

No. 682,269.

Patented Sept. 10, 1901.

J. G. POE.
SYRINGE ATTACHMENT.
(Application filed Oct. 25, 1900.)

(No Model.)

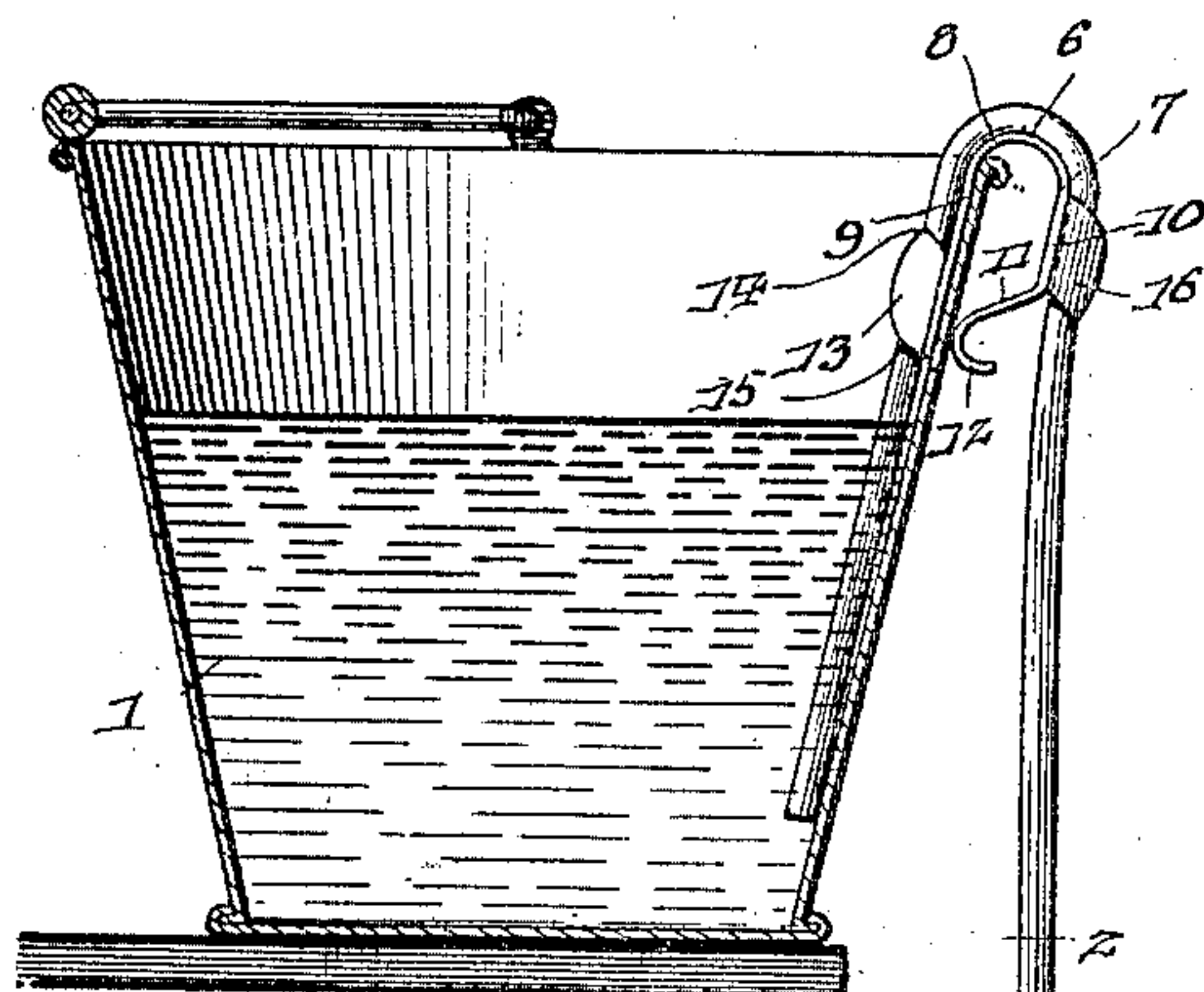


Fig. 2.

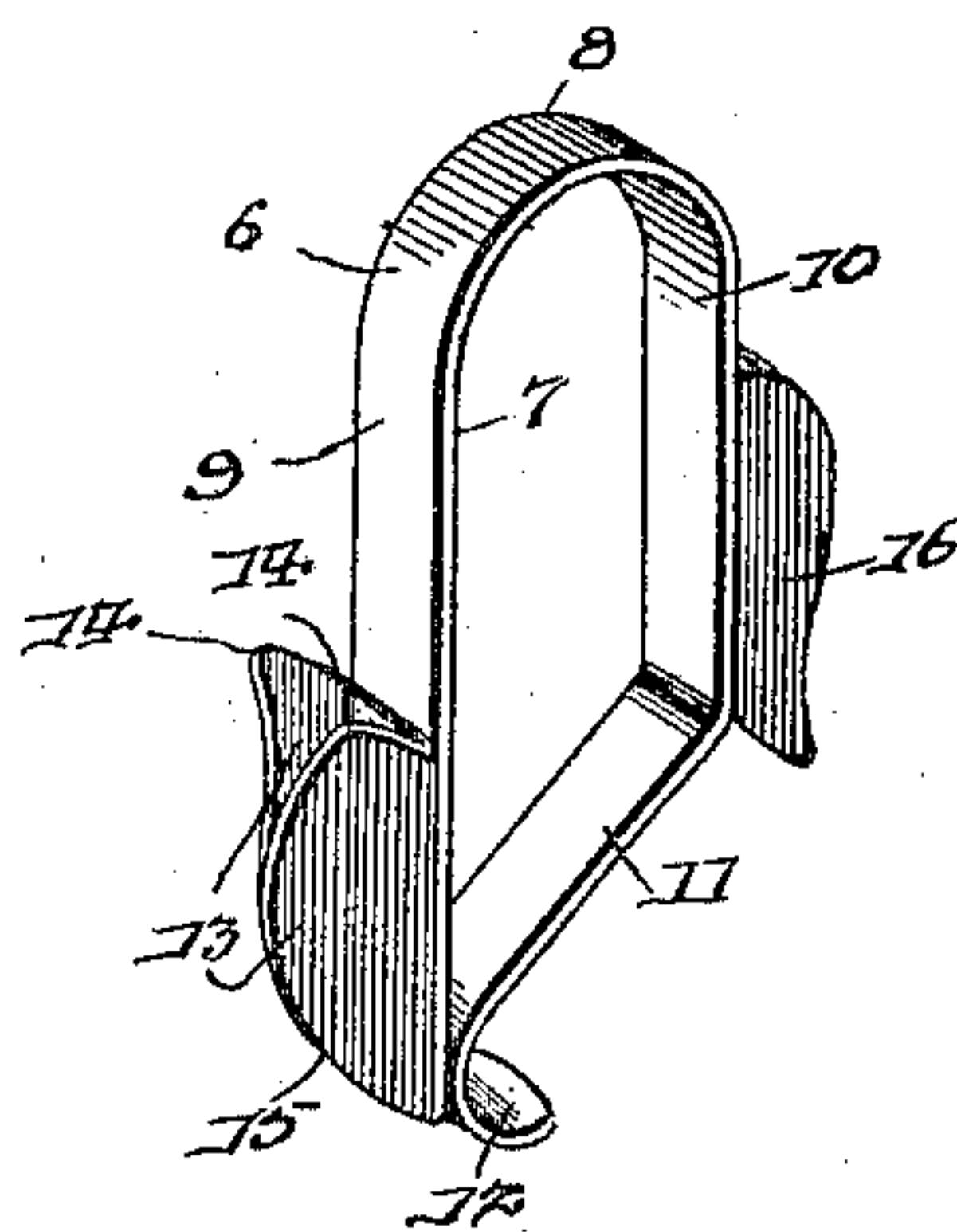
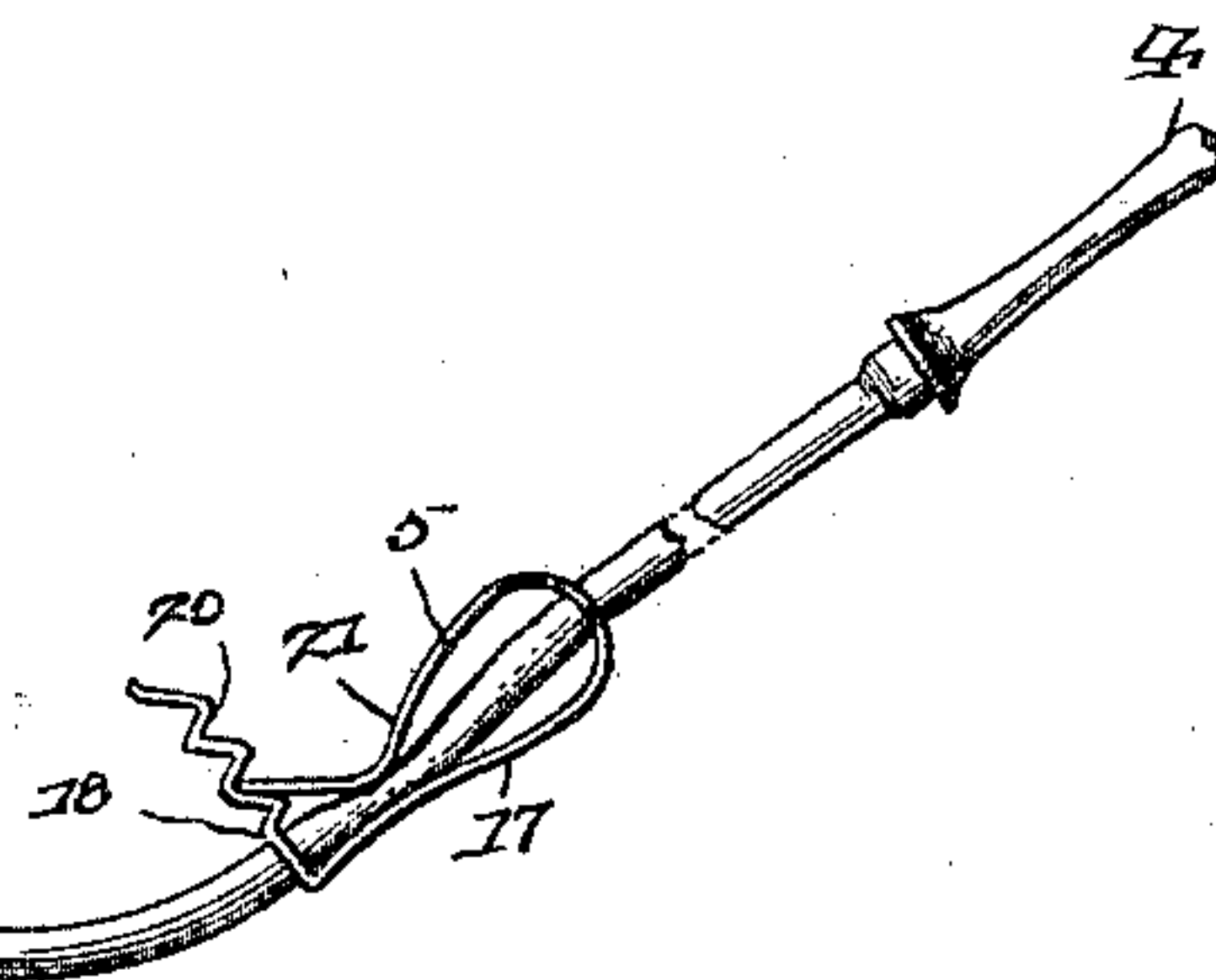
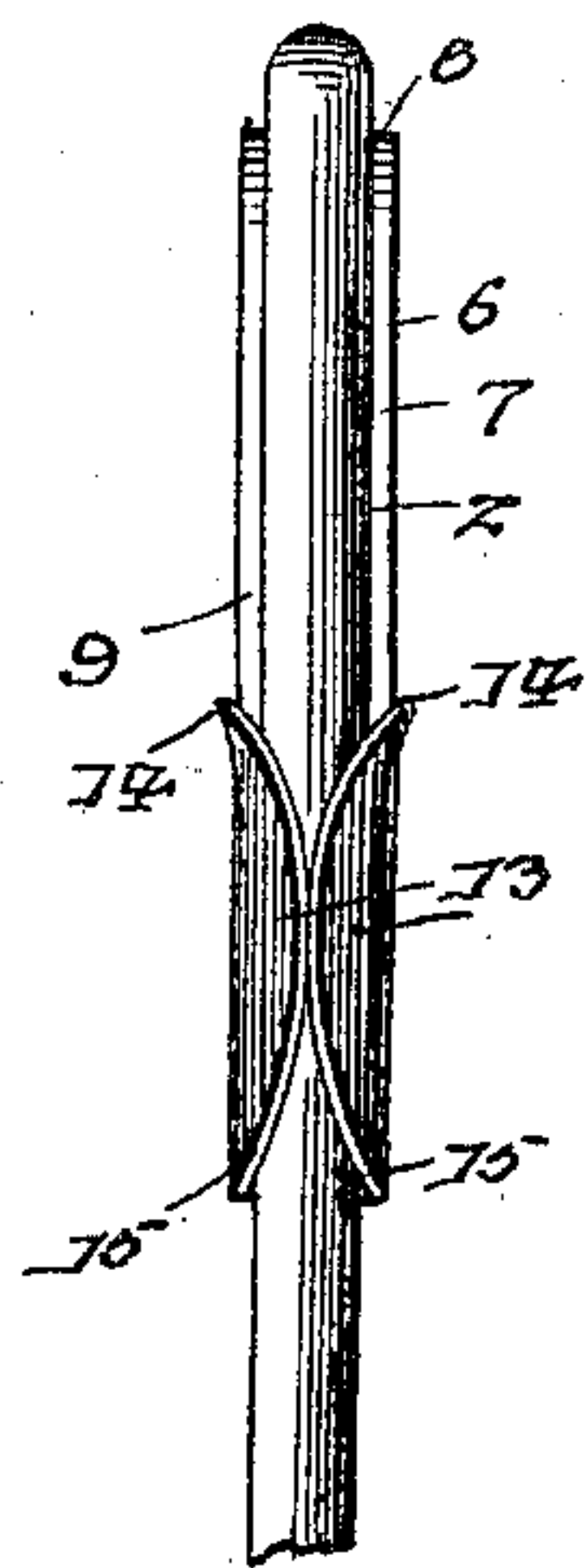


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES GRANGER POE, OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

SYRINGE ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,269, dated September 10, 1901.

Application filed October 25, 1900. Serial No. 34,342. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES GRANGER POE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Syringe Attachment, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to syringe attachments for holding a portion of a syringe in connection with a liquid-supply receptacle; and the purposes of the same are to provide simple and effective means for arranging the syringe as a siphon on a pail or any other ordinary open receptacle and also to overcome the disadvantages incident to the use of a rubber bag or reservoir, which is easily impaired by leaks, sticking and tearing in warm weather, and inconvenient in antiseptic or other necessary treatments.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a syringe shown attached by particular means to a pail or open receptacle which is in section in accordance with the intentions of the invention. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the device for attaching the syringe-tube to the pail in forming the siphon. Fig. 3 is an edge elevation of the device shown by Fig. 2 and a portion of the syringe pipe or tube.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates a pail or any ordinary open receptacle adapted to be rested on a shelf or support at a suitable elevation and to have the upper extremity of a syringe tube or pipe 2 siphonically arranged in connection therewith. The pipe or tube 2 is supplied with an intermediate bulb 3 and a nozzle 4 at its lower end, the latter being replaceable at will by any other kind of similar device and the flow through the tube controlled by a suitable clamp or clasp 5, of a construction hereinafter set forth. A siphon-forming clip 6 is used in conjunction with the upper extremity of the tube and the pail and comprises a body member 7, having an upper regularly-curved arch 8 and parallel side legs 9 and 10, the leg 9 being

longer than the leg 10 and the latter provided with a continuous obliquely-arranged tongue 11, which is directed inwardly toward the leg 9. The clip is formed of spring or resilient metal and is removably slipped over the edge of the pail or receptacle, with the longer leg 9 innermost and the tongue 11 contacting with the outer surface of the pail below the rim of the latter, the said tongue having a curved terminal 12 to facilitate its application and removal and to provide an easy bearing on the pail. On the lower extremity of the leg 9 inwardly-converged resilient holding-wings 13 are located and have upper outwardly-flared terminals 14 and lower curved bevel ends 15, and on the outer leg 10, adjacent to the point where the tongue emanates therefrom, outer holding-wings 16 are located and also converge. These wings have the upper extremity of the tube 2 passed there-through and engage the latter with such firmness as to prevent slipping or displacement of the tube, to preserve the arch thereof over the arch 8 of the clip, and maintain the upper extremity of the said tube in proper siphonic arrangement, but do not interfere with the flow of the liquid. The wings also prevent longitudinal drag of the tube, and the weight of the tube below the clip does not in the least affect the constancy of the siphon adjustment.

In starting the improved syringe the upper extremity of the tube is disposed as shown by Fig. 1 and the clasp 5 is closed. The bulb 3 is then grasped and compressed to thereby force out the air in the tube into the liquid above, and immediately after such compression the bulb is released to permit it to resume its normal condition and create a suction sufficient to cause a flow of the liquid in the receptacle through the tube. The clasp 5 is then opened and the siphonic action of the syringe will continue until the liquid in the receptacle becomes exhausted.

The advantages of the improved construction and arrangement are manifold, and among others may be mentioned that a larger quantity of liquid can be placed in the receptacle than in an ordinary reservoir-bag and permit the user to have prolonged treatment or douche effect, which is necessary in order to derive any benefit from the same, and avoid

the necessity of intermittently stopping such operation in order to replenish the source of supply, as in the use of bags. No rubber bag is used to be destroyed with hot solutions
5 and injured by chemicals and difficult of sterilization in view of the fact that heat ruins such devices. A receptacle forming the source of supply can be used that will hold heat better than a rubber bag and be of any size desired, is more durable in view of the absence
10 of the many disadvantages and weaknesses contended with in the use of a rubber bag, and is comparatively cheaper by reason of the disuse of said bag and the confinement of the syringe structure in the main to the tube
15 with a bulb and the siphon-clip. The improved syringe can be better taken care of and more easily drained by suspending it by the clip without curving or bending the tube,
20 this being an advantage absent in the bag-syringes.

Though the improved syringe presents a materially simplified construction, its operation is more effective rather than being subject to any detracting of the requirements of
25 a syringe. The bulb will afford means for manually starting the tube or the liquid through the latter without resorting to mouth-suction, and thereby permit chemicals to be
30 used in the liquid which could not be taken in the mouth.

In addition to the particular use of the im-

proved device as specified it is also adapted for employment by druggists, chemists, and the like for transferring a liquid from one
35 vessel or receptacle to another and will be especially convenient in filling coal-oil lamps from oil-cans.

It will be understood that the clip does not bind or clamp the syringe-tube, but merely
40 holds the latter in arched condition to form the siphon, and the portions of the tube engaging the legs of the clip will be prevented from becoming disarranged or slipping out of the desired adjusted position. Moreover, the clip
45 is of itself held and holds the tube positively in relation to the upper edge of the receptacle.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A clip for use with a syringe-tube and a liquid-holding receptacle having an arched form
50 and provided with legs, one leg being longer than the other and continued into an oblique tongue toward the other leg to hold it in applied position, both legs being formed with
55 inwardly-converged separable resilient wings to receive and hold a portion of the tube.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES GRANGER POE.

Witnesses:

J. A. PELKAY,
D. P. ENGLISH.