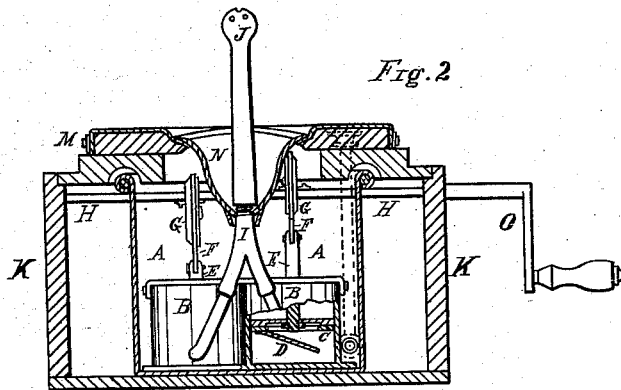
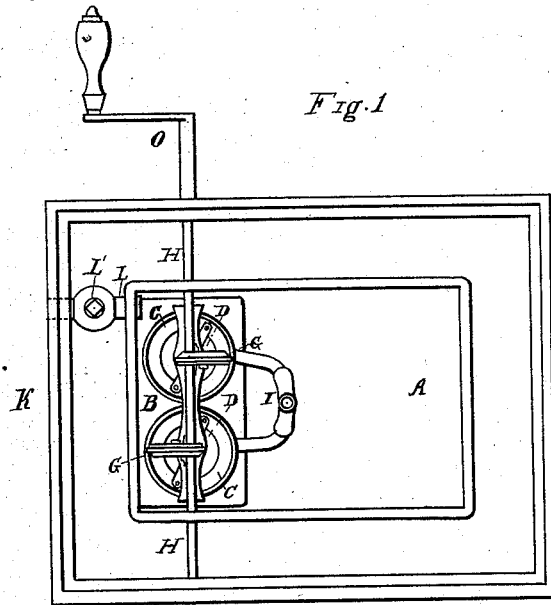


J. S. WILKIN.  
Vaginal Syringe.

No. 163,038.

Patented May 11, 1875.



WITNESSES.

*A. H. Lawton*  
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INVENTOR.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES S. WILKIN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN VAGINAL SYRINGES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **163,038**, dated May 11, 1875; application filed September 15, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES S. WILKIN, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new, useful, and Improved Vaginal Syringe, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, which will enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a top or plan view of my improved syringe, the top of the case and the seat being removed; and Fig. 2, a vertical cross-section in the plane of the line *x x*, viewed in the direction indicated by the arrow.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts.

I aim to render the syringe more effectual in its operation, facilitate the act of using it, and prevent the water from contact with the clothing; and my invention consists in certain novel features, substantially as hereinafter specified, relating to the means employed, for the purposes above set forth.

In the drawing, A represents a small water-tank. B B are force-pumps arranged in this tank. The hollow cylinders or barrels of these pumps are more shallow than the tank, and are closed at the bottom and open at the top. Each pump is provided with a piston, C, having therein a valve, D, opening downward. E E are the piston-rods, and F F are pitmen connected to the rods E E, and to eccentrics G G, mounted on a shaft, H, having bearings in the tank. These eccentrics are so set upon the shaft that, during the rotation of the latter, one piston will be drawn upward, while the other is forced downward. I is a bifurcated discharge-pipe, the branches of which enter the lower parts of the pumps, respectively. The upper or single end of this pipe is constructed to receive a vertically-arranged and removable vaginal tube or syringe-nozzle, J. K is an outer case, in which the tank is

arranged. L is a discharge-pipe, entering the bottom part of the tank and passing through the case. L' is a stop-cock arranged in the pipe L. M is a removable seat arranged on the case, and provided with a basin, N, entered by the pipe I. The stop-cock may be turned by means of a key passing through the seat, as represented by the dotted lines in Fig. 2. When the syringe is not being used the tube J may be removed and a lid or cover arranged over the case. O is a removable crank passing through the case and fitted to one end of the shaft.

In order to use the syringe, the cover and seat are removed, and water (medicated, when desirable) is poured into the tank until the pumps are overflowed. The seat and tube J are then replaced. The patient then sits upon the seat in such a manner that the tube J will enter the vagina. By turning the crank a continuous stream, free from air, will be forced into the vaginal passage, thus expanding it and thoroughly washing all the parts. The water, after having been thus injected, flows back into the tank through holes made for that purpose in the basin, but may be drained elsewhere.

Valves may be arranged in the bifurcated pipe to prevent a back flow. The position of the patient is not only comfortable, but such as to admit of the best results. Neither is the clothing liable to be wet during the operation.

What I claim as new is—

The combination of the outer case, provided with a seat or cover having the drain-basin N arranged therein; the tank A, arranged in the said case; the double force-pumps B B, arranged in the said tank; the bifurcated discharge-pipe I, and the nozzle J, all substantially as and for the purposes specified.

JAMES S. WILKIN.

Witnesses:

N. C. GRIDLEY,  
J. H. LAWLOR.