No. 631,971.

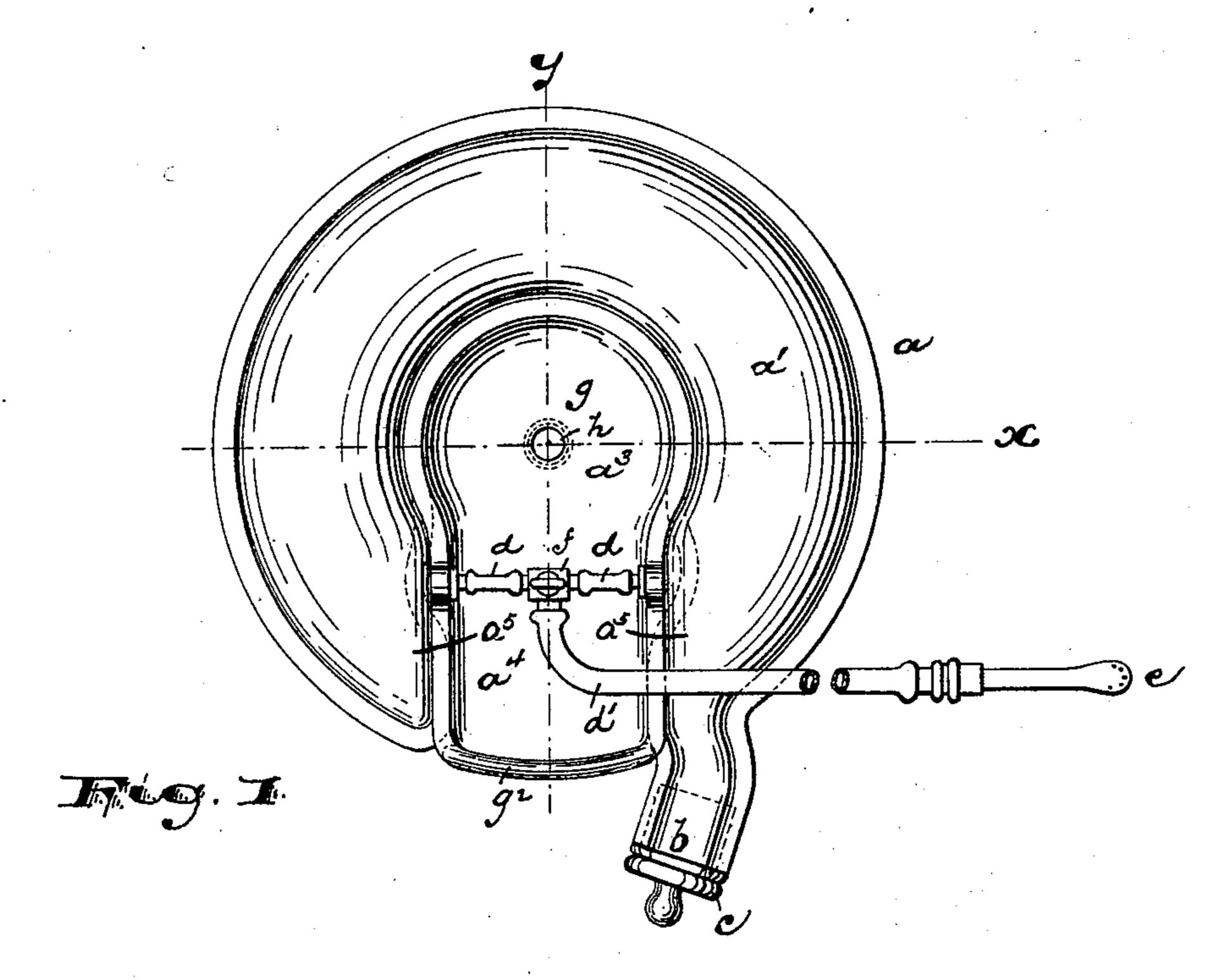
Patented Aug. 29, 1899.

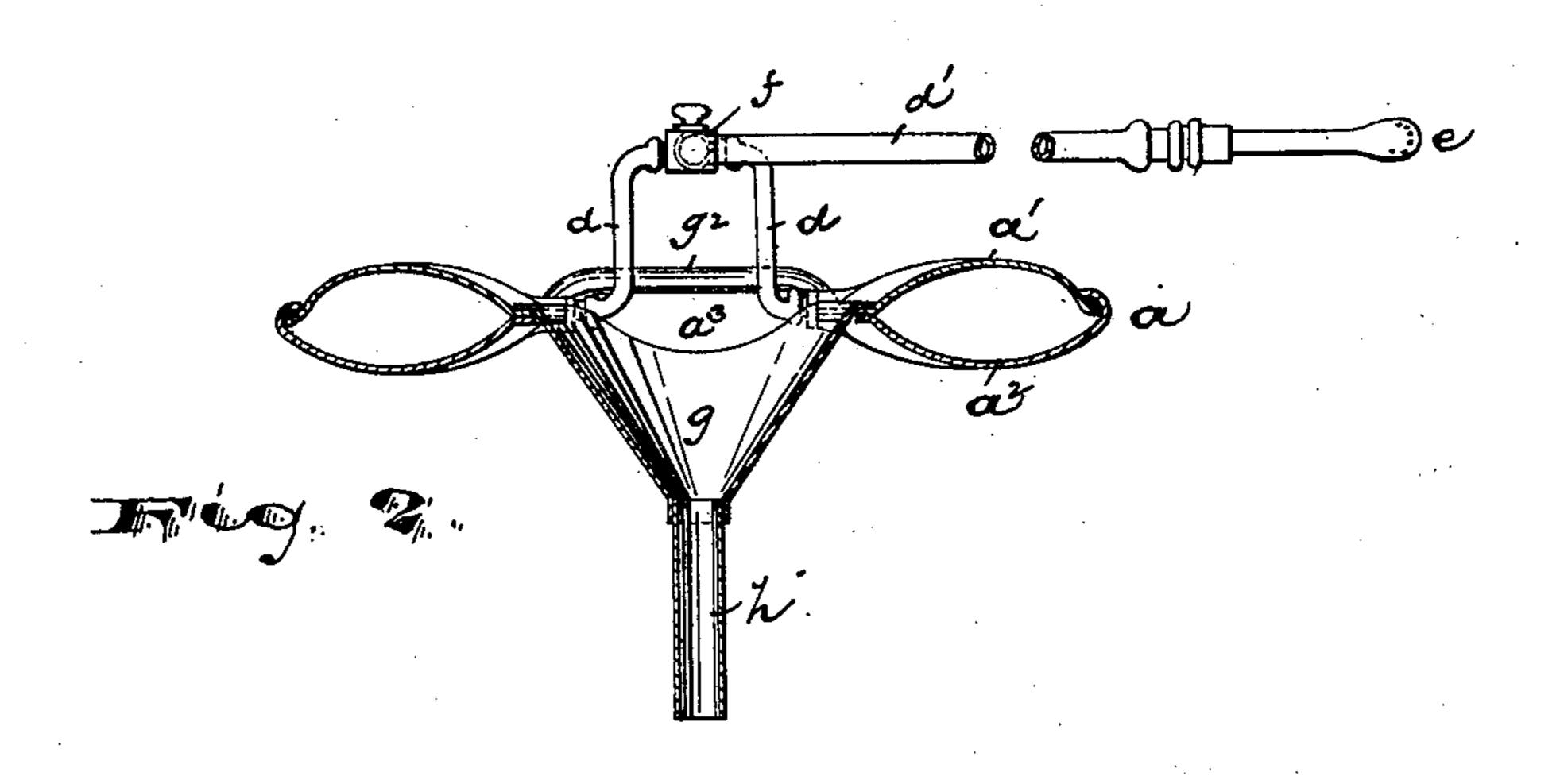
C. SULLIVAN. SYRINGE.

(Application filed June 23, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.





WITNESSES:

A. R. Stromse.
Russell M. Eeverett

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ATTORNEYS.

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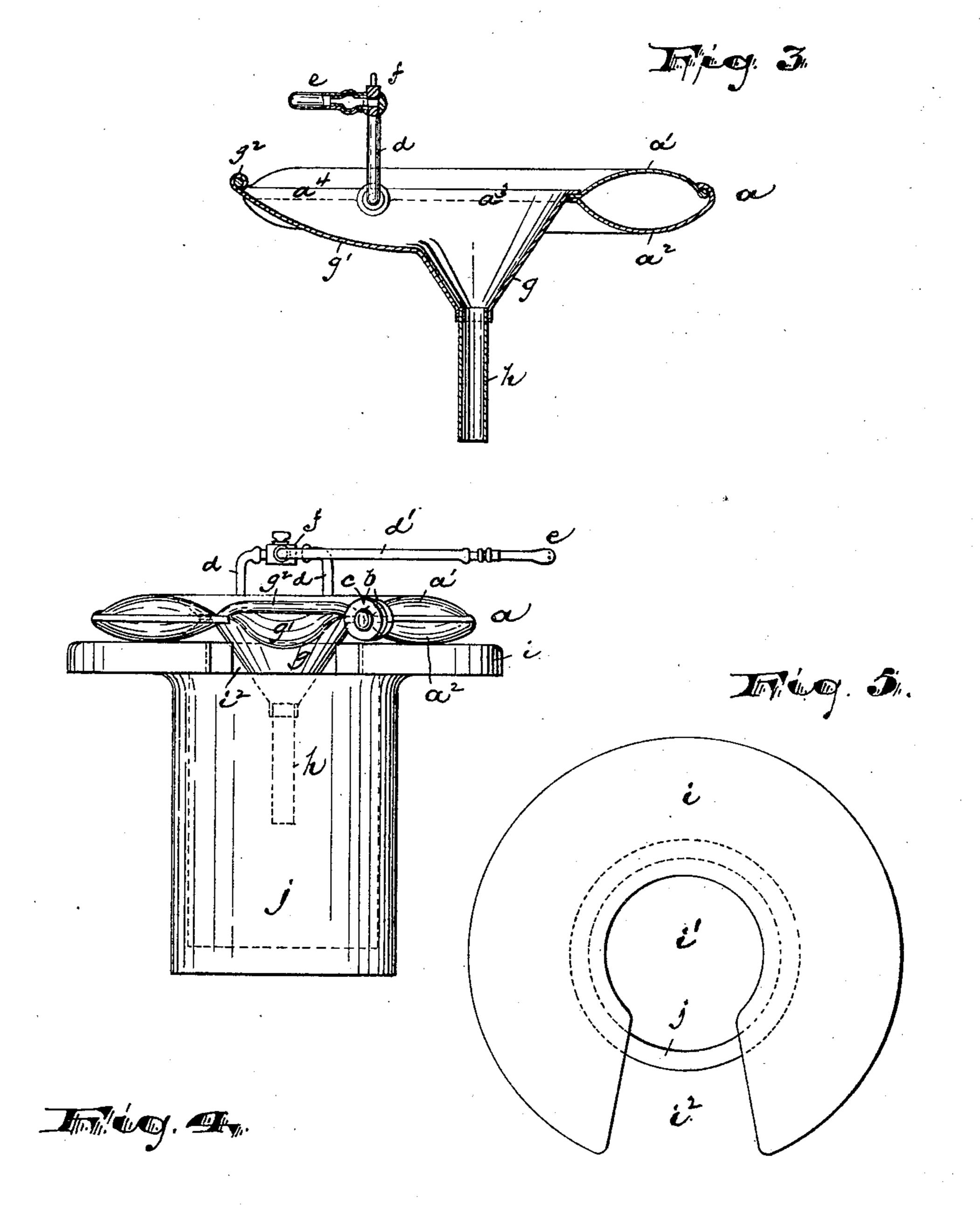
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(No Model.)

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WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR

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United States Patent Office.

CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

SYRINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 631,971, dated August 29, 1899.

Application filed June 23, 1898. Serial No. 684, 217. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Beitknown that I, CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New 5 Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flushing Reservoir-Syringes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in to the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this

specification.

This invention relates to that class of water-bags and spraying attachments in which the weight of the body upon the bag serves to force the water out through the spray or spout to the part to be cleansed, the objects 20 of the invention being to facilitate the operation of spraying, douching, or water-injecting and to render the same more convenient and easy, to enable the water from the cleansed part to be immediately carried off 25 without wetting the clothing or the adjacent furniture or flooring, to enable the flushing or spraying to be accomplished while the person undergoing treatment is in a sitting or reclining position, and to secure other advan-30 tages and results, some of which may be referred to in connection with the description of the working parts.

The device is intended more particularly

for female use.

The invention consists in the improved water-bag and spraying or flushing connections and in the arrangements and combinations of parts, all substantially as will be hereinafter set forth and finally embraced in the

40 clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several views, Figure 1 is a plan of my improved de-45 vice. Fig. 2 is a section of the same, taken at line x, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section taken on line y, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a front view, showing the bag resting upon a seat therefor, and Fig. 5 is a detail plan of the said seat.

In said drawings, a indicates the body of the bag or reservoir, said body being formed of considerable length and of comparatively

small cross-section and being curved in the form of a circle, the approaching ends, however, not coming in contact, but being sepa- 55 rated a little at the front to provide space for conveniently manipulating the flushing or spraying tube and nozzle. Said body a preferably comprises two pieces a' a2, of rubbercoated fabric, suitably curved in shape and 60 being open at the center, as at a³, and at the front, as at a^4 , between the approaching ends. These two pieces are at their edges sewed or imperviously joined together in any manner common in rubber-working, thus 65 forming the curved reservoir.

At one of the ends a^5 of the bag or reservoir I form or secure a filling-mouth b and stopper c, by which the bag or reservoir can be conveniently filled with fluid preliminary 70 to service. At said ends a^5 a^5 I also secure a flexible tube or tubes d, to which is connected the spraying or injecting nozzle or spout e. I prefer to have two such connections with the opposite ends of the bag, as 75 shown in Fig. 1. These are centrally coupled together, the coupling f receiving a supplemental flexible tube d', having the said noz-

zle or spout.

To the inner edges of the curved bag is se- 80 cured, by sewing or other means, a funnel q, also of rubber-coated cloth or textile fabric, terminating at the center in a downwardlyprojecting tube h. At the front the said funnel preferably extends into and across the 85 opening a^4 and terminates substantially flush with the outer edges of the annular bag in a raised guard g^2 , adapted to prevent the water from flowing to the floor. The guard may be made by inserting a suitable stiffener within 90 the turned edge of the fabric or in any other suitable manner. The flaring upper part of the funnel g is thus made to extend forward into the front opening a^4 of the bag and there serve the purpose of an apron, permitting free 95 access to the parts treated and yet preventing the water from falling to the floor. In some constructions I may, instead of having this inwardly-inclined apron a part of the funnel, make said apron of a separate piece of 100 material imperviously joined at its lower inner edges to the edge of the funnel. Said funnel may then be made of more regular form, or may even be dispensed with, if desired.

The side edges of the apron are imperviously attached to the ends $a^5 a^5$ of the reservoir and the front edge is turned up, as before indicated.

I prefer to employ, especially in cases where other suitable conveniences are not at hand, a seat *i*, (shown in Figs. 4 and 5,) made of wooden board or other material, with a central opening *i'* and front opening *i'*, corresponding to the center and front openings of the bag or reservoir. The wide surface of this seat gives a proper support for the bag, especially when an ordinary jar or bucket *j* is to be employed as a receptacle for the waste water or drainings.

The tubes, sprays, or nozzles may be furnished with valves of any suitable construction.

In operating the device the bag or reservoir is arranged flat on the seat, the funnel-tube extending down from the center opening and the body of the funnel extending across said center opening and the apron extending out through the front opening. The pressure of the body of the person sitting upon the filled and distended bag or reservoir forces the water therein when the valve is open out through the tubes d with considerable force, which may be regulated by increasing or diminishing the pressure. The front openings in the seat and bag serve to

front openings in the seat and bag serve to give free access to the nozzle, tubes, and parts to be manipulated and cleansed or flushed. The waste water from the parts treated is directed by the funnel into the receptacle be-

neath without danger of wetting the floor or surroundings.

Having thus described the invention, what

I claim as new is—

1. In a flushing-syringe, the combination of a curved reservoir, a funnel secured to the concave side of said curved reservoir and occupying the central space, a mouth for filling said reservoir and tubes for discharging its

45 contents, substantially as set forth.

2. A flushing-syringe comprising a curved

reservoir having its ends brought near together and forming a central opening, and a funnel arranged at said central opening and extending into the space between the ends of 50 the reservoir, the edges of said funnel being joined to the concavely-curved side and the ends of the reservoir, and discharge-tubes disposed in the space between said approaching ends, substantially as set forth.

3. In a flushing-syringe, the combination of a curved reservoir with its ends brought nearly together, a funnel arranged in the central space and having an extension projecting into the space between the ends of the 60 reservoir with a raised and stiffened front edge, and a filling-mouth and discharge-tube for said reservoir, substantially as set forth.

4. In a flushing-syringe, the combination of a curved reservoir having its ends closely 65 approaching each other, a central funnel secured by its edges to the concave side of said reservoir and having an extension extending into the space between the ends of the reservoir, said extension being fastened at its lateral edges to said ends and provided at the front edge with a raised and stiffened guard, a filling-mouth at one end of said reservoir and a discharge-tube connected to branch tubes extending toward each other from said ends of 75 the reservoir, substantially as set forth.

5. In a flushing-syringe the combination of a curved reservoir having approaching ends providing a space between, a filling-mouth for said reservoir and a discharge-tube ex- 80 tending from an end of said reservoir into the space between the two ends, said space providing room for manipulating said discharge-tube, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I 85 have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of June, 1898.

CORNELIUS SULLIVAN.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. PELL, RUSSELL M. EVERETT.