June 25, 1929. M. N. ZUBLIN 1,718,770

REDUCING AND LIGHT TREATMENT CABINET

Filed May 20, 1925 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

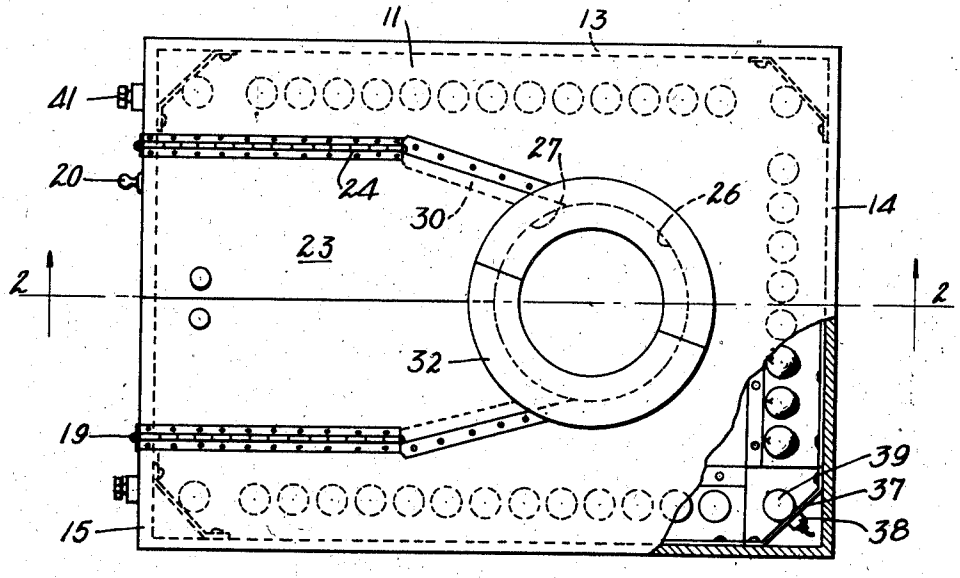
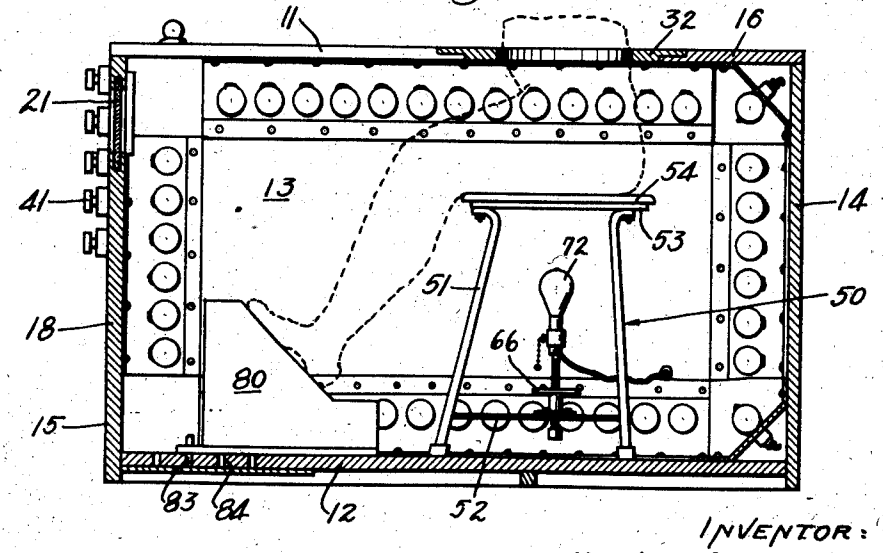


Fig. 2.



INVENTOR:
Maria N. Zublin.
By
Fred W. Lamb
ATTORNEY.

June 25, 1929. M. N. ZUBLIN 1,718,770

REDUCING AND LIGHT TREATMENT CABINET

Filed May 20, 1925 3 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3.

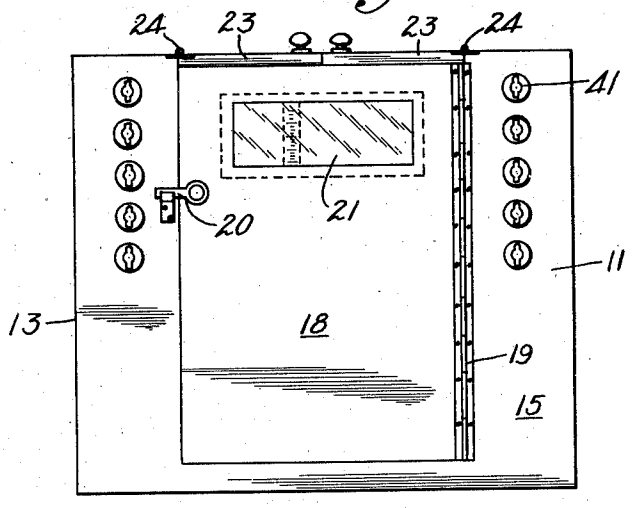


Fig. 4.

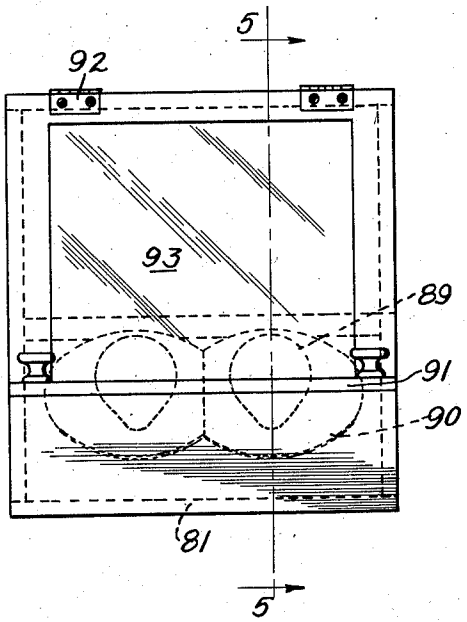
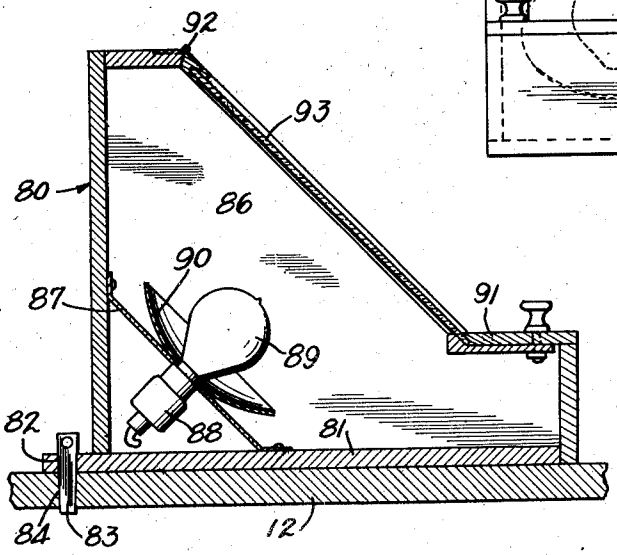


Fig. 5.



INVENTOR:
Maria N. Zublin
By
Fad A Lamie
ATTORNEY.

June 25, 1929. M. N. ZUBLIN 1,718,770

REDUCING AND LIGHT TREATMENT CABINET

Filed May 20, 1925 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 7.

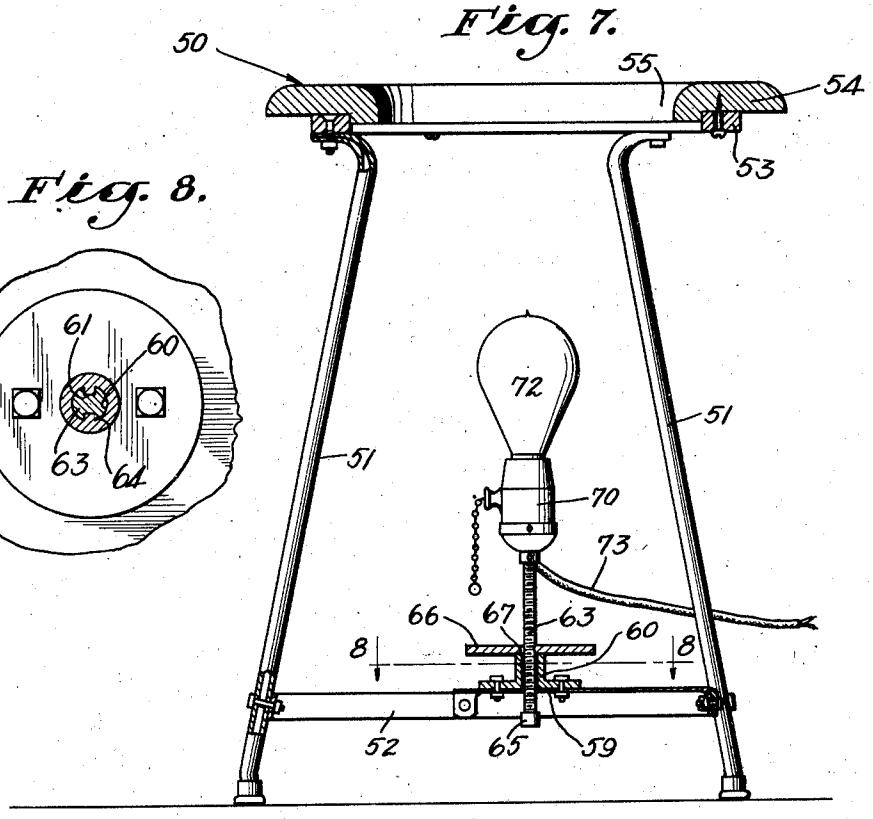


Fig. 8.

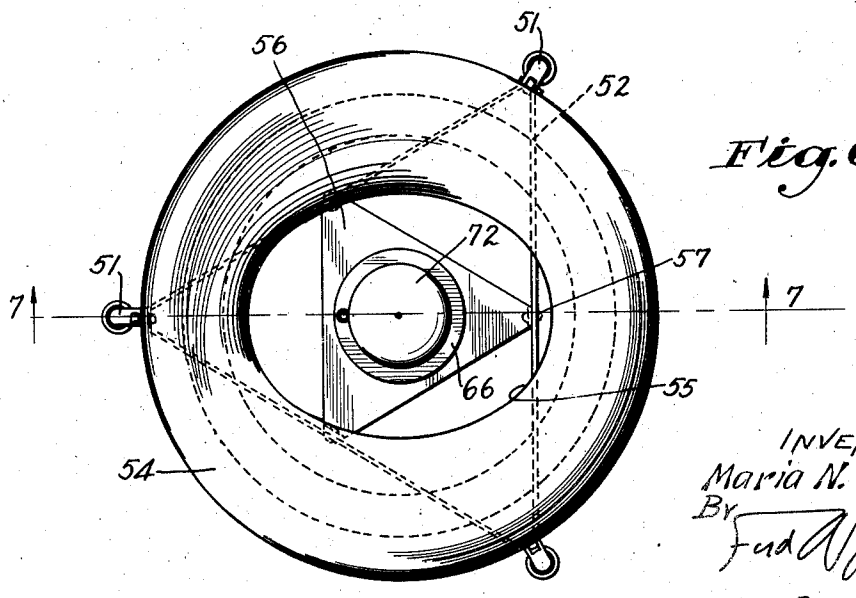


Fig. 6.

INVENTOR:
Maria N. Zublin
By Fred A. Sanni
ATTORNEY.

Patented June 25, 1929. 1,718,770

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARIA N. ZUBLIN, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

REDUCING AND LIGHT-TREATMENT CABINET.

Application filed May 20, 1925. Serial No. 31,610.

This invention relates to reducing cabinets, and it relates to a particular form of cabinet having novel features which render it very valuable in the art.

It is well known in the art that color light vibrations and heat have curative effects on the body and it is common practice to use a cabinet having different colored lights, in which a patient is placed. The heat from these lights and the light rays have a very beneficial effect. The present type of cabinets are so designed that the entire body of the patient is inside. Although such cabinets are successful in some cases, it is impossible to properly treat patients having weak hearts because they cannot be subjected to the excessive heat necessary to give effective treatment.

It is an object of my invention to provide a reducing and light treatment cabinet in which a person with a weak heart may be effectively treated. In actual practice I am able to keep a patient having a weak heart in a cabinet of my invention for twenty-eight minutes at a temperature of 120° F., whereas I can keep this patient only ten minutes in the common type of cabinet and only at a temperature of 80° F.

It is a further object of my invention to provide a cabinet of this character which is especially adapted for treating rectal diseases and other organic diseases.

It is another object of my invention to provide a cabinet of this character which is designed for the treatment of foot diseases.

It is an additional object of my invention to provide a device of this character having a novel form of chair.

It is also an object of my invention to provide a device of this character having a novel chair which has an adjustable heat and light source.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a treating device of the character mentioned having a novel form of foot treater.

Other objects and the particular advantages of my invention will be made evident hereinafter.

Referring to the three sheets of drawings in which I illustrate a preferred embodiment of my invention:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a cabinet embodying the features of my invention.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 clearly showing the interior of the cabinet and showing the light chair and foot treater of my invention.

Fig. 3 is a front view of the cabinet shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the foot treater of my invention.

Fig. 5 is a section taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4, this view showing the interior construction of my novel foot treater.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the light chair of my invention.

Fig. 7 is a section taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6, showing the adjustable light construction of my invention.

Fig. 8 is an enlarged fragmentary section taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

As shown clearly in Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, my invention provides a cabinet 11 having a bottom 12, side walls 13, a back wall 14, a front wall 15 and a top wall 16. The front wall 15 has a door 18 hinged at 19 and provided with a latch 20. In the door 18 is a window 21 through which a thermometer may be viewed, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The top wall 16 is provided with lids 23 which hinge at 24 and which extend from the front wall 15 to a hole 26. The rear parts of the lids 23 have curved faces 27 which form a part of the wall of the hole 26. Metal ledges 30 are secured to the under face of the top 16, as shown clearly in Fig. 1, to support the lids 23 when they are in closed position. With reference to Fig. 2 a ring 32 made in two sections is placed in the hole 26 to reduce the size thereof according to the person using the cabinet. I provide various rings having different sizes of openings therethrough.

Extending diagonally across the corners of the bottom, sides, top and back of the cabinet 11 are corner or lamp supporting plates 37, these plates being secured in place in any suitable manner. Sockets 38 are supported by the lamp plates 37, these sockets being adapted to receive lamps 39. These lamps 39 are of different colors and it is general practice to use red and blue lights, these lights giving the most effective curative light rays. Switches 41 are placed on the front wall 15, which switches may be operated to turn on various arrangements of lights inside the cabinet 11 in order to acquire desired heat and desired light rays.

Within the cabinet 11 I place a light chair 50 of my invention which is of the construction as clearly shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 8 of the drawings. With reference to these figures

I provide a supporting construction in the form of three legs 51 having horizontally extending ties 52 and which secure at the upper ends to a top ring 53. The top ring 53 supports a seat board 54 having a central opening 55 formed therein. A triangular plate 56 is secured to the horizontal ties 52 by suitable bolts 57. Secured centrally to the plate 56 is a bearing flange 59 having a cylindrical opening 60 which has vertical splines 61 formed therein. Extending through the opening 60 is a threaded stem 63 having a head 65 and slots 64 into which the splines 60 extend, the co-operation between the slots and splines restraining the stem 63 against rotation. A nut 66 is threaded onto the stem 63, this nut resting on an upper face 67 of the bearing flange 59. By rotating the nut 66, the stem 63 may be advanced upwardly or downwardly if desired. A lamp socket 70 is secured at the upper end of the stem 63, holding a lamp 72. The lamp 72 is supplied with electricity through a cord 73 which extends from the socket 70.

In the front part of the cabinet 11 there is placed a foot treater 80 of my invention which is clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 5. With reference to these figures, the foot treater 80 has a base member 81 having a slot 82 through which a key 83 may be extended, this key extending through one of the openings 84 in the bototm 12 whereby the foot treater is secured in suitable position. The treater 80 provides a chamber 86 in which a diagonal lamp plate 87 is secured, as clearly shown in Fig. 5. This plate 87 supports sockets 88 which carry lamps 89, there being reflectors 90 secured to the plate 87 for reflecting the rays from the lamps 89. An inclined door 91 which is hinged at 92 is provided with a heat and light rays transmitting member 93 which extends diagonally, as shown, and on which a patient may place the feet. One of the lamps 89 in the foot treater may be red and the other may be blue and may be used combined or separately, as required.

My device is used substantially as follows: The ring 32 is removed from the hole 26 and the door 18 and the lids 23 are opened to allow the patient to enter the cabinet 11. The patient, as shown in Fig. 2, sits on the light chair 50 and places the feet on the member 93 of the foot treater 80. The door 18 and the lids 23 are closed and the ring 32 is placed in the opening 26. It is generally desirable to pack sheeting in the opening of the ring to prevent an escape of heat. The cabinet 11 is so proportioned that only the lower portion of the patient is inside the cabinet and so that the heart is to the exterior and is not subjected to high heats. As previously described, this arrangement is very adaptable for treating patients with weak hearts. The lamps 39 are turned on in various combinations according to the treatment desired. The lamp 72 of the light chair 51 is also illuminated producing heat and curative light rays. The lamp 72 is adjustable in a vertical direction and may be adjusted to a suitable height. The chair arrangement is so designed that the heat and light rays may be applied in such a manner that my device is very suitable for the treating of rectal disorders and male and female disorders. The foot treater 80 is very suitable for treating foot ailments and applies heat and curative rays to the soles of the feet, which, according to authorities, have a great number of nerve centers.

From the foregoing description it is obvious that the device of my invention is very suitable for the use described. In actual practice very successful results have been obtained. Patients that cannot be treated in the common type of cabinet have been successfully treated in the cabinet of my invention.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a treating device the combination of: a cabinet adapted to enclose the body of a patient; a seat disposed in said cabinet upon which said patient may sit, said seat having a central opening; a threaded stem non-rotatably mounted on said seat beneath said opening; an electric light means mounted on the upper end of said stem; and a disc having a threaded hole adapted to screw upon said threaded stem to permit manual adjustment of said electric light means on said chair to vary the distance between said light means and portions of said patient's body exposed through said opening to rays from said light means.

2. In a treating device the combination of: a cabinet adapted to enclose the body of a patient; a seat disposed in said cabinet upon which said patient may sit, said seat having a central opening; three tubular legs supporting said seat; a light supporting platform rigidly spacing the lower ends of said legs; a light stem base mounted upon said platform, there being a vertical hole formed in said base; a key extending from one side of said hole; a threaded light supporting stem provided with a key-way along one side thereof and disposed in said hole so that said key extends into said key-way; a disc having a threaded aperture formed centrally therein, which screws upon said stem and which rests upon the upper end of said base; an electric light provided upon the upper end of said stem so that when said stem is moved vertically by rotation of said disc, said light is moved to or from the central opening of said seat.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Los Angeles, California, this 14th day of May, 1925.

MARIA N. ZUBLIN.