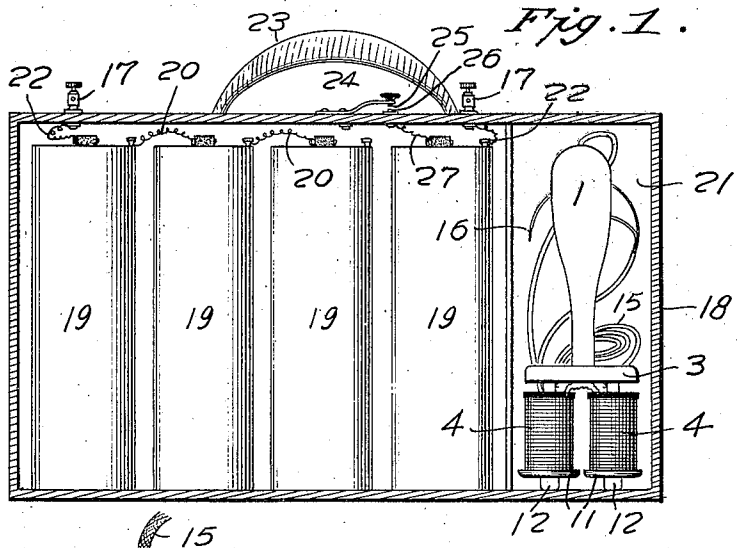
T. H. HERNDON.

MAGNETIC WAVE THERAPEUTIC APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 2, 1920.

**1,379,919.** **Patented May 31, 1921.**

Fig. 1.



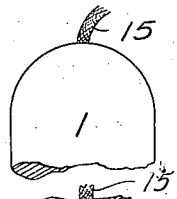




Fig. 2.

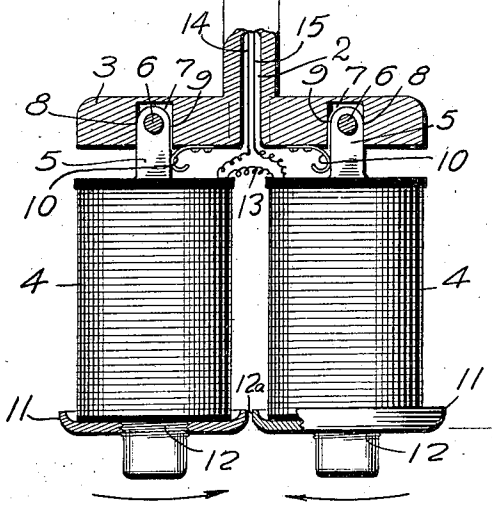
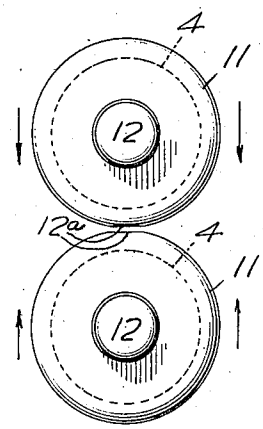



Fig. 3.




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS H. HERNDON, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## MAGNETIC-WAVE THERAPEUTIC APPARATUS.

1,379,919. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 31, 1921.

Application filed August 2, 1920. Serial No. 400,609.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS H. HERNDON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Magnetic-Wave Therapeutic Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in therapeutic apparatus, and it has for its objects among others to provide a simple and practical apparatus and an easy way of sending a magnetic impulse or wave through the human body as a therapeutic mode of eliminating diseases.

The apparatus, as a whole, is compact, readily portable, of comparatively light weight and composed of few parts, readily assembled, yet reliable in use and adapted to bring about the desired results at minimum cost, the amount of electric current consumed being practically *nil* compared with the benefits obtained.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

The invention, in its preferred form, is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawing, which, with the numerals of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through a case containing my improved apparatus, the members of the latter being shown in elevation.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged elevation with parts in section and portions broken away, of the vibratory apparatus.

Fig. 3 is a bottom end view of the parts shown in Fig. 2.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts throughout the different views.

Referring to the drawings,

1 designates a handle by which the vibratory apparatus may be manipulated so that it may be quickly and easily applied to any part of the body. This handle is provided with a bore 2 for the passage of the wires soon to be described, and carried by this handle is the plate or block 3 which may be integral therewith or affixed thereto in any suitable manner.

4, 4 are magnets each pivotally suspended from the member 3. The mode of suspension may be that found most expedient. In the present instance, I have shown the cores 5 of the magnets pivotally supported, as by suitable pivots 6, the cores at their upper ends being shown as disposed within recesses 7 in the member 3. By this means the magnets are suspended for independent movement, each being limited in its outward movement by engagement with the wall 8 with which the core contacts when the magnet is in its farthermost outward position, there being a space left at 9, however, between the core and the other or opposite wall of the recess, as seen clearly in Fig. 2, so as to permit the magnets to vibrate toward each other.

In the present instance I have shown springs 10 secured to the under side of the member 3 and bearing against the adjacent edges of the cores, thus tending to normally keep the magnets away from each other, but yielding when the magnets are energized so as to allow the latter to vibrate to and from each other. Any other suitable arrangement of spring, however, may be provided.

The cores of the magnets may be hollow cylinders or solid, as desired, the former being preferable on account of lightening the weight where larger instruments are required.

In order to protect the covering of the magnets from wear at their outer ends, I provide the protectors 11, which may be of the inverted bell-shape shown, or any other form, and these may be screw or otherwise affixed on the end portions 12 of the cores, as seen in Fig. 2. These members 11, which may be of metal or hard rubber, serve further to make more distinct the click when they come together during the vibration of the magnets and also render the vibration of greater volume. To give greater contact surface, the adjacent edges of these members 11 may be flattened, as seen at 12, in Figs. 2 and 3.

The magnets are oppositely wound, as shown in Fig. 3, for an obvious purpose, and the wires are connected by suitable wire 13, as shown in Fig. 2, while the wires 14 and 15 leading from the windings of the magnets extend through the bore 2 of the handle 1 and out through the end thereof, as seen at 15, where they are provided with plugs or terminals 16 for connection with the binding posts 17 on the case 18, as seen in Fig. 1.

The case 18 is designed to contain cells 19 constituting a battery, of which there may

be any desired number connected up by wires 20, as shown in Fig. 1, the end cells being connected by wires 22 with the binding posts 17. The case 18 is provided with a compartment 21 for the reception of the vibratory device, as seen in Fig. 1, as well as with a handle 23 by which the case may be readily carried about.

In order to provide for hand control of the make and break of the current, I provide the thumb key 24, seen in Fig. 1, mounted upon the outer wall of the case and carrying a contact 25 for coöperation with the contact 26 connected with one of the batteries, as by wire 27.

In use, the vibratory implement is removed from its compartment in the case and connected up by means of its terminals with the binding posts 17 and the vibratory apparatus, by means of its cord which may be of any desired length, can be readily applied to the desired part of the body. By means of the thumb key, (or a push button or analogous device may be employed) the current may be broken at intervals as may be required, which is essential to the proper operation of the device, not only in order to give intermittent impulses, but to avoid heating of the magnets. Furthermore, the current can be measured more accurately in this way. The approach of the magnets toward each other increases the strength and effectiveness of the magnetic wave or force. Again, vibration of the magnets, as well as the sound of the click when the members 11 come in contact with each other, indicates that the current is functioning.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that I have devised a simple and efficient device for the purpose described and one which from actual use has proved to be most beneficial in the treatment of all the organs of the body and for the relief of pain and cure of many of the diseases and ailments from various causes, and while the structural embodiment of the invention as herein disclosed, is what I at the present time consider preferable, it is evident that the same is subject to variations and modifications in details, proportions of parts, etc., and I, therefore, do not wish to restrict myself to the particular construction herein shown and described, but reserve the right to make such changes, variations and modifications as come properly within the scope of the protection prayed.

What is claimed as new is:—

1. In a magnetic wave therapeutic apparatus independently vibratorily mounted magnets, and a support therefor on which they are mounted for movement toward and from each other and resilient means tending to normally keep said magnets separated.

2. In a magnetic wave therapeutic apparatus, vibratorily mounted magnets, and a support therefor on which they are mounted for movement toward and from each other, resilient means tending to normally keep said magnets separated, and means for limiting the movement of such magnets toward each other.

3. In a magnetic wave therapeutic apparatus, a supporting member, a handle therefor, and vibratorily mounted magnets independently pivotally carried by said supporting member and movable toward and from each other.

4. In a magnetic wave therapeutic apparatus, a supporting member, a handle therefor, vibratorily mounted magnets carried by said supporting member, and means on the free ends of said magnets adapted to contact with each other to prevent direct contact of the magnets.

5. In a magnetic wave therapeutic apparatus, a supporting member, a handle therefor, vibratorily mounted magnets carried by said supporting member, means on the free ends of said magnets adapted to contact with each other to prevent direct contact of the magnets, and resilient means carried by said supporting member and acting on the magnets in proximity to their pivots, tending to normally separate the magnets.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

THOMAS H. HERNDON.