Jan. 21, 1936. H. E. CRUM ET AL 2,028,378

ETHERIC VIBRATOR

Filed Feb. 6, 1935

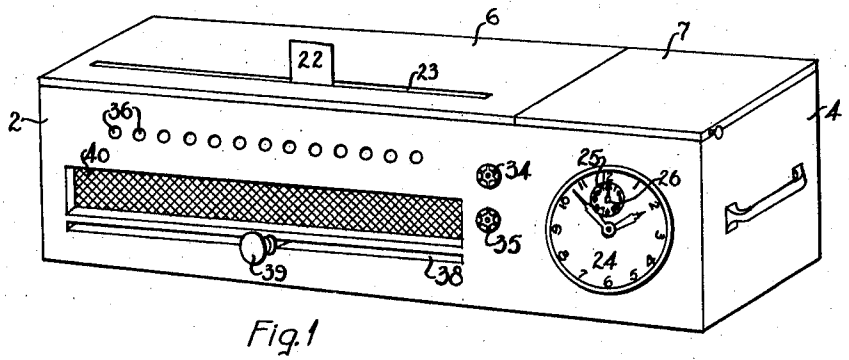


Fig.1

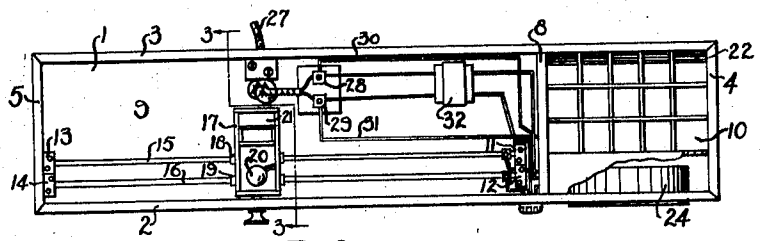


Fig.2

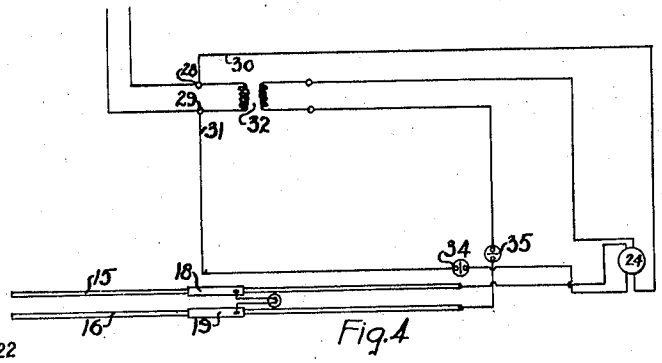


Fig.4

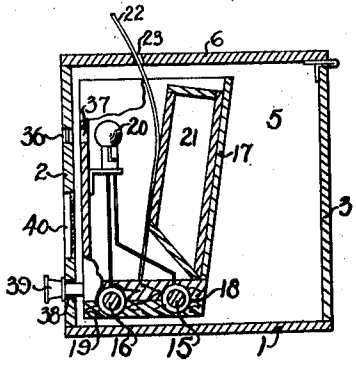


Fig.3

Inventors,

Hiel Eugene Crum

Anna May Crum

Patented Jan. 21, 1936 2,028,378

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,028,378

ETHERIC VIBRATOR

Hiel Eugene Crum and Anna May Crum,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Application February 6, 1935, Serial No. 5,264

2 Claims. (Cl. 174—177)

This invention is an instrument for the treatment of human ailments by the vibration of the ether, which not only permeates free space, but also permeates the interior of every solid, liquid, or gaseous body. The speed of ether movement is estimated by scientists at about 294,000 miles per second or nearly twice the speed of light.

The vibration rates of ether waves affecting the eye as color varies for different colors, approximately as follows: deep red, 400 billion vibrations per second, red-orange 437 billion, yellow-orange 457 billion, yellow, 509 billion, green 570 billion, blue-green, 617 billion, blue-violet, 696 billion and violet 750 billion.

The variation in ether movement enables the practitioner to treat disease by varying the vibration rate as accomplished by the use of color screens.

It is the object of this invention to cause the desired ether movement by the selective use of color screens through which rays of light are projected to broadcast the desired ether vibrations.

A further object is to provide means for measuring the time of a treatment and to provide a convenient apparatus which will be compact and present a neat and attractive appearance in the practitioner's office.

We accomplish the above and other objects which will hereinafter appear, by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a front perspective view of our instrument in closed condition,

Fig. 2 is a top plan view with the cover removed,

Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, and

Fig. 4 is a wiring diagram of the electric installation.

Like characters of reference indicate like parts in the several views of the drawing.

The mechanism of the apparatus is housed in a box comprising a bottom 1, front side 2, back side 3, ends 4 and 5, and a top in two hinged lids 6 and 7.

The interior of the box is divided by a partition 8 into two compartments 9 and 10 closed by the respective lids 6 and 7. Secured to the bottom 1 at opposite ends of the compartment 9 are the blocks 11, 12 and 13, 14 which provide supports for a pair of parallel rods 15 and 16, which form a track upon which a lamp-house 17 is mounted to be slidingly moved longitudinally of the track. The lamp-house 17 carries current conducting bands 18 and 19 which make electrical contact with their respective rods.

An electric lamp 20 is supported within the lamp-house, and is electrically connected with the bands 18 and 19 as shown in Fig. 3. Located in the lamp-house against its far side from the lamp is a receptacle 21 which may or may not be used to receive a chemical or a chemical mixture according to the ideas of the practitioner using the apparatus, but it serves as a bearing or holder for the color screen 22, preferably formed of a resilient strip of transparent or translucent paper, celluloid, or the like of the normal color and ether vibration which it is desired to set in motion from the apparatus. This color strip is passed through a slot 23 extending longitudinally of the cover 6, in advance of the front of the receptacle 21 when the lid is closed. The slot slopes back toward the receptacle in order to insure contact of the strip therewith when projected through the slot, and the forward slope of the receptacle front bends the strip, thereby giving it a tension which holds it in fixed relation to the lamp.

Secured to the box front 2, within the compartment 10 is a clock 24 which is preferably electrically operated. The face of the clock is visible from outside of the box. Beside the usual dial face and hands indicating time by hours and minutes, it has a smaller dial 25 graduated to hours and fractions of hours, and a manually moved hand which is manually set by a removable key 26, in a manner similar to the setting of an alarm clock, but instead of ringing an alarm, the clock contains mechanism (not shown) for opening an electric circuit in which bars 15 and 16 and lamp 20 are included. The opening of this circuit cuts out the lamp and stops the ether vibrations and treatment.

Current to operate the time movement of the clock is introduced through cable 27 to binding posts 28 and 29 and from said binding posts by wires 30 and 31, unchanged to the clock mechanism (not shown).

But current to operate the lamp 20, coming through cable 27 to binding posts 28 and 29, is conducted to and reduced by a transformer 32, and is thence conducted to the two bars 15 and 16, from whence, through bands 18 and 19, to the lamp 20. The automatic cut-out mechanism of the clock is connected with the wires from the transformer to the rods. These wires from the transformer to the rods and also the wires 30 and 31 to actuate the clock, have switches 34 and 35 in their circuits for manual control.

The major portion of receptacle 10 of the box (being that portion not occupied by the clock) is divided by suitable partitions into a plurality of smaller compartments or pigeon holes as shown in Fig. 3 in which are kept an assortment of color screens 22, for convenient use opposite the lamp 20.

As a guide to a proper selection of color, we form a series of holes 36 through the wall 2 of the box in the same horizontal plane with a hole 37 in the lamp-house wall opposite the lamp 20, and in each of the holes 36 is a closure corresponding in color to one of the color screens 22 in compartment 10.

A slot 38 is formed longitudinally of the box front 2 for the passage therethrough of a hand knob 39. The knob is fixed to the lamp-house 17 and by moving the knob in the slot 38 manually to the right or to the left, the lamp-house and lamp will be correspondingly moved, thereby illuminating the closures one at a time in holes 36 as the lamp comes opposite each of the holes.

When the operator thus locates the color he wants, he leaves the lamp there as a check and takes a strip or screen 22 of the same color from the compartment 10 and threads it through the slot 23 opposite the illuminated hole in the row 36.

An opening 40 for the free circulation of air is preferably made in the front 2 of the box and is preferably covered by a fine wire gauze to exclude dust.

The apparatus here shown is wired for 110 volts alternating current and will have to be correspondingly changed where only a direct current is available and where there is no other current available it will have to be supplied by battery cells. The requisite current supply is too well understood to require further instructions here.

The operation of the instrument has been described in connection with the description of its parts, and what we claim as new and wish to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. In an etheric vibrator, a box having a top, bottom, front and back sides, the front having a longitudinal slot and a longitudinal series of holes parallel with the slot with a transparent closure of a different color in each hole, a lamp housing in the box having a vertical wall spaced from the front of the housing, a lamp in the housing, a knob extending from the housing through the longitudinal slot for the manual moving of the housing to selectively illuminate one of the colored closures in the series of holes, the top of said box having a longitudinal slot sloping back toward the said vertical wall of the housing and a color strip inserted through the last slot into bending contact with the vertical wall and thence downwardly against said wall.

2. In an etheric vibrator, a box having a top, bottom, front and back sides, the front having a longitudinal slot and a longitudinal series of holes parallel with the slot with a transparent closure of a different color in each hole, a lamp housing in the box having a vertical wall spaced from the front of the housing, a lamp in the housing, a knob extending from the housing through the longitudinal slot for the manual moving of the housing to selectively illuminate one of the colored closures in the series of holes, the top of said box having a longitudinal slot sloping back toward the said vertical wall of the housing and a color strip inserted through the last slot into bending contact with the vertical wall and thence downwardly against said wall, a pair of electrically conducting members forming a track on which said housing is slidably guided and means for electrically connecting the lamp with the track.

HIEL EUGENE CRUM.
ANNA MAY CRUM.