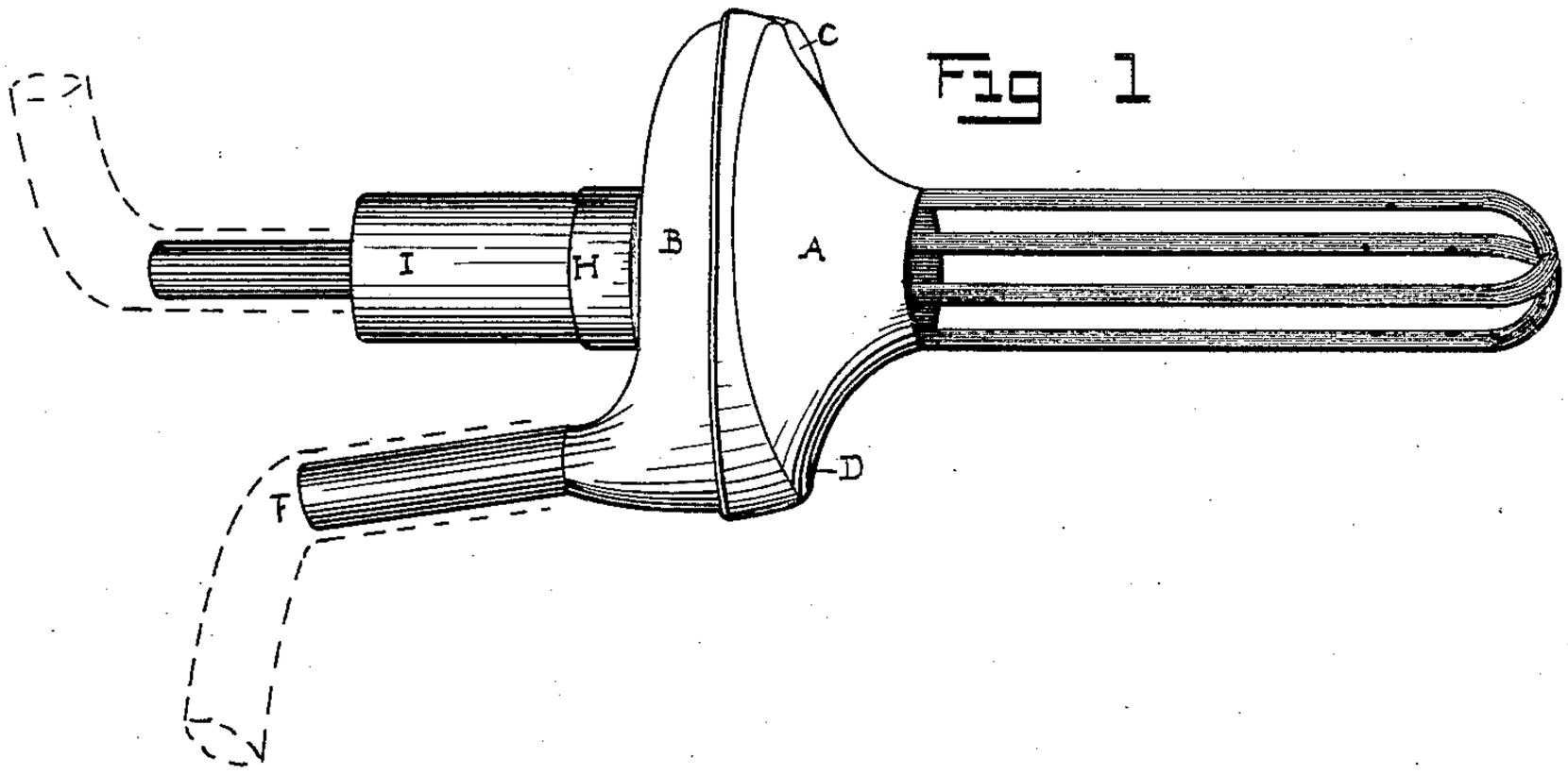


Fig 2

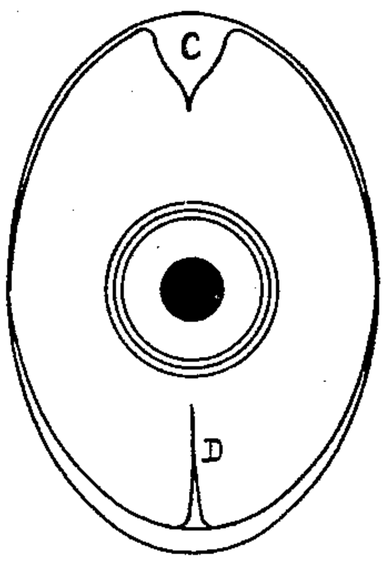


Fig 3

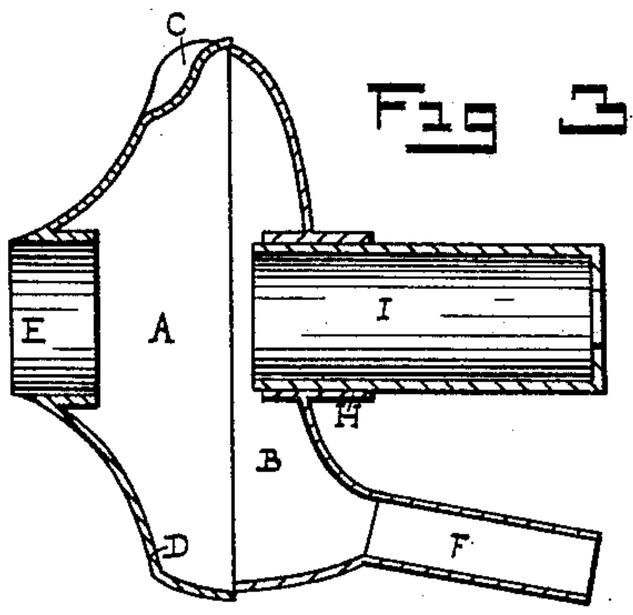
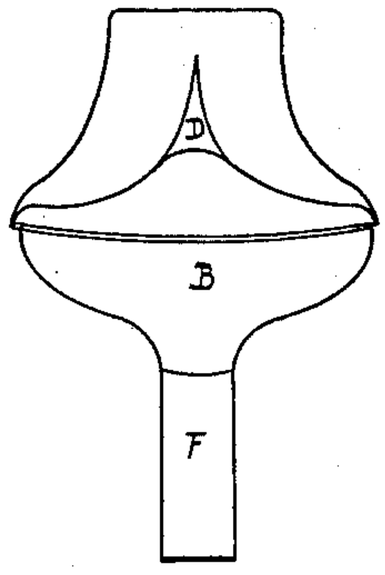


Fig 4



Witnesses
A. D. Baker
Andrew Rosewater

John W. Haughawout
Inventor
G. W. Sues,
Attorney

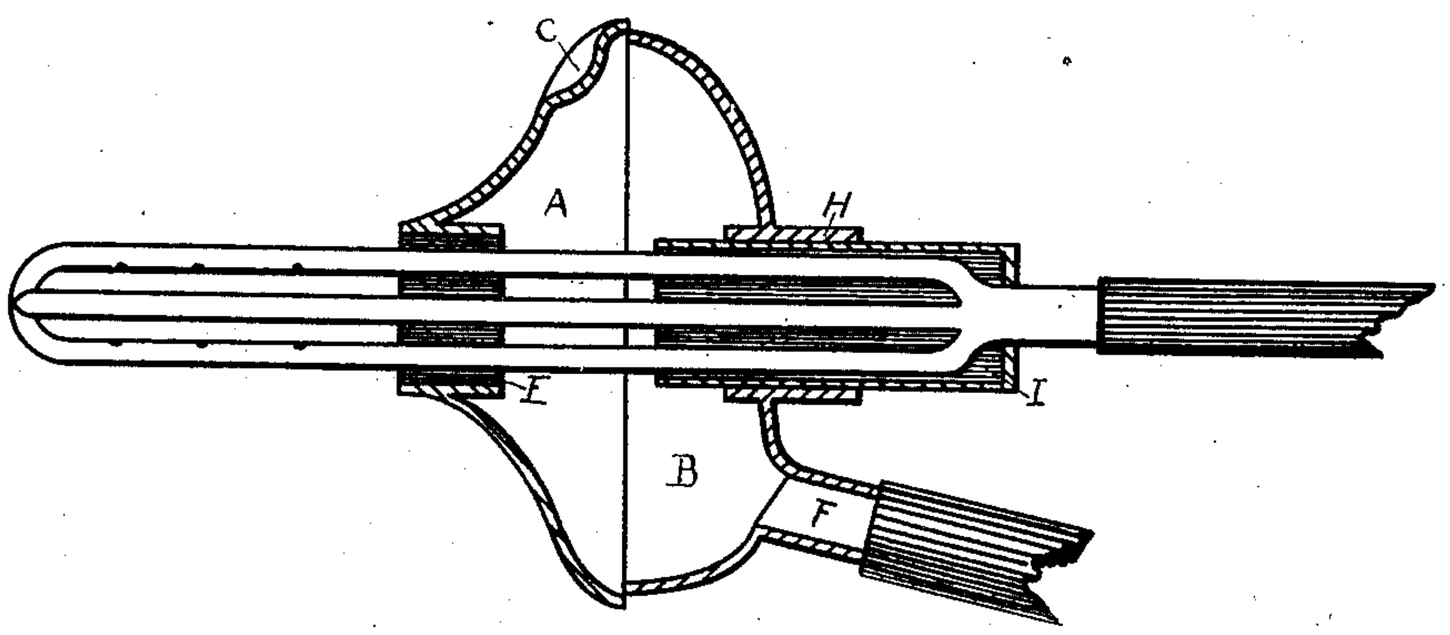
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. W. HAUGHAWOUT.

VAGINAL SYRINGE.

No. 452,222. Patented May 12, 1891.

Fig 5



John W. Haughawout

WITNESSES:

A. C. Wilson

C. A. Button

INVENTOR

BY G. W. Sues

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. HAUGHAWOUT, OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

VAGINAL SYRINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 452,222, dated May 12, 1891.

Application filed November 10, 1890. Serial No. 370,945. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. HAUGHAWOUT, of Omaha, in the county of Douglas and State of Nebraska, have invented certain useful Improvements in Vaginal-Syringe Guards; and I do hereby declare that the following is 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention has relation to a new and useful improvement in guards for vaginal syringes.

This invention has for its object the provision of a syringe-guard that may be used in combination with any suitable vaginal syringe.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 shows a perspective view of my improved syringe-guard in conjunction with a syringe, the supply and waste tubes being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 shows a front view of the guard; Fig. 3, a sectional view thereof, while Fig. 4 shows a lower end elevation with light lines, as indicated. Fig. 5 shows a sectional view of the eduction-tube within the guard.

Similar letters of reference refer to corresponding parts.

The device consists, essentially, of two parts—the face-plate A and the rear plate B—which are approximately oval-shaped, and swaged, brazed, or united by any other suitable means, and when united are adapted to form an interior chamber, as will be understood by referring to the drawings. In addition to the oval shape relative to its longitudinal cross-section, the face-plate A extends in the manner of a truncated cone, the exterior surfaces rolling in easy and graceful involute lines from base to apex. The face-plate, which may be of metal, rubber, or any other suitable material, is formed with due regard to the peculiarities of the vulva. At the upper end I have provided a heart-shaped depression C, of gentle curves, which is adapted to accommodate the clitoris. From this depression the face-plate on either side is in the form of an outward curve, as regards its longitudinal direction, of increasing slope until the highest and central meeting point, where I have provided an easy-curved but well-defined ridge D, which extends radially toward the center of the plate. All the lines from the base to the open apex of the cone-shaped face-plate are of increasing slopes and involute, as will be understood by referring to Figs. 1 and 4. The apex of the face-plate ends in a cylindrical orifice, through which the syringe projects into the vagina. To guide the syringe I provide the plate near this opening, which may be of any size suitable to the syringe, with a tube E, which projects inward, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The rear plate B, which is in water-tight connection with the face-plate A, is disk-shaped, and in addition to a central circular opening is provided with an extending waste-pipe F, as illustrated in Fig. 3. Centrally the plate is provided with a suitable opening, within which is fixed a suitable guide-tube H, which is of any suitable length.

Within the guide-tube H is fitted snugly an adjusting slide-tube I, which is open at one end, while the other end is provided with a disk, within which I have placed an opening adapted to accommodate the stem of any suitable syringe. The adjusting-tube I may be adjusted to any suitable length within the tube H, so as to gage the length of the syringe. If desired, the tubes H and I may be provided with an interior and exterior screw-thread, respectively, in which instance the tubes may be more permanently adjusted.

The operation of my device is as follows: When the guard is to be used in connection with a syringe, the stem of the syringe is placed within the opening of the tube I, so that the syringe proper projects the desired distance, the adjustment being regulated by means of said sliding adjustment-tube. The supply-pipe (shown in dotted lines) is then connected to the projecting stem of the syringe, as shown in Fig. 1, while the waste-escape pipe is connected to the waste-tube F. The syringe is next injected and the guard brought snug up to the vulva. In this position the heart-shaped depression C will accommodate the clitoris, while each labium will be comfortably held within the involutely-curved sides, the central ridge D at the rear resting against and depressing the posterior

commissure, and thus assuring a water-tight adjustment without in the least incommoding the patient. The fluid is next permitted to enter the syringe, which may be readily rotated, thus assuring more complete irrigation. After flooding the vagina the return-current finds its way through the guide-tube E into the chamber formed by the two connected plates A and B, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 3. Here the waste finds a ready escape *via* the tube F and waste-pipe, by means of which it may be led into any convenient vessel. The projecting tube H prevents any of the fluid escaping or entering the adjusting-tube I.

The device is very simple of construction, and may be made of metal, rubber, or any other suitable material.

I am aware that it is not new, broadly, to construct a syringe-guard; but

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

1. A vaginal-syringe guard comprising a face and a rear plate, the wearing-surface of said face-plate being oval and extending in the manner of a truncated cone, the surface being involuted from base to apex and provided at one point with a suitable depression adapted to accommodate the clitoris and at a point opposite with a ridge adapted to depress the posterior commissure, the involute surface from base to apex being adapted to hold the labia major, in combination with a suitable syringe and supply and waste tubes, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a vaginal-syringe guard comprising a face and rear plate, the two forming, when united, an interior chamber, said face-plate being formed so as to snugly accommodate the vulva, an opening within said face-plate, adapted to accommodate a suitable syringe, and an adjusting-tube within the rear plate, adapted to hold the stem of the syringe, said syringe being held revolubly and adjustably within said tube, in combination with a supply and waste pipe, substantially as described.

3. In a syringe-guard comprising the face-plate A and rear plate B, said face and rear plate being provided with suitable openings adapted to contain a syringe, and the guide-tube H, adapted to hold and guide the syringe, in combination with suitable supply and waste pipes, substantially as described.

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

JOHN W. HAUGHAWOUT.

Witnesses:

FRANK J. LANGE,

G. W. SUES.