

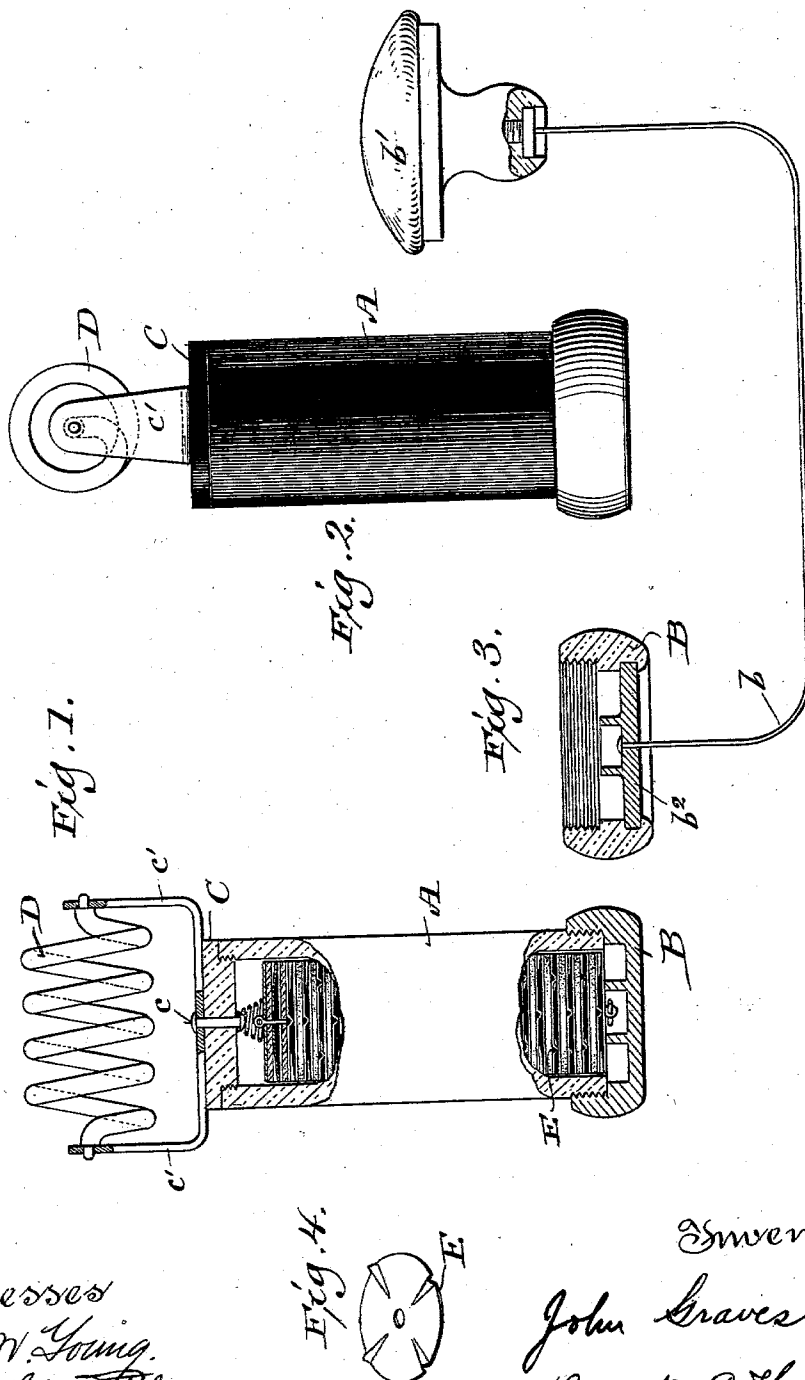
No. 758,205.

PATENTED APR. 26, 1904.

J. GRAVES.
MASSAGE MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 10, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
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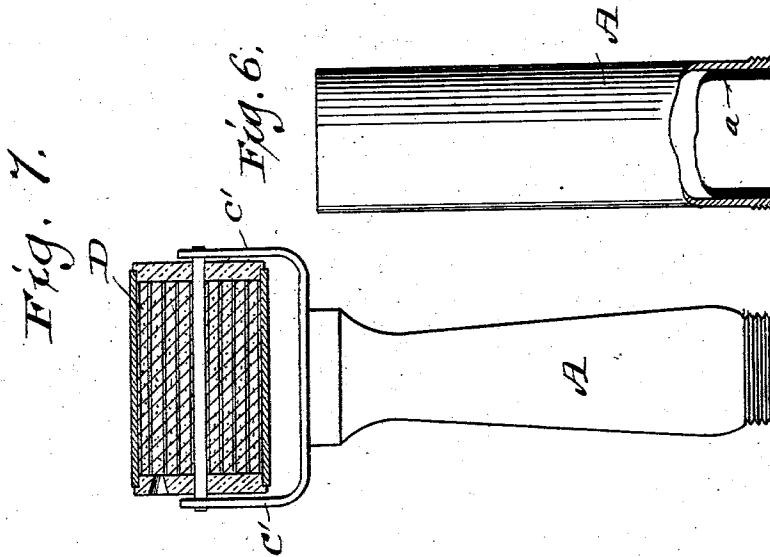
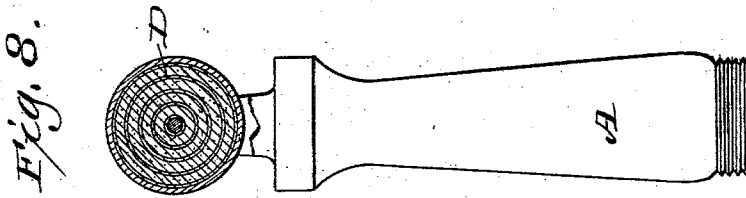
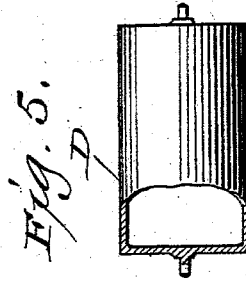
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN GRAVES, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

MASSAGE-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 758,205, dated April 26, 1904.

Application filed August 10, 1903. Serial No. 168,865. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN GRAVES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Massage-Machine, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object to provide a compact, simple, and efficient electrical massage-roller, of which the following is a specification.

My desire is to construct a roller that may be used by the operator upon his own person and that by changing the cap at the lower end from a conducting to a non-conducting cap and attaching a conducting-wire and contact the point with a second party the operator may treat said second party without receiving any of the current himself.

Referring by figures to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved spiral roller with parts broken away, showing the battery in the handle. Fig. 2 is a side view of the parts shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of two end pieces with a conducting-wire and contact-point attached. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the disks of which the battery is composed. Fig. 5 is a front view of my smooth-surface roller with parts broken away. Fig. 6 is a front view of a metal handle with parts broken away, showing an electrical insulating-lining. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of my smooth-surface roller, showing a battery in the latter. Fig. 8 shows a side view of the parts illustrated in Fig. 7.

Referring by letter to the figures, A is a cylindrical handle, preferably made of some non-electrical conducting material, but may be constructed of metal with a non-electrical conducting-lining or inner tube *a*, as shown in Fig. 6. The said handle may be provided at the lower end with a cap B, which may be of electrical conducting material, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or it may be of non-electrical conducting material, as shown in Fig. 3, with an electrical conducting-wire *b* conveying the electrical current from a contact-point *b'* to a contact-point *b''* at the other end of the wire.

At the upper end the handle A is provided with a plug C, to which is secured a bifurcated member C' by means of a pin *c*. Said bifurcated member C' is preferably made of some resilient material and adapted to receive a spiral roller D, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or it may receive a smooth-surface roller, as shown in Fig. 5.

Another form of my machine is shown in Figs. 7 and 8, where I leave inclosed a battery E in the roller in place of in the handle, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and have constructed the handle so that a wire may be placed up its center to bring the roller in circuit with the contact-point of the same cap B, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

The handle A in its hollow form, as well as the smooth-surface roller, is adapted to contain a galvanic-pile battery E, the latter consisting of alternate disks of zinc, copper, and felt, the copper disk being corrugated, as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, to admit of fluid penetrating every part of the pile and in less time than would otherwise be accomplished, besides forming contact-points with the zinc disks.

The operation of my device is as follows: When the operator desires to treat himself, he takes up the machine, using care that the cap B comes in contact with the hand employed to use the roller, then reciprocates the roller across the face or other part to be treated, when the circuit is made from the cap through the hand, up the arm, through the body, into the roller, through the bifurcated member C', the pin *c* to the battery. When the operator desires to treat a second party, the non-electrical conducting-cap is attached to the handle, the contact-point *b'* is placed in contact relation with the second party, and the circuit is made from the battery through the wire *b*, contact-point *b'*, and the patient to the roller D, the bifurcated member C', pin *c* to the battery.

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

1. A massage-machine consisting of a hollow handle, a battery, an electrical conduct-

ing-cap, a spiral roller and means for making a circuit from said cap through said battery to said roller substantially as set forth.

2. In a massage-machine, a spiral roller, a
5 hollow handle therefor and fitted with a non-electrical conducting-lining, a battery contained in said handle, a non-electrical conducting-cap fitted on said handle and provided with an electrical conducting-wire and contact-point and means for forming an electrical
10 circuit from said contact-point to said roller substantially as set forth.

3. In a manually-actuated massage-machine, a handle, a spiral roller adapted to be revolved upon bearings secured to the former substantially as set forth. 15

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN GRAVES.

Witnesses:

ALAN P. GREENTHAL,
MAMIE BERRY.