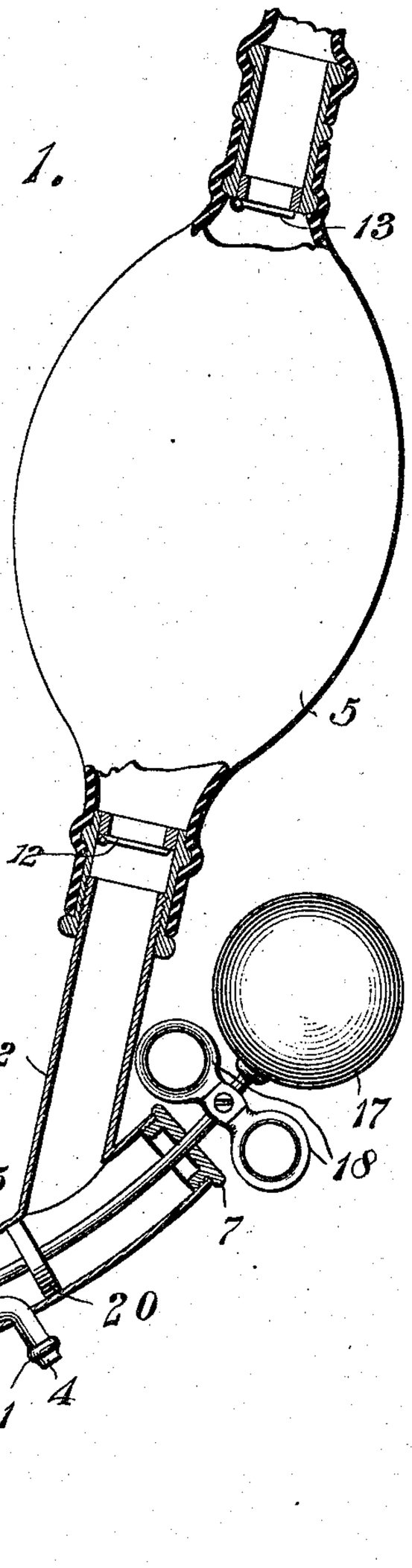
No. 840,560. PATENTED JAN. 8, 1907.

C. O. FARRINGTON & T. WATSON.

VAGINAL IRRIGATOR.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 13, 1906.

Fig. 1.



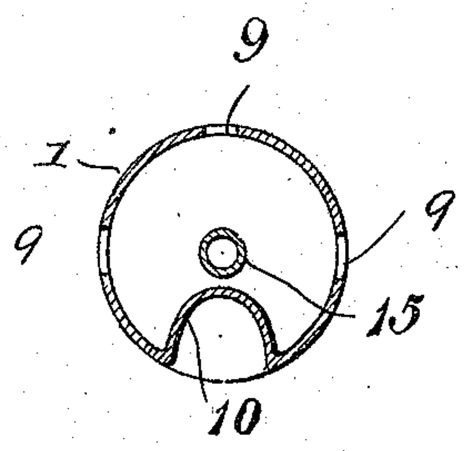


Fig. 2.

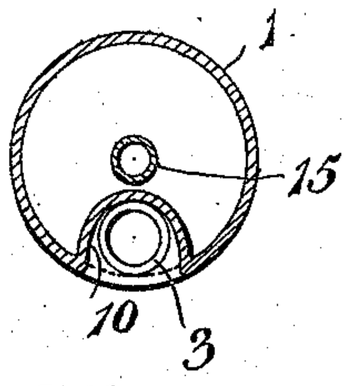
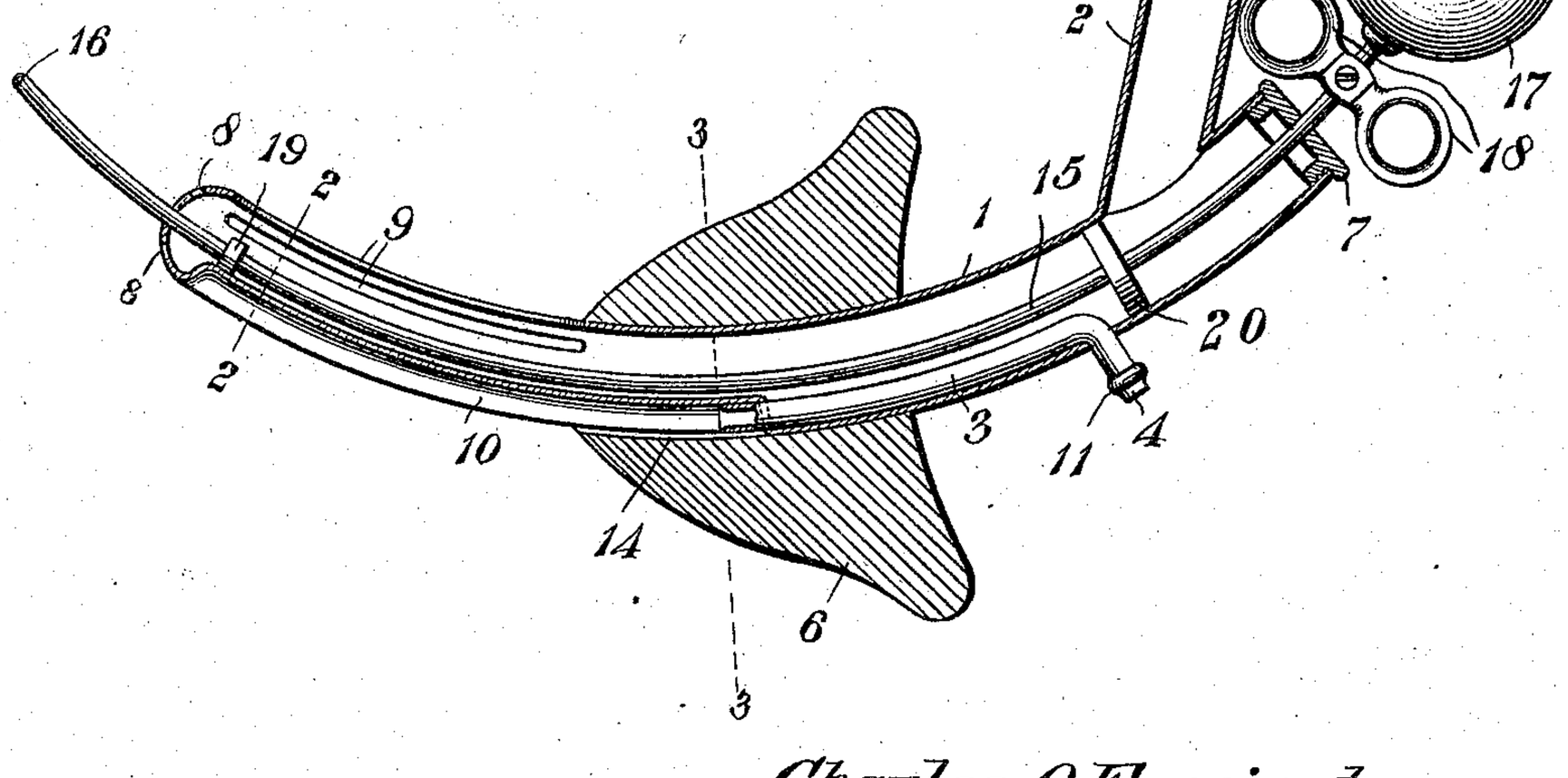


Fig. 3.



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VAGINAL IRRIGATOR.

No. 840,560. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 8, 1907.

Application filed January 13, 1906. Serial No. 295,990.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES OLIPHINT FARRINGTON and THOMAS WATSON, citizens of the United States, residing at Sealy, in the county of Austin and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Vaginal Irrigator, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to vaginal irrigators, and is designed as an improvement upon a similar instrument for which we filed application for Letters Patent in the United States November 2, 1905, Serial No. 285,632.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of the feed-tube, whereby the flow of the liquid to the discharge-tube shall be facilitated, and to improve the construction of the shield.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of a combined intra-uterine and utero-vaginal syringe, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a view in longitudinal section through an irrigator constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a view in transverse section taken on the line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

The instrument embodies in a compact and readily-operable form a utero-vaginal syringe, an intra-uterine syringe, a pressure-bulb and connections with a suitable supply of water, and an adjustable shield or protector carried by the utero-vaginal syringe to seal the vaginal orifice and render it air-tight.

The utero-vaginal syringe embodies an influent or feed tube 1, provided with an inlet branch 2, an effluent or discharge tube 3, provided with an outlet branch 4, a pressure-bulb 5, and a shield or protector 6, adjustable on the influent tube to limit its insertion. The influent tube, which may be of any suitable material, is curved to conform to the vaginal canal and is provided at one end with a detachable guide or closure 7, that is engaged by the intra-uterine syringe. The other end of the influent tube is rounded or semispherical and is provided with a plurality of jet-orifices 8, that discharge radially of the walls of the vaginal cavity. Adjacent to the orifices 8 the tube is provided with a plurality of longitudinal orifices 9, that permit lateral discharge of the liquid, there being three of the slots in this instance, one being arranged on the upper side and two at the lateral portions of the tube. The under side of the tube is provided with a channel or groove 10, that constitutes one of the essential features of the invention, this channel being extended from the anterior terminal of the feed-tube to a point approximating its median line, at which point the discharge-tube communicates with it. The channel is of a depth approximating the internal diameter of the discharge-tube, thereby to insure more rapid discharge of the liquid than could be secured with the arrangement shown in the application referred to. The outlet branch 4 of the discharge-tube is provided with a collar 11 to retain a rubber tube combined therewith, as is usual.

The pressure-bulb 5 has reduced terminals, one of which is designed to engage the outer end of the inlet branch 2 and the other to connect with a fountain-syringe or other suitable source of water-supply. (Not necessary to be shown.) In the reduced terminals are arranged downward-opening check-valves 12 and 13, respectively, which operate in the well-known manner to control the passage of liquid to and from the bulb.

The shield or protector 6 is made of soft rubber, is approximately cone-shaped, and is solid except for the orifice 14, through which the feed-tube projects and the walls of which by frictional contact with the tube hold the shield an any proper adjustment thereon.

The intra-uterine syringe 15 is constructed from a length of tubing of any suitable material and is curved to conform to the curvature of the influent tube. The anterior end of the tube is perforated at 16, and its posterior end has combined with it a compressible bulb 17, adjacent to which is arranged a pair of adjustable finger-holds 18, that serve to limit the projection of the anterior terminal of

the syringe 15 beyond the like end of the influent tube and to act also as a means to facilitate the manipulation of the intra-uterine syringe. The syringe 15 has combined with it two checks or stops 19 and 20, the former of which serves to support the anterior end of the syringe 15 and the latter to prevent withdrawal of the anterior terminal of the syringe beyond the like end of the influent tube.

It is to be understood that the vaginal syringe may be used independently of the uterine syringe, and vice versa, but generally will be used together, as the instrument is designed for the thorough cleansing or the application of a medicament to both the vaginal and uterine cavities at the same time and with but one insertion, thus saving time and obviating annoyance to the patient.

The object of the pressure-bulb is to expel water from the influent tube with sufficient force to balloon the vagina, and thus smooth out the natural folds, thereby permitting the detergent or medicament to contact with and cleanse the entire surface of its walls. As the shield positively closes egress from the os vagina, all liquid is caused to pass out through the effluent tube, and thereby assure cleanliness in the use of the instrument.

The uterine syringe in addition to its ordinary function may be made to secure the further function of an aspirator, as it will be seen that by compressing the bulb 17 repeated rinsing action may be secured, or the medicament may be left in the uterine cavity or be removed therefrom. By the employment of the adjustable finger-holds 18 the insertion of the syringe may positively be controlled, thus to avoid injury in the use of the instrument.

We claim—

1. A syringe comprising a large influent tube, having discharge-apertures in its sides and ends and a longitudinal channel, means for supplying liquid to the influent tube, and a small effluent tube disposed along one side of the large influent tube and communicating with the outer end of the channel.

2. A syringe comprising a longitudinally-curved influent tube provided at one end with an orifice-guide and at its other end with radially and laterally discharging orifices, an inlet branch communicating with the posterior portion of the influent tube, an effluent tube housed within the influent tube and communicating with the channel, and provided with an exteriorly-disposed outlet branch, a shield adjustably mounted upon the influent tube, a pressure-bulb connecting with the inlet branch, an intra-uterine syringe arranged within the influent tube and projecting at each end beyond the same, checks carried by the intermediate portion of the last-named syringe, and a compressible bulb and finger-holds combined with the posterior portion of the last-named syringe.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES OLIPHINT FARRINGTON.
THOMAS WATSON.

Witnesses:
H. L. WENDORF,
WILLIE E. ACHIER.