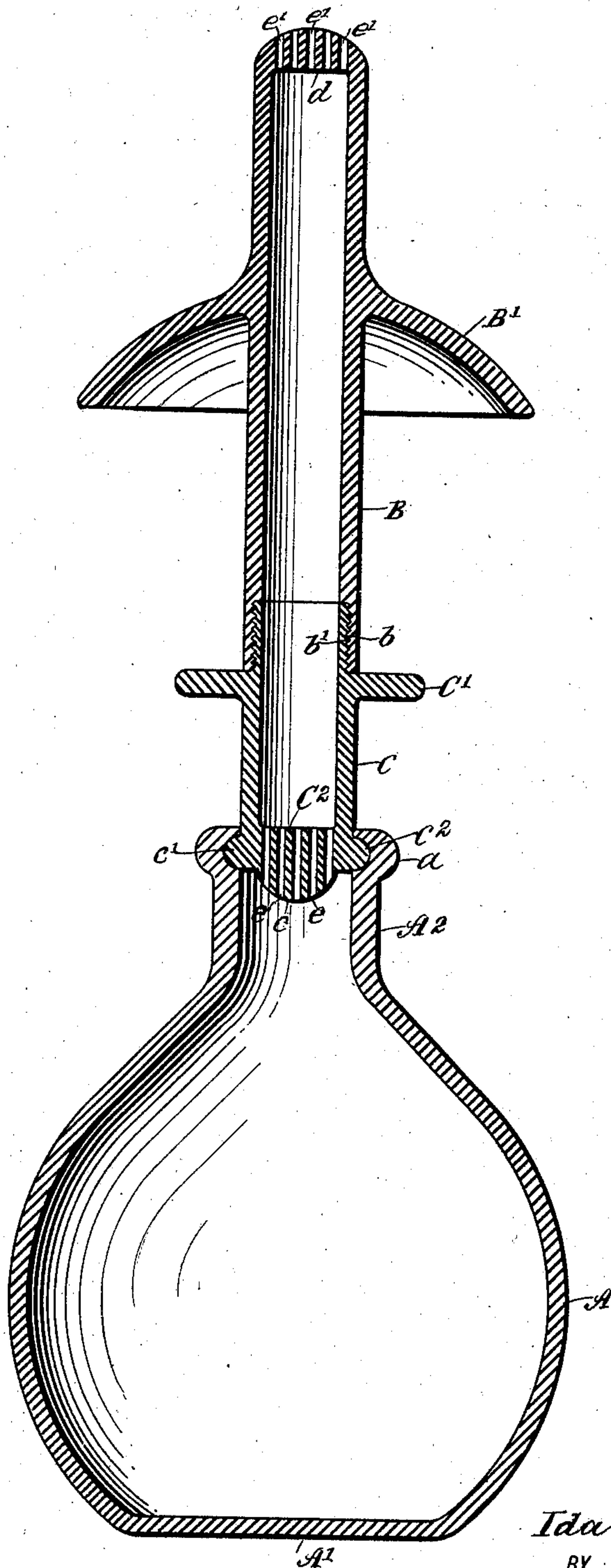


I. L. STEVENS.
VAGINAL SYRINGE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 5, 1909.

963,482.

Patented July 5, 1910.



WITNESSES
J. A. Brophy
Wm. Patton

INVENTOR
Ida L. Stevens
BY *Munroe*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IDA L. STEVENS, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

VAGINAL SYRINGE.

963,482.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 5, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IDA L. STEVENS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Vaginal Syringe, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of my invention is, to provide a vaginal syringe embodying novel details of construction, which adapt the instrument for very convenient service, facilitate the introduction of medicament in either liquid or powdered form, prevent an improper escape of liquid while in use, render the instrument extremely simple, enable the quick and easy separation of parts to permit their renovation, and provide a sanitary device at moderate cost.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, as is hereinafter described, and defined in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing and reference characters thereon, the view shown being a sectional side elevation of the improved vaginal syringe.

In the view shown, A represents a bulbous receptacle of suitable dimensions, having a flat bottom wall A' of sufficient area to adapt the receptacle for seating on a level support. Upon the upper portion of the body A a neck A² of reduced diameter is formed, said neck at its free end terminating in a bead *a* that is rounded exteriorly and projects from the outer surface of the neck. The body A and neck A² are formed of vulcanized rubber having proper elasticity to permit its manual compression.

A preferably cylindrical barrel, formed in two sections B, C, is provided, the section B, of greatest length, having an interior thread *b* formed in its lower end, wherein an exterior thread *b'* on the upper end of the section C is adapted for screwed insertion, the true edge on the lower end of the section B seating liquid tight upon a radial flange C' that projects from the upper edge of the lower section C. On the lower end of the lower barrel section C, a transverse wall C² is formed, having a convex outer surface *c*, and from said wall a circumferential rib *c'* projects, that is rounded exteriorly.

In the neck A², opposite the bead *a* thereon, a groove *c*² is formed, wherein the rib *c'* may be readily introduced, and be therein

held liquid tight, due to the construction of the neck, thereupon, the convex surface *c*, facilitating the introduction of the rib *c'*, within the groove *c*².

The end wall C² is numerously perforated as shown at *e*, these small perforations permitting the free passage of liquid from the receptacle A therethrough.

Upon the exterior of the upper section B, a circumferential flange B' is formed or secured, at a suitable distance from the upper end thereof, said flange having concavo-convex form and a circular edge, the concave side thereof being lowermost. The upper end of the barrel section B is mainly closed by a transverse wall *d*, wherein numerous fine perforations *e'* are formed, and, as shown, the exterior surface of said end wall is rendered convex.

It will be seen that any suitable liquid wash or medicinal preparation may be readily introduced within the receptacle A, by compressing it so as to expel a portion of the contained air therefrom, and while so compressed introduce the nozzle end of the barrel section B, into the liquid, whereupon a relaxation of pressure on the bulbous receptacle will permit it to resume its normal shape and cause suction, that will effect the inflow of the liquid into the receptacle.

In use, the nozzle end having the perforated wall *d* thereon is introduced within the vagina, after the instrument has received a charge of liquid wash, the flange B' by pressure thereof against the body sealing the opening so as to prevent any escape of the liquid exteriorly. Obviously if pressure is applied upon the bulbous receptacle A, the liquid therein will be copiously sprayed from the nozzle end of the instrument into the vagina, thus thoroughly cleaning the same. Now upon relaxing pressure on the receptacle A, it will expand and assume normal shape, thus creating a partial vacuum therein, which will draw the liquid into said receptacle, and the instrument may be removed from the person.

By contracting the bulb A, and allowing it to expand successively, while the nozzle end of the barrel section B is immersed in a vessel containing soapy water or other detergent liquid, the instrument may be readily cleansed; or, if preferred, the barrel sections may be detached from each other and the receptacle A removed from the section C,

thus permitting each member to be quickly washed inside and outside in a proper liquid for their renovation.

If the medicament to be applied within the vagina is in powdered form, the instrument is dried thoroughly, and a proper quantity of the powdered medicinal preparation is introduced within the lower section C of the barrel, by removing the upper portion B therefrom, this insertion of the powder being effected while the bulbous receptacle A is in normal expanded condition. Upon replacing the upper section B of the barrel, the instrument may now be introduced within the part to be treated, and upon collapsing the receptacle A the powder will be blown from the barrel, and coat the tissue it is to heal.

It is to be understood that the barrel in complete form is made of rigid non-porous material, which may be metal, but preferably is hard rubber compound highly polished, thus preventing a lodgment of disease germs, and enabling the thorough cleansing of the instrument.

The extreme simplicity of the device enables its production at a moderate cost.

Having described my invention, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. In an instrument of the character de-

scribed, the cylindrical barrel formed in two sections, a threaded connection between meeting ends of said sections, end walls on the sections having convex outer surfaces and numerous perforations therein, and a concavo-convex circumferential flange formed on one section near its perforated end.

2. The combination with an elastic bulbous receptacle, having a contracted neck, a circumferential bead on the free end of said neck, and also having an inner bottom groove thereon opposite the bead, of a cylindrical barrel formed in two sections, a threaded connection between the meeting ends of said sections, a radial flange on the end of one section on which the end of the other section has contact, outer end walls on said sections having convex outer surfaces and numerous perforations in each end wall, and a circumferential bead on one end wall that engages within the groove in the neck of the receptacle.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

IDA L. STEVENS.

Witnesses:

W. F. WALKER,
I. M. REYNOLDS.