

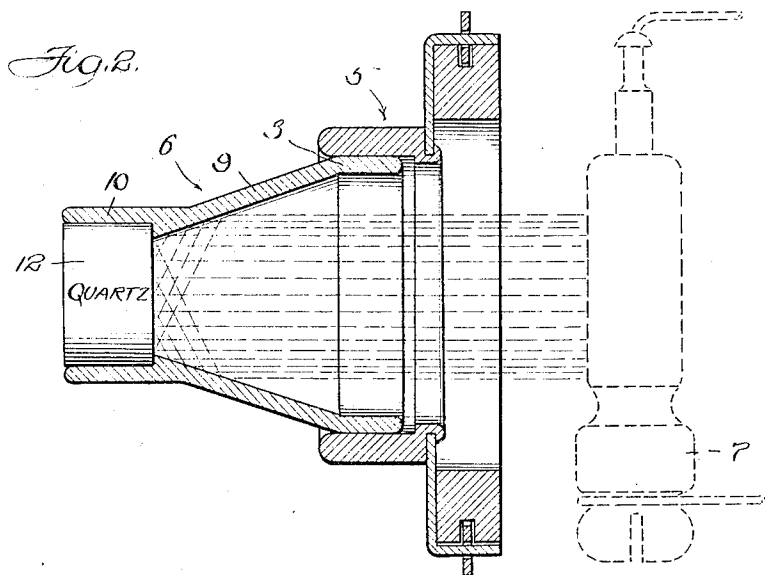
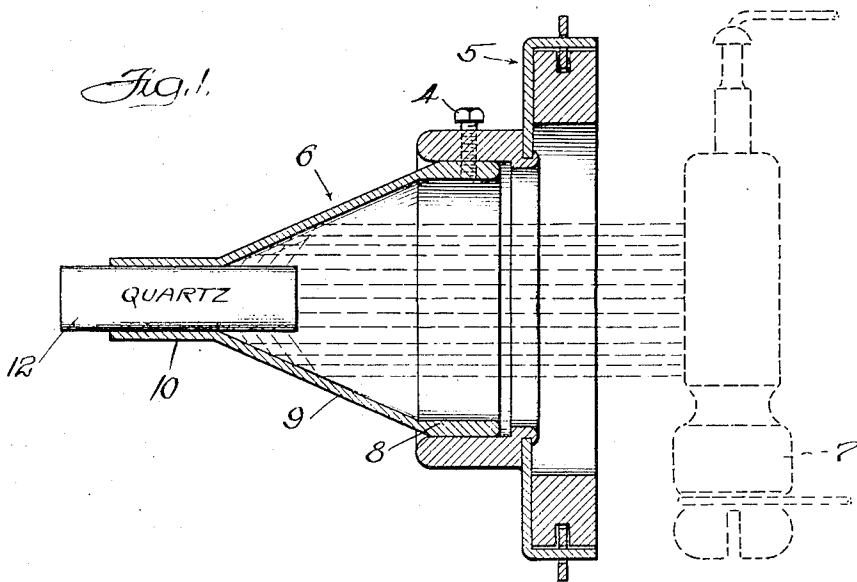
Feb. 16, 1926.

1,573,419

L. B. PAMBRUN

APPLICATOR FOR THERAPEUTIC LAMPS

Filed June 12, 1922



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Patented Feb. 16, 1926.

1,573,419

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEOPOLD BRUNELLE PAMBRUN, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

APPLICATOR FOR THERAPEUTIC LAMPS.

Application filed June 12, 1922. Serial No. 567,574.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEOPOLD B. PAMBRUN, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Applicators for Therapeutic Lamps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in applicators for therapeutic lamps.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide an applicator for a therapeutic lamp by which the rays are concentrated at the point of application.

A further object is the provision of a holder for a quartz body by which the rays from a mercury lamp in a larger more attenuate field are reflected to a focal point at which a quartz body is situated and through which the rays are projected in a more condensed field.

Another object is the provision of means for utilizing all of the radiant energy of a lamp at a confined point of relatively small dimensions.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear from a consideration of the following description, when taken in conjunction with the drawings, wherein:—

Fig. 1 is a central longitudinal section of the applicator showing the quartz body extending into the holder.

Fig. 2 is a modification of the device shown in Fig. 1.

In the drawings 5 shows a convenient frame of a mercury arc lamp casing for supporting my improved holder 6. A mercury lamp 7, usually contained within a casing, but which is not shown, is the source of illumination for producing the desirable character of light required for therapeutic application.

The holder 6 consists of a cylindrical portion 8, a tapered portion 9 and a smaller cylindrical portion 10, all of which have light reflecting inner surfaces by which all of the radiant energy from the lamp 7 is concentrated by reflection at the inner surface of the quartz body 12.

In Fig. 1 the cylindrical form of the quartz body extends into the tapered portion 9 of the holder to present a larger surface to the rays radiating from the lamp and reflected by the holder.

In Fig. 2 the quartz is larger in diameter

but does not project into the tapered portion of the holder, it is, however, contained within the reflecting cylinder at the smaller end of the holder. The holder 6 is retained removably in the frame 5 by means of a screw 4 in said frame engaging the cylindrical portion 8 of said holder. In the use of these devices it frequently is desirable to change the holder 6 for one having a larger or smaller quartz body 12, which quickly may be done through the screw connection employed; whereby a different holder 6 quickly may be substituted.

It is well known that quartz is used as a lens instead of glass, because of the fact that glass filters out some of the desirable rays that are beneficial in the treatment of disease.

The angle of the holder is such that the rays striking the holder at diameters larger than the diameter of the lens are reflected until they impinge upon the exposed surface of the quartz.

The cylindrical portion 10 of the holder reflects the rays back into the quartz body.

Having described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A device of the class described, comprising a source of light, a frame associated therewith, a holder embodying two cylindrical portions of different diameters and a tapered portion between the cylindrical portions, the entire inner portions of the holder being polished to reflect light entering through the larger cylinder, a quartz body of uniform diameter within the smaller cylinder, and a screw detachably connecting said holder to said frame.

2. A device of the class described, comprising a source of light, a frame associated therewith, a holder embodying two cylindrical portions of different diameters and a tapered portion between the cylindrical portions, the entire inner portions of the holder being polished to reflect light entering through the larger cylinder, and a quartz body of uniform diameter within the smaller cylinder and terminating at the tapered portion thereof, whereby to receive in its end all the rays, both direct and reflected, projected into said holder.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name.

LEOPOLD BRUNELLE PAMBRUN.