

No. 837,085.

PATENTED NOV. 27, 1906.

G. C. LOAR.
VAGINAL SYRINGE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 6, 1905.

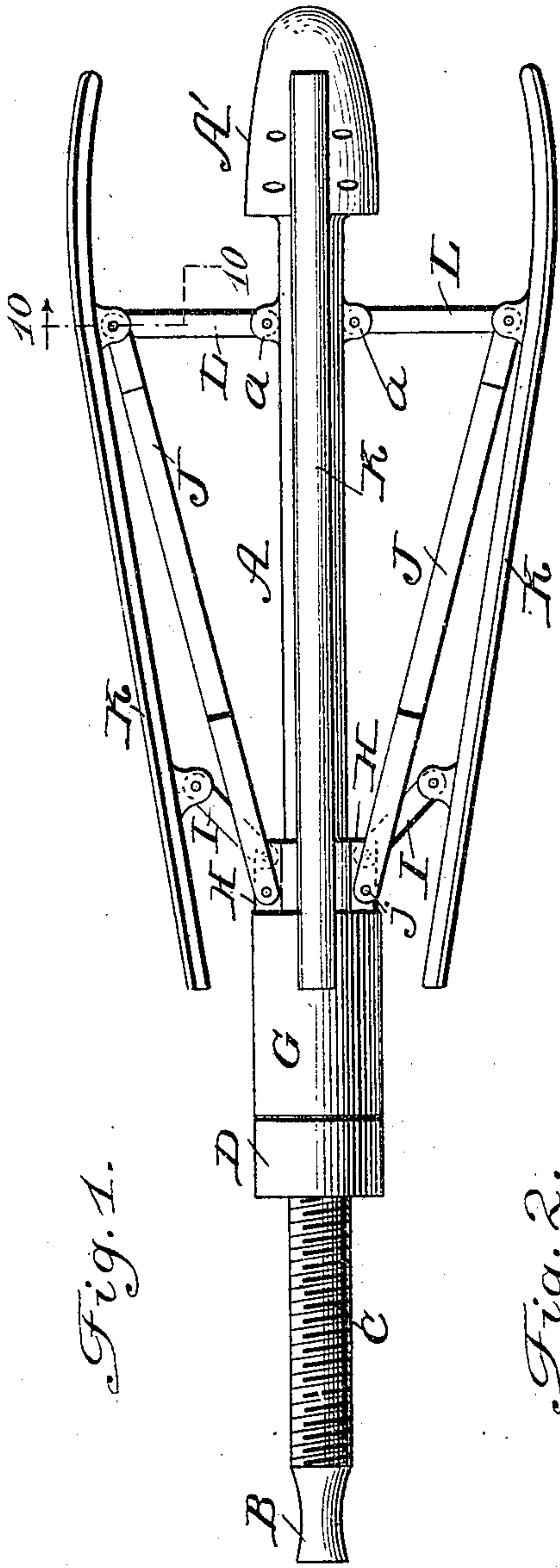


Fig. 1.

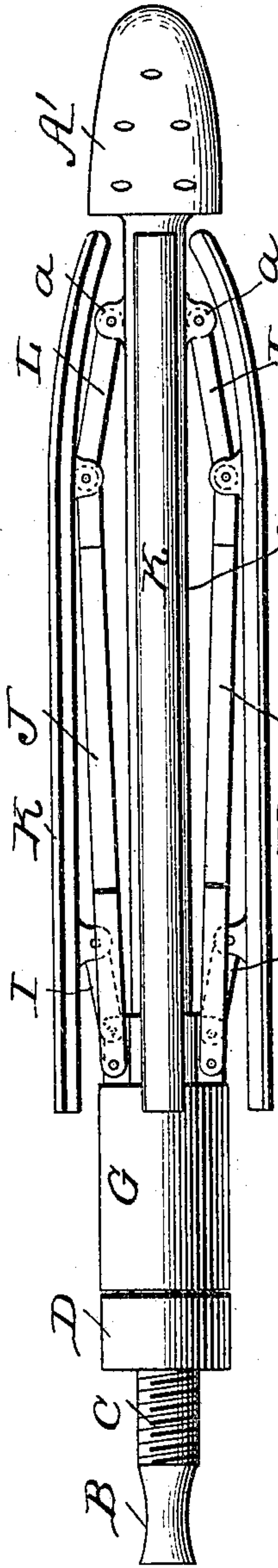


Fig. 2.

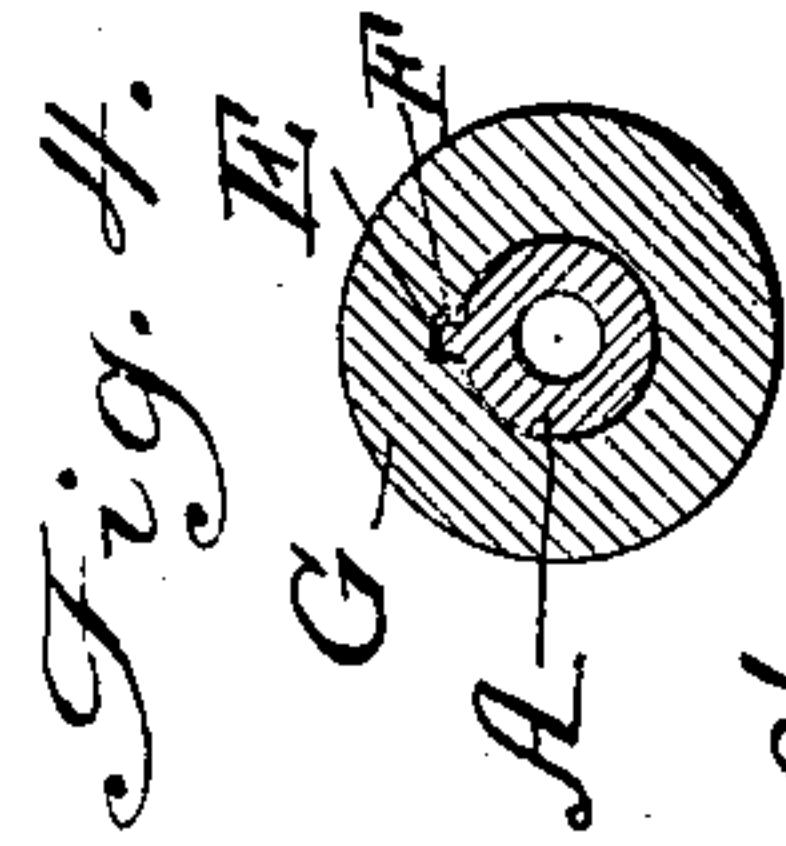


Fig. 4.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

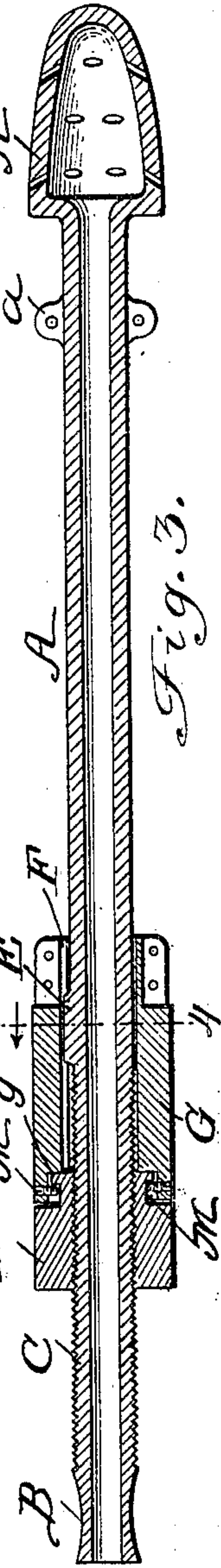
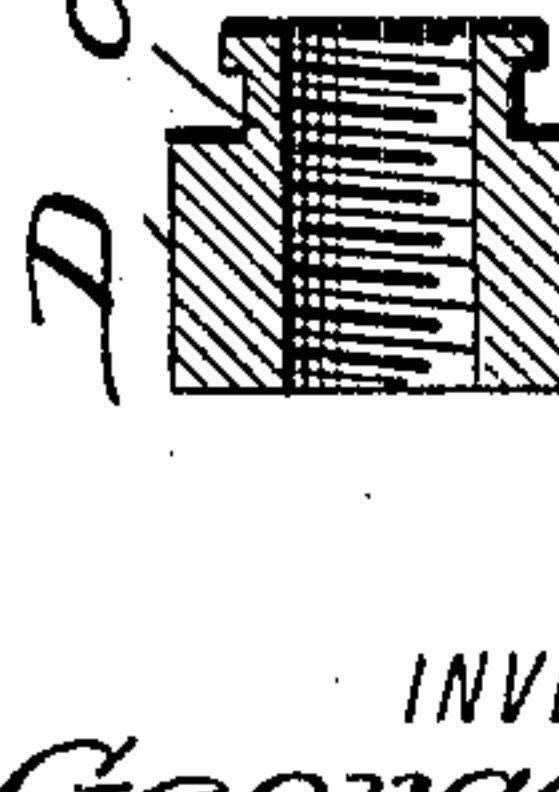
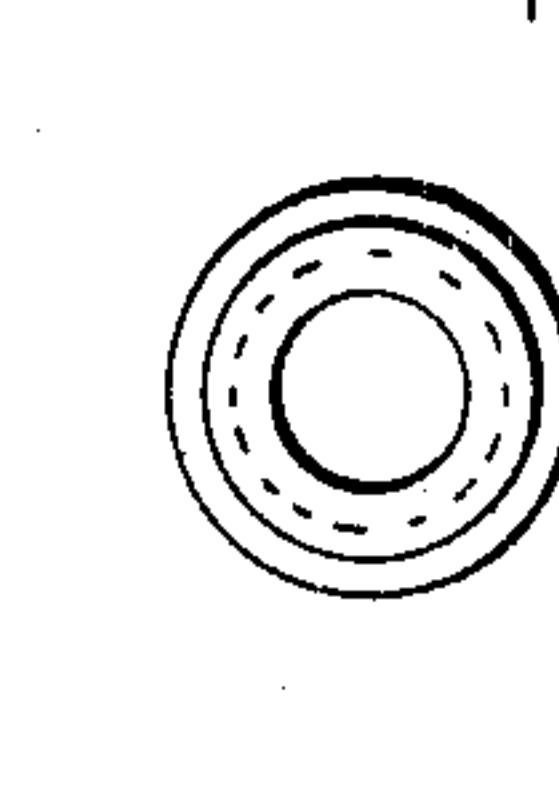
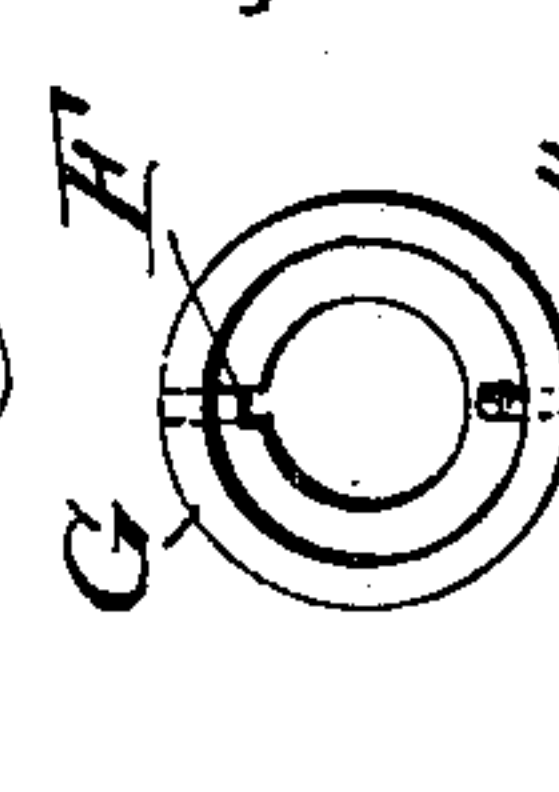
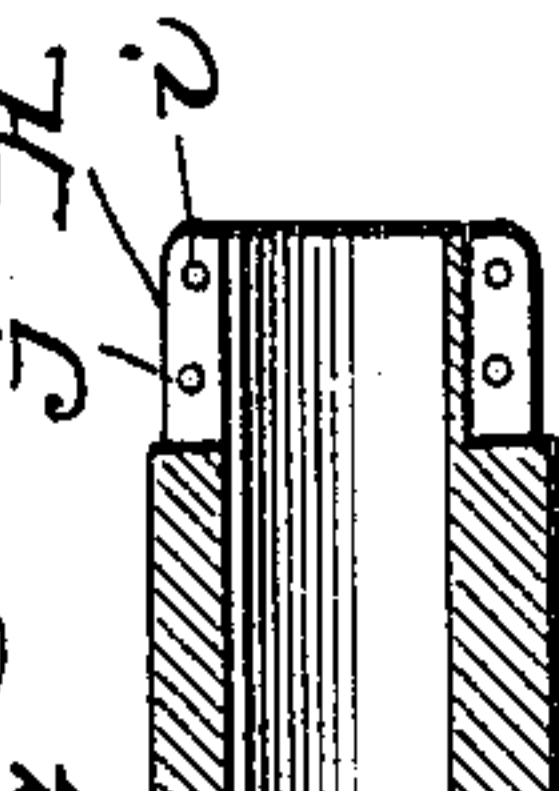
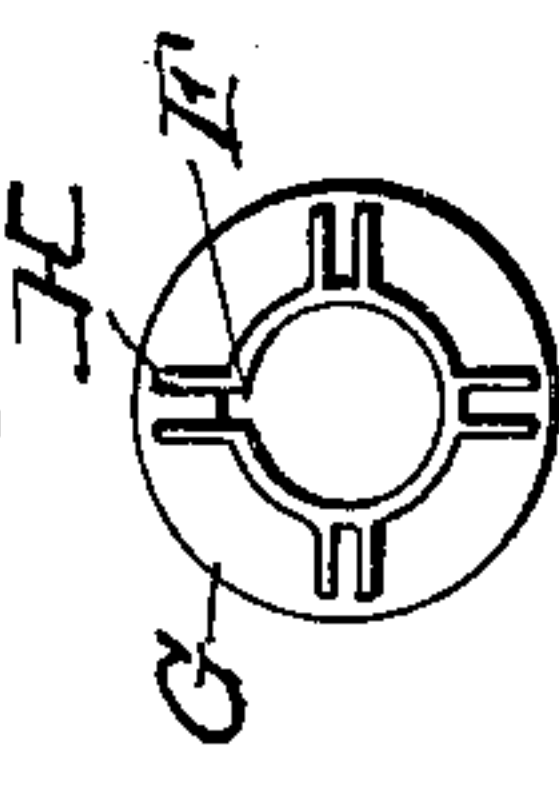
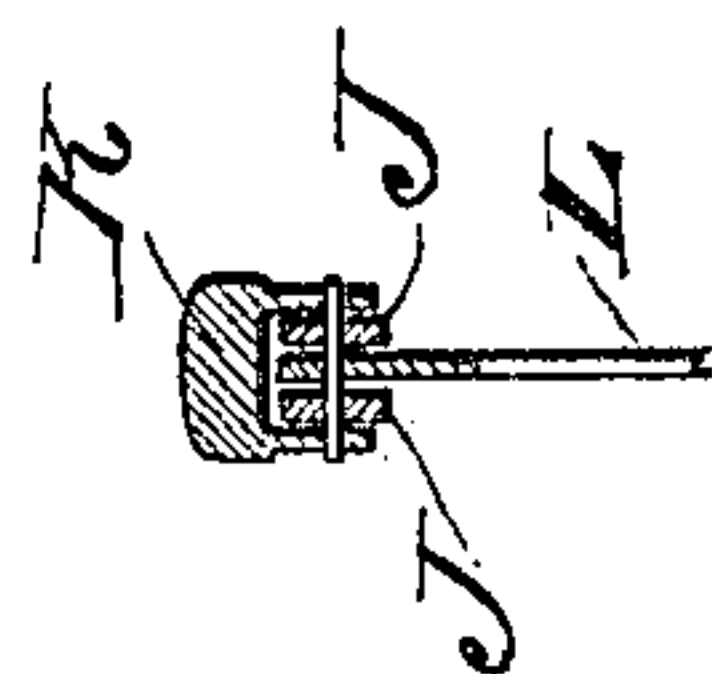


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:
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Fig. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE CHRISTIAN LOAR, OF OTTUMWA, IOWA.

VAGINAL SYRINGE.

No. 837,085.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 27, 1906.

Application filed April 6, 1905. Serial No. 254,095.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE CHRISTIAN LOAR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ottumwa, in the county of Wapello and State of Iowa, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Vaginal Syringes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in vaginal syringes; and it consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the syringe with the ribs expanded. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the syringe contracted. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section through the syringe-tube, the sliding sleeve, and the nut. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on about line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the inner end of the nut. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section of the nut. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section of the sleeve. Fig. 8 is an elevation of the inner end of the sleeve. Fig. 9 is a detail end view of the sleeve, and Fig. 10 is a detail section on about line 10 10 of Fig. 1.

By my invention I seek to provide a novel construction whereby the vagina may be dilated sufficiently to remove all wrinkles, and thus expose the entire surface thereof, thus enabling thorough cleansing of the parts in which ulceration or other diseased processes exist, the water flowing out as fast as it enters, carrying with it all vitiated pus and other matter, leaving the parts ready for thorough medication. I thus prevent any pus from being left to be infolded in the wrinkles of the vagina when the device is removed, which is an important feature of the syringe.

In carrying out my invention I employ the construction shown and comprising the tube A, having the head A' perforated to discharge properly. The other end of the tube A is adapted at B for the connection of a suitable supply-tube, and adjacent to this nipple B the tube is threaded at C for the nut D. Beyond the threaded portion C the tube is provided with a key E, sliding in a keyway F in the sleeve G to prevent said sleeve from turning. This sleeve G is movable longitudinally along the tube A and is provided at its inner end with the lugs H, to which are pivoted the base-links I and one end of the pushers J. As will be understood from Figs. 1, 2, and 8, the base-links I pivot at *i* between the

lugs H and the pushers J pivot at *j* on the outer sides of the lugs H, the ends of the pusher-bars J being bifurcated, as will be understood from Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, or they may be made straight, if desired. At their outer ends the base-links I are pivoted to the inner sides of the ribs K near the outer ends of said ribs, the opposite ends of the ribs being carried on links L, which are pivoted at one end to the inner sides of the ribs and at their other ends to lugs *a* on the tube A. The outer ends of the pusher-bars J are pivoted to the ribs K, preferably on the same pivots as the links L, as best shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. By this construction it will be seen that as the sleeve G is moved along the tube A toward the head it will expand the ribs K, and the reverse movement of the sleeve will contract the said ribs, the key E operating to prevent any turning movement of the said sleeve. To move the sleeve, I provide the nut D, screwing on the threaded portion C of the tube and having at M a swiveled connection with the outer end of the sleeve G. This is preferably effected by providing the nut D with a projecting tenon having an annular groove *d* and fitting in a recess *g* in the outer end of the sleeve G, pins or projections N extending from the sleeve G into the groove *d*, so the nut may be turned to feed the sleeve in either direction along the tube A without turning the said sleeve. By this construction I am able to expand and contract the ribs and to hold the same in any desired adjustment.

The construction is simple and will operate efficiently for the purpose for which it is designed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination substantially as herein described of the syringe-tube having a threaded portion and a key, the sleeve movable along the tube and engaging said key, the ribs, the links connecting the inner ends of said ribs with the tube, the links connecting the opposite ends of the ribs with the sliding sleeve, the pusher-bars pivoted at one end to the sleeve and at their other ends to the ribs adjacent to the pivotal connection on the links which connect said ribs with the tube and the nut screwing on the threaded portion of the tube and having a swiveled connection with the sleeve whereby it will

adjust the sleeve along the tube and secure it in any desired adjustment substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with the syringe-tube,
5 the nut turning thereon and the sleeve sliding along the tube and operated by the nut, of the ribs, the links connecting the ribs with the tube, the links connecting the ribs with

the sliding sleeve and the pusher-bars connecting the sleeve with the ribs substantially as set forth.

GEORGE CHRISTIAN LOAR.

Witnesses:

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