

(No Model.)

W. L. WHITTINGTON.
SYRINGE.

No. 604,645.

Patented May 24, 1898.

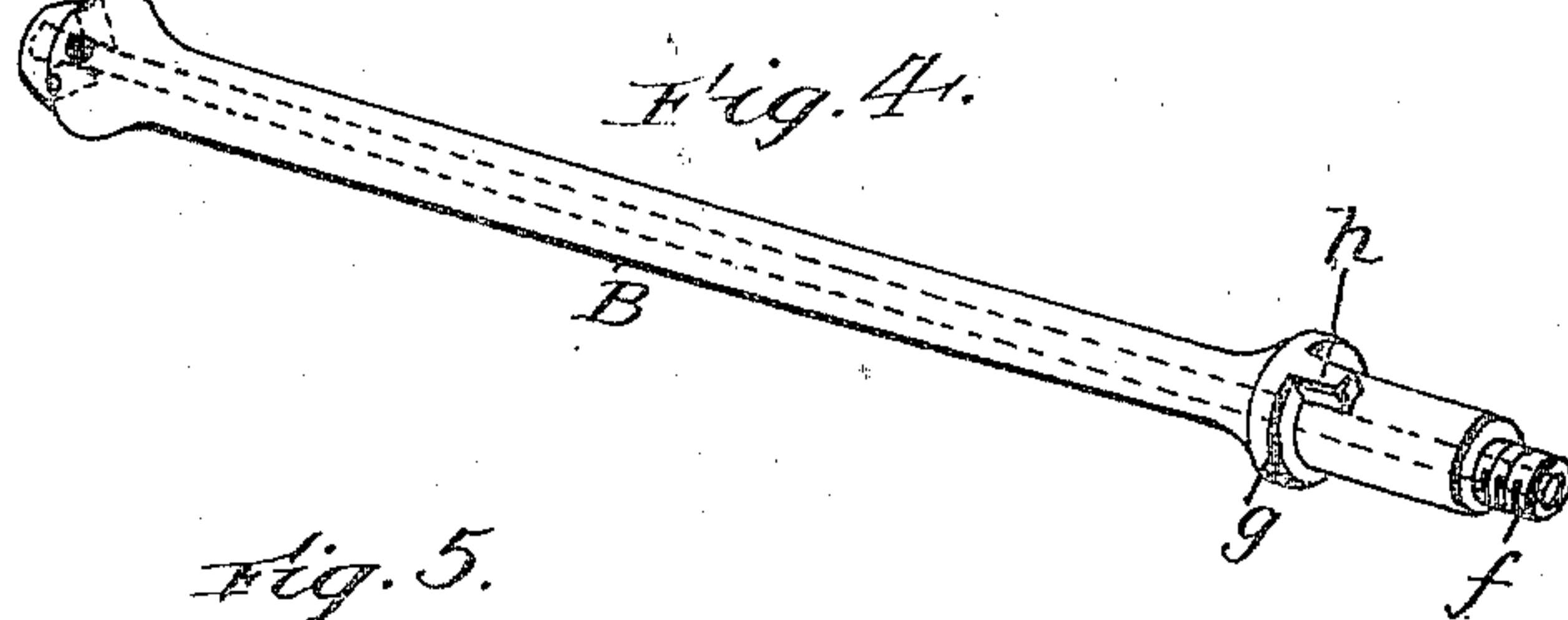
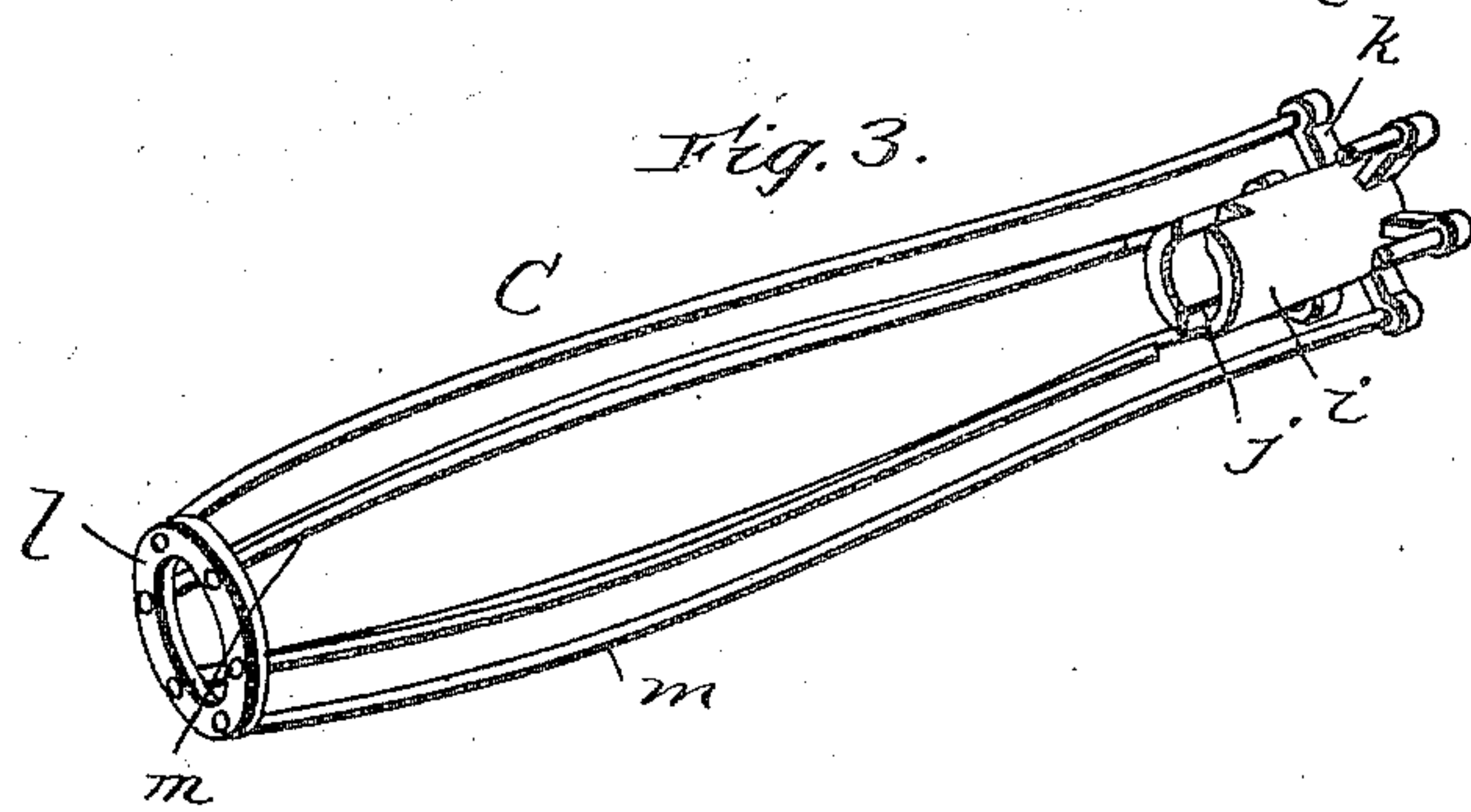
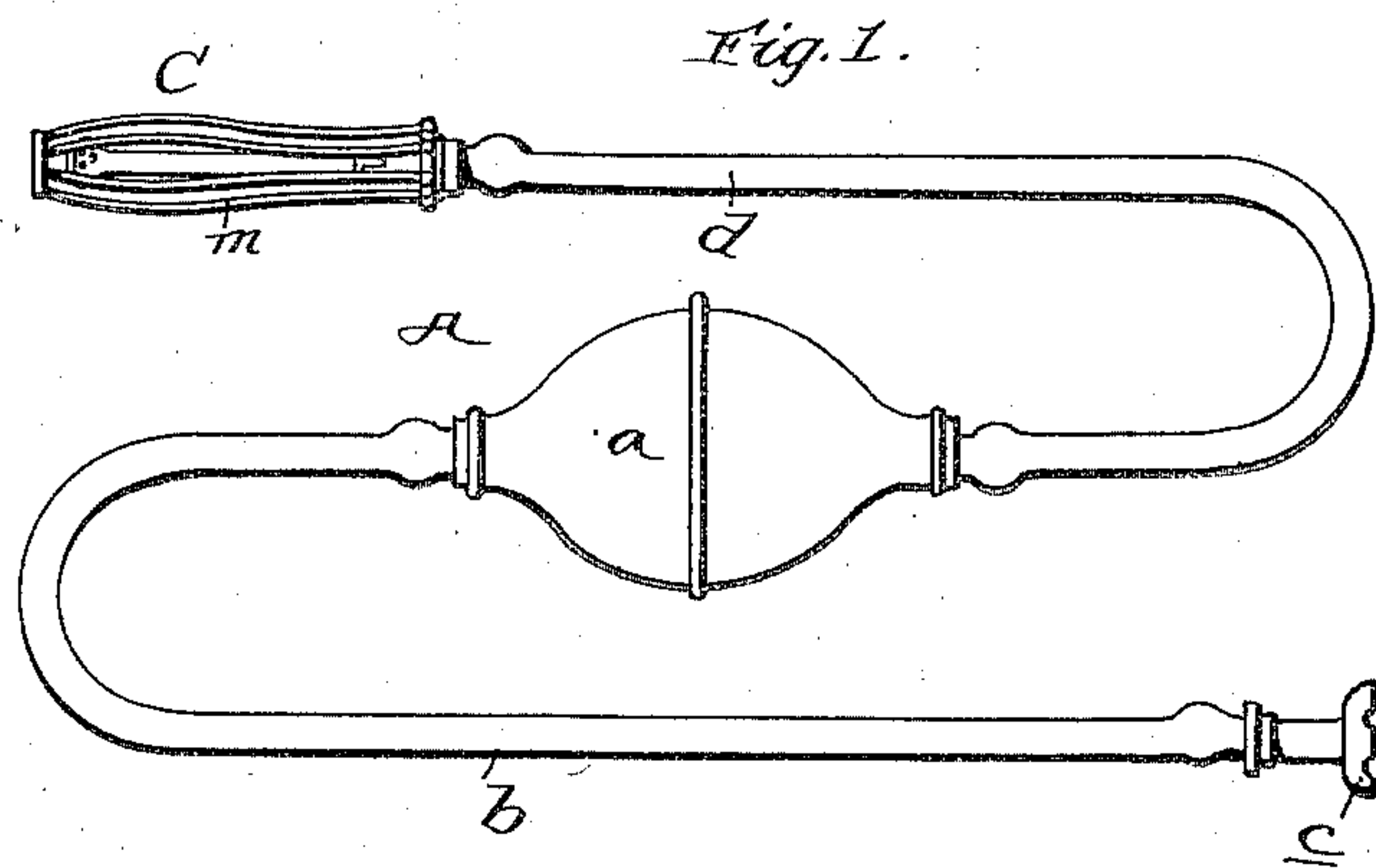
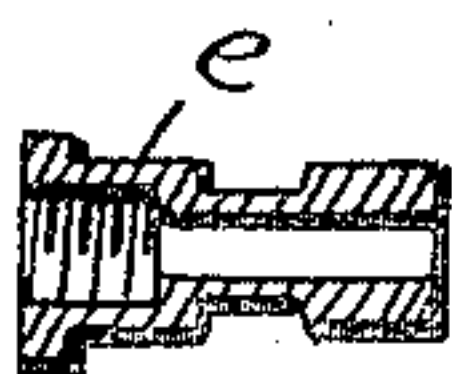


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Witnesses
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SYRINGE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM L. WHITTINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vaginal Syringes; and I do declare the following to be 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.

My invention relates to improvements in vaginal syringes; and its novelty and advantages will be fully understood from the following description and claim when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a vaginal syringe embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail side elevation, on an enlarged scale, of the discharge-nozzle of the syringe and the frame thereon for holding the vagina open. Fig. 3 is a perspective view, with parts broken away, of the said frame removed from the discharge-nozzle. Fig. 4 is a detail enlarged perspective view of the discharge-nozzle. Fig. 5 is an end view of the same, and Fig. 6 is a longitudinal diametrical section of the socket at the end of the valve-tube into which the discharge-nozzle is inserted.

In the said drawings similar letters designate corresponding parts in all of the views, referring to which—

A indicates a vaginal syringe which, like the ordinary vaginal syringe, may have the bulb *a*, the induction-tube *b*, connected with one end of the bulb *a* and having a weight *c* at its free end, the eduction or discharge tube *d* at the opposite end of the bulb *a*, and the internally-threaded socket *e*, connected to the tube *d*, and B indicates my improved discharge-nozzle. This nozzle B has, in common with the ordinary discharge-nozzle, a reduced and threaded end *f* to take into the socket *e* and discharge-apertures *g* at or adjacent to its forward end, and it is provided at about the proportional distance illustrated from its rear end with the collar-flange *g*, and is also provided immediately in rear of the collar-flange with one or two (preferably two) pro-

jections *h*, the purpose of which will be presently described.

C indicates my improved frame for opening and holding the vagina open, so as to permit of the interior of the same being thoroughly cleansed by the fluid injected through the medium of the syringe. This frame C comprises the sleeve *i*, which is designed to be placed upon the rear portion of the nozzle B, between the collar-flange *g* thereon and the socket *e*, and is provided in its forward end with one or two notches *j* to receive the projection or projections *h* of the nozzle, as better shown in Fig. 2, the radially-disposed arms *k* at the rear ends of the sleeve *i*, the forward annular plate *l*, and the curved bars *m*, connected at their opposite ends to the arms *k* and plate *l*.

It will be seen from the foregoing that when the frame C is placed on the nozzle B the notches *j*, receiving the projections *h* of the nozzle, will securely hold the said frame against turning on the nozzle, while the collar-flange *g* and the end of the socket *e*, between which the sleeve *i* is interposed, will securely hold the frame against endwise movement on the nozzle. The frame C, when thus placed and secured on the nozzle B and inserted in the vagina, serves to open the vagina thoroughly, so as to permit the water or medicated solution forced through the nozzle B to reach every part of the interior of the vagina, and also to permit the said water or medicated solution to pass freely from the vagina, the spaces between the arms *k* on the sleeve *i* forming channels for such passage.

When it is not desired to use the frame C, it is simply necessary to screw the nozzle B out of the socket *e* and remove the frame from the said nozzle, which may be readily effected, when the nozzle may be again inserted in the socket *e* and the syringe used in the ordinary manner.

It will be appreciated from the foregoing that my improved frame attachment for vaginal syringes may be very cheaply made, and it will also be appreciated that the improved nozzle B may be manufactured quite as cheaply as the ordinary discharge-nozzles,

and that therefore the only difference between the cost of the ordinary vaginal syringe and one embodying my improvements is the bare cost of the frame C, which, as above stated, may be manufactured very cheaply.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

10 A vaginal syringe having an interiorly-threaded socket at the end of its discharge-tube, the discharge-nozzle having its rear end reduced and threaded to take into said socket and also having the collar flange or shoulder g, and the projection h, in rear of said flange or shoulder, and the frame comprising the

sleeve i, placed on the nozzle between the collar-flange thereof and the socket of the discharge-tube and having a notch in its forward end receiving the projection h, of the nozzle, the arms k, extending radially from the rear end of the sleeve, the forward plate, 15 and the bars connected at their ends to the said plate and the arms k, substantially as specified. 20

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Witnesses:

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