

Directions for the use of Seamless Rubber Sheaths.

Having Plain Ends.

Unroll the Sheath about 1 inch, take about half an inch of the closed end between the thumb and finger, place it over the end of the organ and unroll the remainder until completely covered. When adjusted in this way a small portion of the closed end is left not drawn on and acts as a receptacle.

Particular care should be taken that they are adjusted in this way.

The occasional failures are nearly always due to the Sheath being drawn on tightly at the closed end.

Having Receptacle Ends

Place the opening of the receptacle exactly over the entrance of the passage in the organ and unroll until the latter is completely covered.

Prices of "VIMULE" Seamless Rubber Sheaths.
(SEAMLESS SHEATHS ARE THE MOST RELIABLE).

SILK FINISH.

No. 5.	Plain end Silk Finish			
	Each 6d. ;	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 2/6 ;	1 doz. 4/- ;	3 doz. 11/- ;
No. 5A.	Receptacle end Silk Finish			
	Each 8d. ;	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 3/6 ;	1 doz. 6/- ;	3 doz. 16/- ;
No. 6.	Plain end Ivory Silk Finish			
	Each 8d. ;	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 3/6 ;	1 doz. 6/- ;	3 doz. 16/- ;
No. 7.	Receptacle end Ivory Silk Finish			
	Each 10d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 4/6 ;	1 doz. 8/- ;	3 doz. 22/- ;

FEATHERWEIGHT.

No. 8.	Plain end Ivory Silk Finish			
	Each 1/- ;	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 6/- ;	1 doz. 10/6 ;	3 doz. 27/- ;
No. 9.	Receptacle end Ivory Silk Finish			
	Each 1/3 ;	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 7/- ;	1 doz. 12/6 ;	3 doz. 32/- ;
No. 10.	Plain end, Transparent			
	Each 1/3 ;	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 7/- ;	1 doz. 12/6 ;	3 doz. 32/- ;
No. 12.	Receptacle end, Transparent			
	Each 1/6 ;	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 8/- ;	1 doz. 15/- ;	3 doz. 40/- ;
No. 14.	Receptical end, Rose Pink, Transparent			
	Each 2/- ;	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 11/- ;	1 doz. 21/- ;	3 doz. 58/- ;
No. 13.	"Sovereign" Sheath—Rose Silk Finish, Receptacle ends only			
	Each 2/- ;	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 11/- ;	1 doz. 20/- ;	3 doz. 55/- ;
No. 20.	Specially strong Seamless Washable Receptacle end only			
	Each 2/- ;	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 11/- ;	1 doz. 21/- ;	3 doz. 58/- ;

All the above except No. 20 are made in one size only. Will adapt themselves to any size.

No. 20 being a heavy sheath, is made in 3 sizes.

For the convenience of our Customers when ordering we have Numbered all our Sheaths. Catalogue No. should always be quoted.

A. LAMBERT & Co. 16, Dalston Lane, London, E.8.

HINTS ON THE USE OF RUBBER SHEATHS.



A GOOD quality sheath is the most reliable preventative there is. It definitely excludes the semen from the vagina and, if this is done, conception cannot possibly occur. Failure, therefore, when a sheath is used, is attributable to one of two causes, either through one or more pin-holes being present in the sheath through which a minute quantity of semen escapes, or through the sheath breaking altogether in use. Against the first possibility of failure we safeguard our Customers by testing every sheath under air pressure to at least three times the normal size. There are no pin-holes in those we send out. Against the second possibility we can only safeguard them, owing to the normal process of deterioration to which rubber is subject, by giving the following advice:—

When not in use keep sheaths in a dark, dry, warm place.

Light, air, damp and cold all have a deteriorating effect upon rubber. Never let oil or grease come into contact with them as this rapidly destroys the elasticity of the rubber.

Do not keep them too long or use them too often.

It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule as to how long any particular sheath will remain in a condition fit for use, or how many times it may be re-used, as this depends upon so many things such as the quality of the rubber, the thickness of the rubber, the frequency or otherwise with which it is used and the way the sheath is treated when in use and when not in use. For example, a very thin sheath (which is not intended for repeated use) will generally speaking, commence to deteriorate sooner than a heavy sheath such as our "Permanent" sheath, and a cheaper quality sheath such as our No. 5. will not last so long as one of similar thickness but better quality, such as our No. 6.

If a sheath is allowed to get very cold so that it becomes hard it loses some of its "life" and even though, when warmed, it becomes quite pliable again, it will eventually perish sooner than it would otherwise have done. The only safe plan, therefore, is to test every sheath which has been on hand any length of time before using it to make sure the rubber has not commenced to perish. Where there is the slightest doubt it would be wiser to discard the sheath rather than risk a failure, as rubber is inclined to go very suddenly once deterioration has commenced, and a sheath which has never been used, if it has been on hand sufficiently long, becomes perished and unserviceable in time. A sheath which to-day may appear quite serviceable may, in a week or a fortnight, be quite unserviceable if it has been on hand longer than about six months. It is a good plan, therefore, when a supply of sheaths is received from us (which are always fresh when sent out) to mark on the box the date they were received. Should any remain unused after six months we would advise them either being scrapped or used with great caution.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly how unwise it is to endeavour to obtain the last shread of use out of a sheath in the interests of economy which may well prove anything but economical, as, contrary to what many people appear to think, once conception has occurred nothing can be done to stop it, as it is an illegal proceeding and therefore nothing is sold which is of any use.

Our advice, therefore, may be summed up in a few words:—

USE THEM FRESH AND NOT TOO OFTEN.

A. LAMBERT & CO.,
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LONDON, E.8.