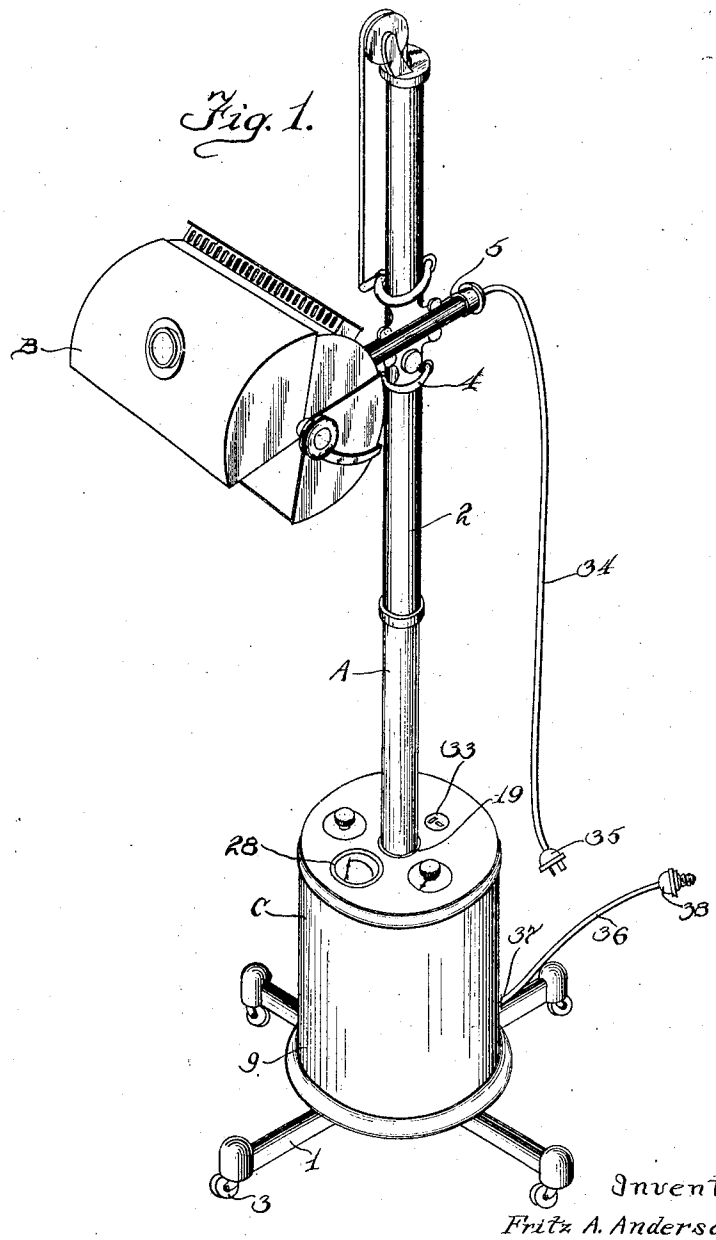
Sept. 24, 1929. F. A. ANDERSON ET AL 1,729,238

MOBILE THERAPEUTIC LAMP UNIT

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Fig. 1.



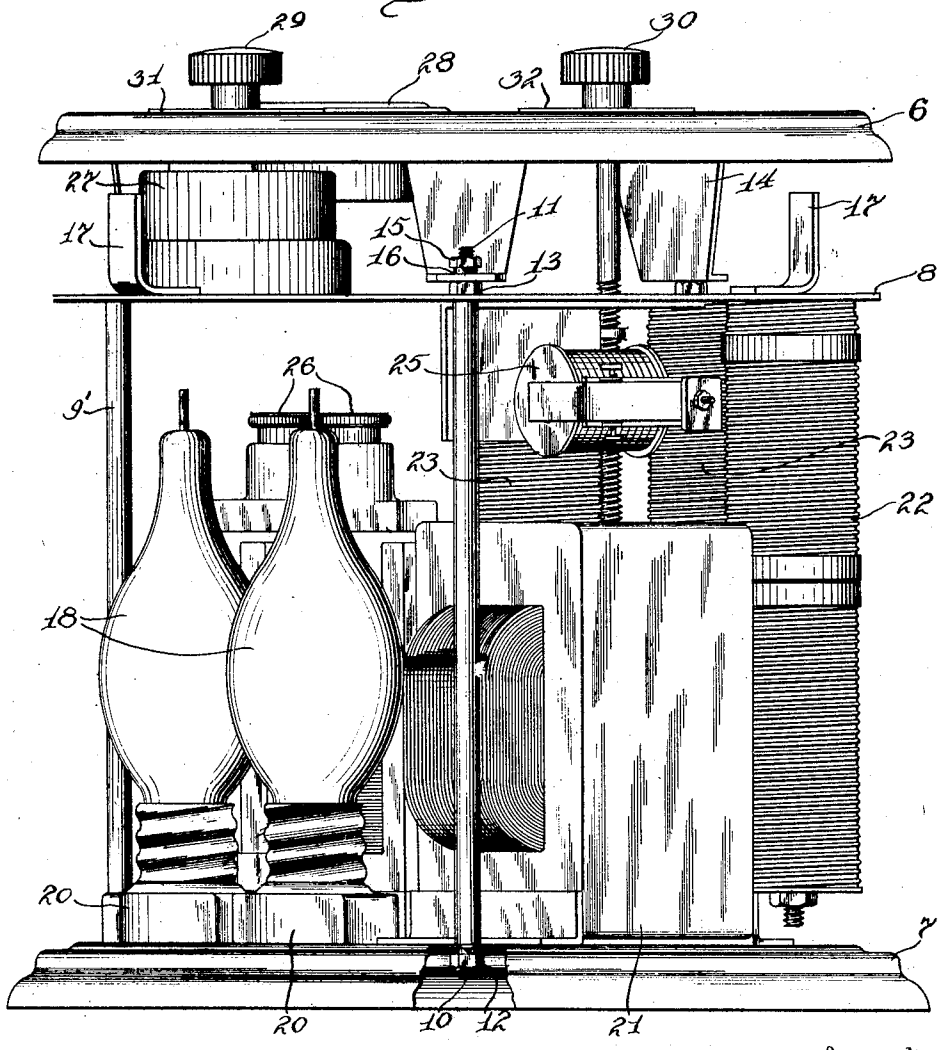
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MOBILE THERAPEUTIC LAMP UNIT

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Fig. 2.



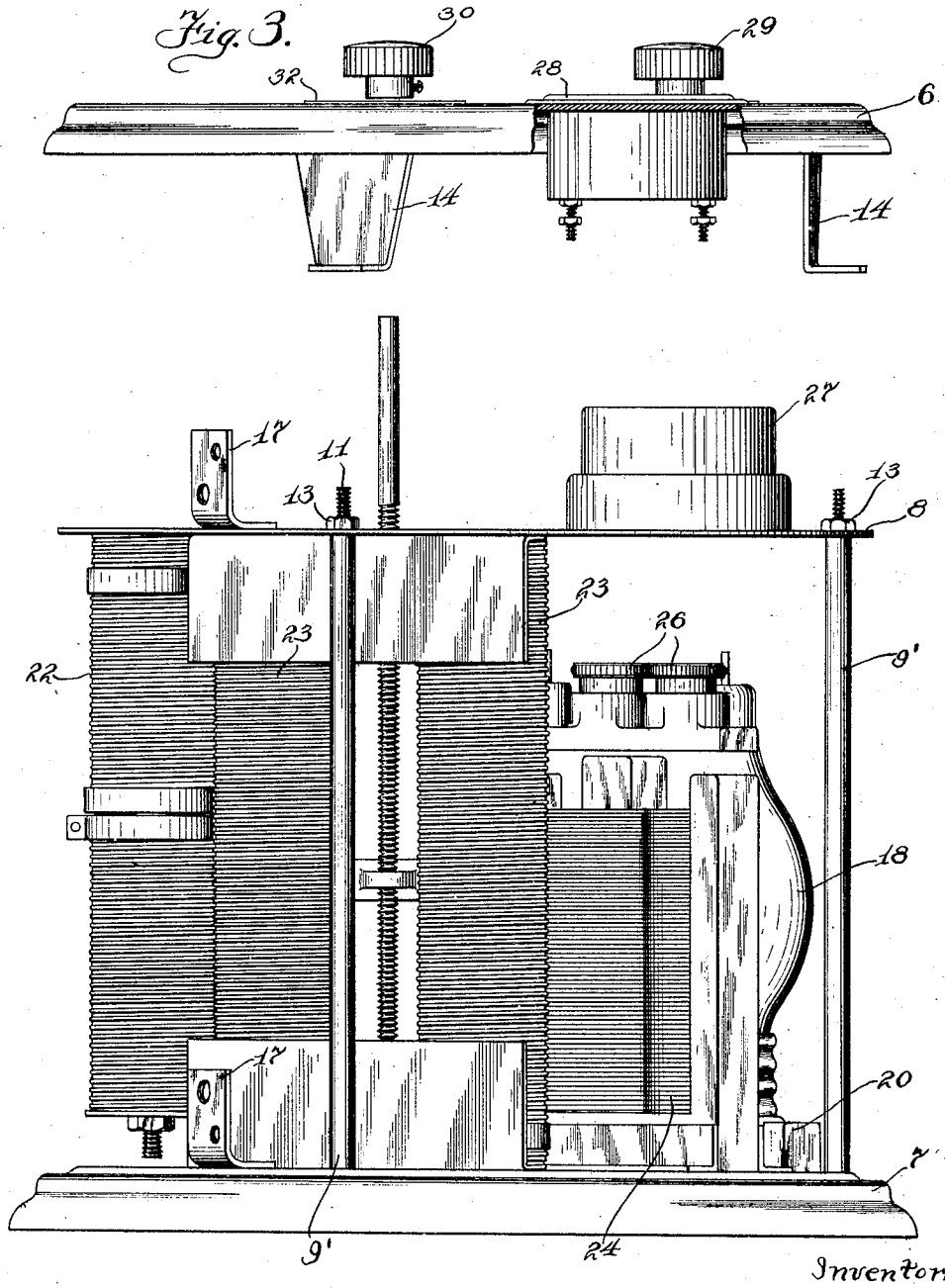
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Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FRITZ A. ANDERSON AND ROLLAND H. MAXSON, OF MILTON, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNORS TO THE BURDICK CORPORATION, OF MILTON, WISCONSIN, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE

MOBILE THERAPEUTIC-LAMP UNIT

Application filed October 11, 1926. Serial No. 140,839.

Our invention relates to therapeutic lamps.

It relates more particularly to mobile lamps adapted especially for use in physicians' offices and hospitals. For such use it is desirable to have a lamp which can readily be moved from place to place, so as to be able to treat patients in different rooms and wards, and which can be adjusted to various positions for treating any part of a patient's body. It also is desirable to have the controls near the lamp at all times so that the operator can control the lamp while near the patient.

With our improved lamp stand it is only necessary to insert the connecting plug into an ordinary lighting circuit receptacle in order to have the outfit ready for use.

One of the objects of our invention is to provide an improved therapeutic lamp.

Another object is to provide a therapeutic lamp unit which is compact and complete in itself and which can be attached to an ordinary light socket or wall connection.

Another object is to provide a lamp stand, including a cabinet for the current controlling apparatus, which is neat in appearance and compact, and permits the lamp being readily moved from place to place and positioned as desired with the controls at hand for quick and easy manipulation by the operator.

Another object is to provide a cabinet for the electrical apparatus which will permit rapid dissipation of heat generated thereby.

Another object is to provide a cabinet for the electrical apparatus, indicating instruments, and controls, wherein the heat generated is kept from the instruments.

Another object is to provide a cabinet for the electrical apparatus which can be economically manufactured and which provides ready accessibility to all of the electrical units.

A further object is to provide a cabinet for the electrical apparatus wherein all the controls and meters are conveniently assembled on the top of the cabinet.

Other objects and advantages will appear as the description proceeds.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of our therapeutic lamp unit;

Fig. 2 is a view of our novel cabinet with the enclosing shield removed, showing the electrical apparatus mounted therein; and

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, but taken from the opposite side of the cabinet and showing the top thereof in a raised position.

Our novel therapeutic lamp unit comprises a lamp stand A and a lamp B, which, in the drawing, is represented as an air cooled mercury arc lamp and reflector, such, for example, as shown in United States Patents No. 1,402,396, of January 3, 1922, and No. 1,411,074, of March 28, 1922. Such a mercury arc lamp requires direct current for its operation and, therefore, in order to permit its operation from an ordinary alternating current supply such as is found in most communities, it is necessary to employ a rectifying unit. This rectifying unit is contained in the cabinet C which is an integral part of the lamp-carrying stand A.

The lamp-carrying stand A comprises caster supported legs 1, a standard 2 and cabinet C mounted on and carried by the legs 1 and through which the standard projects. A bracket 4, movably mounted on standard 2, carries a horizontal arm 5 which, in turn, carries the lamp B. Bracket 4 is capable of vertical and rotary adjustment and arm 5 is capable of longitudinal adjustment, all as disclosed and claimed in the co-pending application of Fritz A. Anderson, Serial No. 49,060, filed August 8, 1925, for supports.

That part of the lamp-carrying stand A which comprises the cabinet C for containing the electrical apparatus, is formed from circular top and bottom members 6 and 7, a circular diaphragm, or baffle, 8 and a two-part foraminous enclosing shell or casing 9, all of these parts being preferably stamped or otherwise formed from sheet metal and having any desired and attractive finish. As most clearly shown in Fig. 2, vertical supports 9′, for supporting and carrying the diaphragm, or baffle, 8, have reduced and threaded ends 10 and 11 which pass through holes in the base 7 and diaphragm 8, respectively, and are locked in place by nuts 12 and

13. The upper ends of supports 9 also pass through the lateral extensions on the depending ends of brackets 14 which carry the top member 6 of the cabinet. Nuts 15 and washers 16 securely anchor brackets 14 on the upper ends of the supports. The bottom member 7 and diahpragm 8 each have bolted or otherwise secured thereto angular brackets 17 located at diametrically opposite points thereof and to which the foraminous enclosing shell is secured. This shell is divided into two semi-cylindrical sections and secured to the brackets 17 by readily removable fastening means, such as thumb screws or wing nuts in order to provide easy removability for access to the rectifier bulbs, transformer switches and such other apparatus as may be located in the cabinet.

The top and bottom members and diaphragm may be provided with aligned central holes of a size to receive the largest form of standard 2 which it is desired to manufacture. Where a smaller standard is used, bushings 19 are placed in the holes in the top and bottom members in order to provide a tight fit between the standard and the cabinet. A similar bushing may be placed in the central hole in the diaphragm 8, if desired.

In the drawings, the stand is shown as containing a complete rectifying unit of the general type described and claimed in the application of Rolland H. Maxson, Serial No. 27,673, filed May 4, 1925, for alternating current rectifiers. As can readily be seen from an inspection of Figs. 2 and 3, the lower part of the cabinet contains the usual operating part of the rectifying unit, whereas the upper compartment contains only such control switches and measuring instruments as it is found desirable to use in connection with such apparatus. Securely mounted in the lower compartment and accessibly disposed around the standard 2 are the bulbs or valves 18 in their sockets 20, the transformer 21, the resistance coil 22, the variable resistance 23 and the reactance coil 24. Above the transformer is mounted the relay 25 and on top of the reactance coil are mounted fuse plugs 26. This arrangement of those units which generate heat upon the passage of current permits a ready dissipation of the heat through the foraminous shell while the baffle plate or diaphragm prevents heating of the controls and instruments located thereabove.

In the upper compartment of the stand are the switch 27, mounted on the baffle plate 8, and the volt meter 28, depending from the top member 6. The hand controls 29 and 30 for the switch 27 and variable resistance 23, respectively, extend above the top of the cabinet and co-operate with indicating plates 31 and 32 mounted thereon. The terminal plug 33 for the direct current is also mounted on the top member of the cabinet and in use is connected to the mercury lamp by means of cable 34 and plug 35. The rectifying unit is connected to a source of alternating current by means of cable 36 passing through the insulator 37 in the foraminous shell, and the ordinary commercial plug 38 attached to the end of this cable.

From the above description it will be appreciated that our therapeutic lamp unit is readily movable from place to place and permits adjustment of the lamp to any desired position, and also accommodates the necessary controlling apparatus with the usual instruments and switches therefor, the latter being so arranged as to be extremely accessible and freely visible to the operator of the lamp. Our new and improved lamp stand further provides separate chambers for the heat generating units of the electrical apparatus, and the instruments and control mechanism therefor. This arrangement not only protects the instruments from the heat generated by the rectifier, but also prevents the heat from rising directly over the apparatus and annoying the operator thereof.

Having thus illustrated and described an embodiment of our invention, what we claim and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is as follows:

In a therapeutic lamp unit, a cabinet for rectifying apparatus including spaced apart base and top plates and divided into two horizontally separated compartments, said top plate being removable for access to the upper compartment, and a pair of separable co-operating members forming the side walls of the cabinet independently removable for access to both lower and upper compartments, said cabinet comprising a unitary self supporting assembly independent of said side members.

In witness whereof, we hereunto subscribe our names this 6 day of October, 1926.

FRITZ A. ANDERSON.
ROLLAND H. MAXSON.