

E. KUESSNER & F. AVRIL.
Attachment for Bath.

No. 205,490.

Patented July 2, 1878.

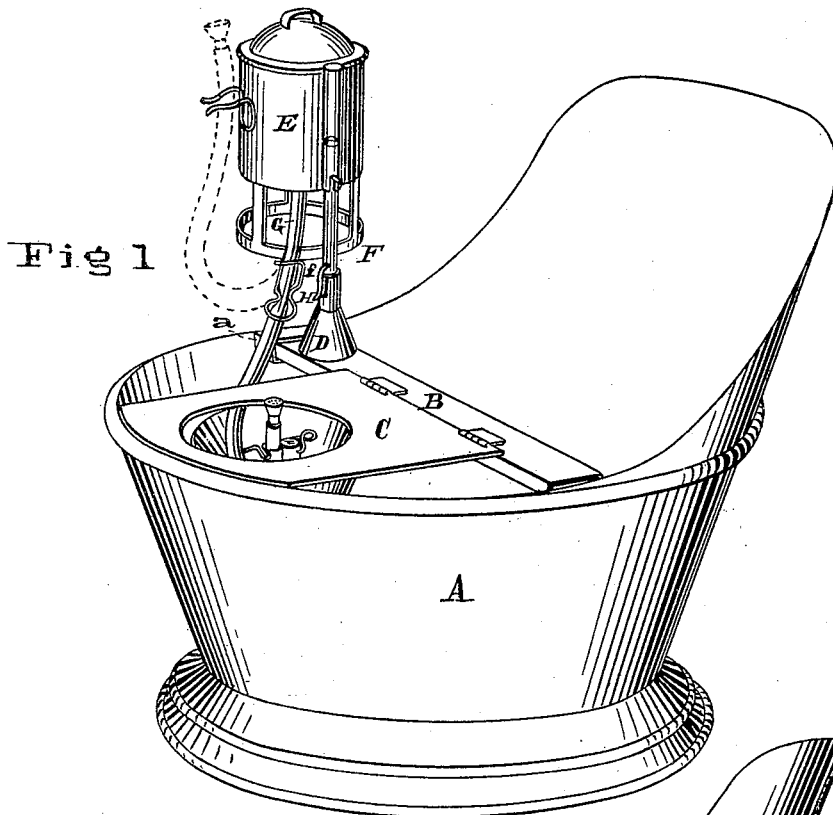


Fig 1

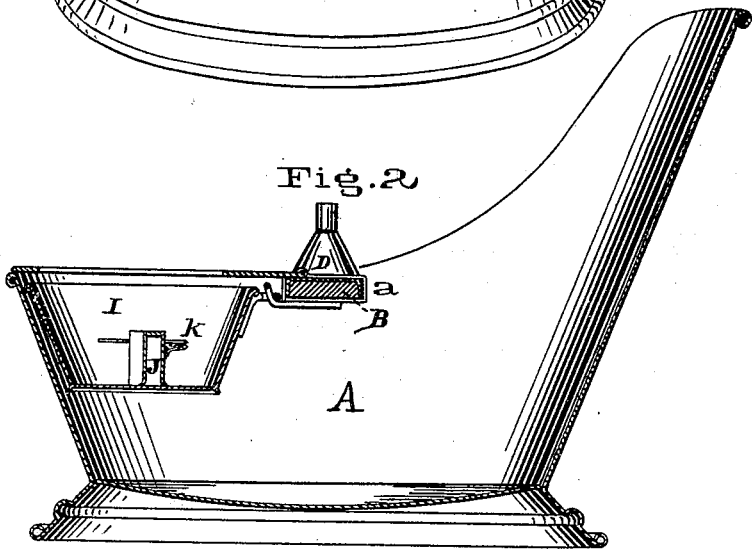
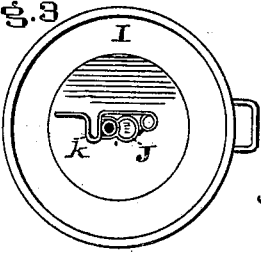


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



Attest
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EDWARD KUESSNER AND FERDINAND AVRIL, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN ATTACHMENTS FOR BATHS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 205,490, dated July 2, 1878; application filed June 4, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD KUESSNER and FERDINAND AVRIL, of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Douche Attachment for Baths, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sitz-bath with our improvements attached, ready for use. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section, a portion of the attachments being removed; and Fig. 3 is a top-plan view of the detachable basin, showing the standard and spring locking device for holding the hose in position.

The object of this invention is to provide, in connection with a bath-tub, a douche and a convenient means of using it, for the purpose especially of applying medicinal preparations for the cure of piles and female complaints.

The nature and objects of the invention will be fully understood, as well as the mode of constructing and using the same, from the following description of the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts in the different figures.

A is a sitz-tub of ordinary construction, fitted upon opposite sides, near the upper edge, with bearings *a*, to receive and support the bar B, which, in this case, is a wooden core covered with tin, but may be made of galvanized iron or other material of suitable strength to support one edge of the open seat C, which is hinged to it. The opposite edge of the seat extends to the edge of the tub when turned down, and conforms in shape to the edge, upon which it rests and is supported.

D is a socket, secured near one end of the bar B, to receive the standard F, which sustains the vessel E, by entering a socket, *e*, secured to the side of the vessel. The standard may be made of any desired length, or in sections, to give the vessel the desired elevation. A latch, *f*, enters between projections upon the socket D, and a pin projecting from the standard, entering a slot in the lower part of socket *e*, prevents the parts from turning.

Projecting from the bottom of vessel E is a nipple, to receive one end of hose G. The

other end of the hose is fitted, as the case requires, with a rose-head or any approved form of rectal or vaginal syringe-tube. The hose passes from the vessel above the hoop, which is secured to the legs, to support the vessel and prevent it from turning over while being filled for use. At the same time a spring-catch secured to the side of the vessel holds the rose or tube elevated, as shown in dotted line, Fig. 1, to prevent wastage.

H is a spring-clasp for arresting the flow of liquid when desired.

The pan I is made a little larger in diameter than the hole in seat C, underneath which it is to fit. It is supported in position by its upper edge at one side resting against the rim of the tub, and a loop secured to its opposite side passing over a hooked projection which is secured to the under side of bar B. J is a support secured centrally to the bottom of pan I, and, projecting up vertically about half its depth, serves, in connection with spring-catch *k*, which is secured to it, to hold the rose or tube vertically at the desired elevation.

The mode of use is as follows: The hose being in the position shown by dotted line, Fig. 1, the vessel E is removed from the standard by the handle, (not shown,) and, after being charged with the required liquid or preparation, is replaced, the spring-clasp H being of course closed. The hose is secured in support J, with the rose or tube at the desired elevation. The seat C is then turned down. The patient, being seated with the rose or tube properly adjusted, loosens the clasp H, and permits the flow to continue the requisite time. The liquid, after being injected against the parts, drips into the pan I, thus keeping the bath-tub free from all impurities.

It will be seen that, as the douche attachments are readily removable, the ordinary uses of the bath-tub are not interfered with, and that the parts, when not in use, or for shipment, may be packed within the tub. It is also evident that the socket D, instead of being rigidly secured to the top of bar B, may be detachably secured either to the bar or the outside of the tub. In this arrangement the douche may also be used as a shower-bath.

We claim—

1. The tub A, bar B, open seat C, and pan I, said pan being located below the opening in the seat, and having within it a support for the tube of a douche, the parts being combined to operate substantially as specified.
2. In combination with a bathing-vessel, the douche-vessel E, constructed substantially as

described, and adapted to be used in connection with said bathing-vessel, for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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