(No Model.)

S. G. SMITH.

SYRINGE.

No. 264,904. Patented Sept. 26, 1882.

Fig.1.

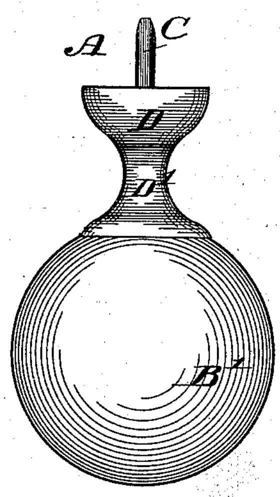
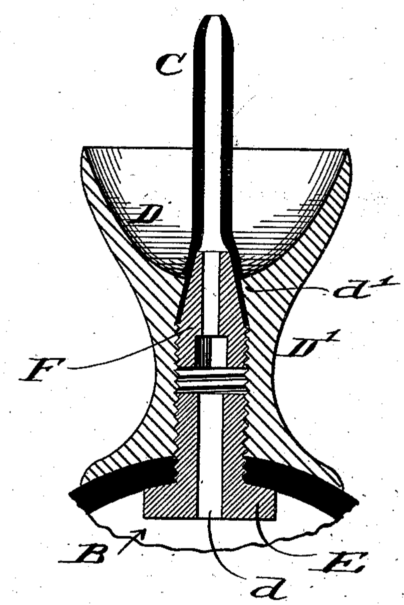


Fig.2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN G. SMITH, OF HANNIBAL, MISSOURI.

SYRINGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,904, dated September 26, 1882.

Application filed May 18, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN G. SMITH, of Hannibal, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Urethral Syringes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation; and Fig. 2, a sectional view upon an enlarged scale, showing the parts immediately connected with the nozzle.

The same letters denote the same parts.

The present invention is an improvement in urethral syringes, having a flange surrounding the syringe-nozzle.

A represents the improved syringe. It is preferably of the ball form shown.

B represents the chamber of the syringe.

C represents the nozzle. It is a flexible one.

D represents a conoidal flange surrounding the nozzle. It is properly arranged and formed to compress the penis around the nozzle when the syringe is being used, the operation being as follows: The nozzle C is introduced into the urethra until the flange D encounters the penis. Then by inserting the nozzle a short distance farther the flange D is caused to bear upon the exterior of the penis, and to compress the penis in the vicinity of the nozzle. The effect is to close the urethra around the nozzle and prevent the escape of the fluid being introduced by the syringe; and by being thus able to confine the fluid within the urethra the fluid can be introduced much more effectually into the inner part of the urethra. The flange D is especially valuable in connection with a flexible nozzle such as is used in the present connection. The liability of injuring or paining the patient is also much lessened in using a flexible nozzle, as, in such case, all that portion of the syringe that is outside the penis can be moved without producing a strain upon the urethra.

The flange D in practice is preferably attached to the syringe, as shown in Fig. 2—that is, to a neck, D′—being made preferably of hard rubber or other rigid material, and in one piece with the neck. The neck in turn is attached to the ball B′ by means of the hollow screw E.

The nozzle C is attached to the neck D′ preferably as follows: The longitudinal perforation *d* in the neck is narrowed at the upper end, *d′*. A perforated plug, F, is then screwed upward into the perforation *d*, and so as to confine the lower end of the nozzle between the plug and the narrowed part of the perforation. In this way of attaching the nozzle there is less liability of its becoming accidentally detached from the body of the syringe.

I claim—

1. In a syringe, the perforated and tapered plug F, the screw E, flexible nozzle C, the cup or flange D, and the neck D′, all constructed and combined substantially as set forth.

2. In a syringe, the flexible nozzle C, secured within the central opening of the neck D′ by the tapering and perforated plug F, substantially as described.

STEPHEN G. SMITH.

Witnesses:

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CHARLES PICKLES.