

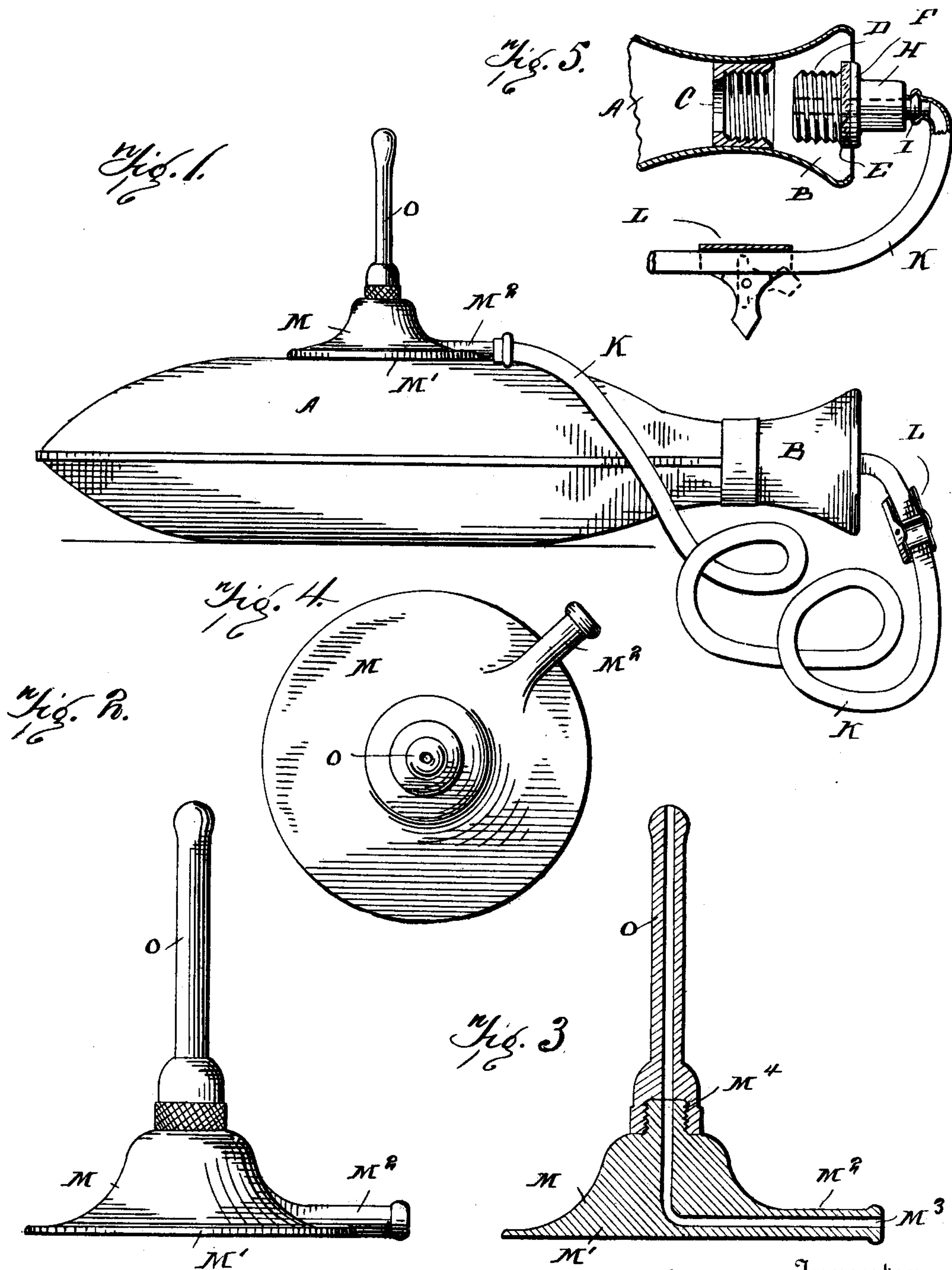
No. 675,897.

Patented June 11, 1901.

W. D. MARTIN.
WATER BAG SYRINGE.

(Application filed Oct. 17, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM D. MARTIN, OF WARSAW, NEW YORK.

WATER-BAG SYRINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,897, dated June 11, 1901.

Application filed October 17, 1900. Serial No. 33,370. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM D. MARTIN, residing at Warsaw, in the county of Wyoming and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water-Bag Syringes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to syringes for sanitary purposes, known as "water-bag syringes."

The object of the invention is to produce a syringe by attachments to the ordinary flexible water-bag without in any wise mutilating the bag; and the invention consists in certain constructions and combinations of parts by which this water-bag syringe is produced.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the water-bag syringe ready for use. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the nozzle and support. Fig. 3 is a section, and Fig. 4 a plan, thereof. Fig. 5 is a broken detail section and partial elevation of the stopper and connections.

A indicates a well-known form of water-bag, usually of rubber or rubber cloth and having a funnel mouth B; but the latter is not essential. The bag illustrated has the usual screw-threaded mouth C, into which a stopper is screwed. For use as a syringe a perforate screw-threaded stopper D is provided, and this stopper may have a rubber gasket E to secure tight closure between cap F of the stopper and the mouth of the bag. The stopper D preferably has a polygonal portion H to permit a firm grasp by the hand or a tool. A nipple I at the end of the stopper permits the attachment of a flexible tube K thereto. When the perforate stopper and tube or hose are attached, the water or liquid with which the bag is supposed to be filled can be ejected through the tube K by pressure on the bag. A closing-valve should preferably be provided, and for convenience I use a clamp L, by which the flexible hose may be compressed and stopped. With the perforate plug, tube, and valve the bag may be used for many of the sanitary purposes of the sick-room.

A nozzle-support M is provided for attachment to tube K. This nozzle-support may be of wood, hard rubber, or other suitable material, having a broad base M' and a side pipe

or passage M², to which side pipe the tube or hose K is attached. The passage M³ through this side pipe extends upwardly through the nozzle-support, which support terminates in a screw-threaded nipple M⁴.

The common straight injector-nozzle O of a syringe of usual construction can be readily attached to this screw-threaded nipple. Other well-known forms of syringe-nozzles may be substituted, as with the usual syringe for hospital and sick-room use.

As nearly every family has a water-bag and a syringe, it is necessary to add but little thereto in order to make an efficient water-bag syringe.

The device assembled for use is shown in Fig. 1. The hose-tube K is connected to the bag and nozzle-support in the manner shown. The nozzle-support is placed on top of the filled water-bag. The person to use the syringe seats himself on the water-bag with the syringe-nozzle entering the rectum. The weight of the person on the bag will forcibly propel the water or fluid contents of the bag through the hose-tube and nozzle, and the pressure can be increased until the full weight of the patient is employed as a propelling agent, if necessary.

I am aware that a water-bag syringe has been used in which the nozzle is connected to the side of the bag. This is objectionable, as the bag is to some extent rendered useless for other purposes. My attachment in no wise injures the water-bag for ordinary uses. When in use as a syringe, the flow of liquid through the hose-tube K can be controlled by the use of clamp or compress L.

What I claim is—

1. A water-bag syringe consisting essentially of a water-tight bag of usual construction, having imperforate sides, a flexible tube connected to its removable perforate stopper, a nozzle-support with a broad base and side pipe to which the said tube is directly connected, and the nozzle connected to said support, whereby the nozzle-support resting on the bag serves as a means for compressing the same, all combined substantially as described.

2. The combination, in a water-bag syringe, of a tube connected to a removable perforate stopper at the mouth of the bag, a broad-based

nozzle-support connected to the tube and having its base adapted to rest on the imperforate side of the bag, and a removable injector-nozzle on said support, substantially as described. 5

3. The nozzle-support for connection to a water-bag, having a side pipe for connection to the hose, a broad base, and a threaded nipple extending upward to receive the detach- 10 able injector-nozzle.

4. The attachment by which a water-bag may be made into a water-bag syringe, said attachment consisting of a perforate stopper having means for holding it tightly in the

mouth of the bag, a flexible tube connected 15 to said stopper, a nozzle-support having a broad substantially flat base, and connected at the side to said flexible tube, said nozzle-support having a passage from said tube, and means for attaching the injector-nozzle, all 20 substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM D. MARTIN.

Witnesses:

LOUIS A. CORNING,
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