

No. 743,372.

PATENTED NOV. 3, 1903.

E. BACHELET.  
MAGNETIC MEDICAL APPARATUS.  
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 12, 1903.

NO MODEL.

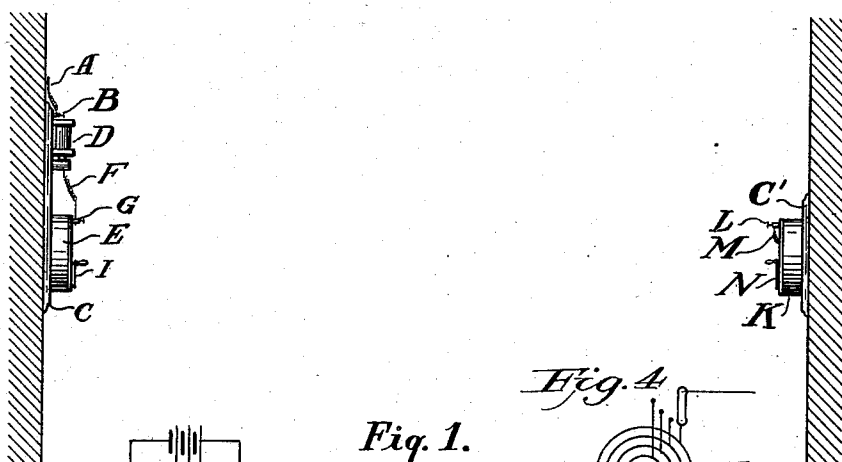


Fig. 1.

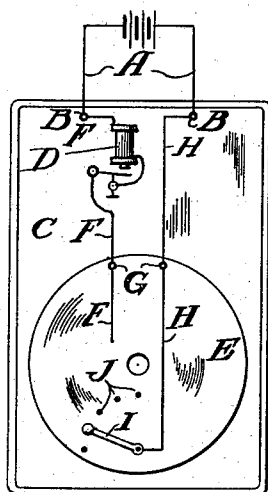


Fig. 2.

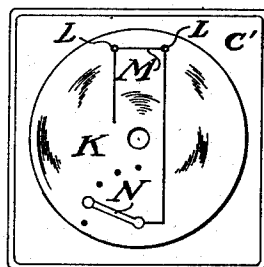
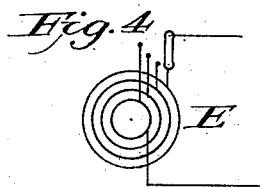


Fig. 3.

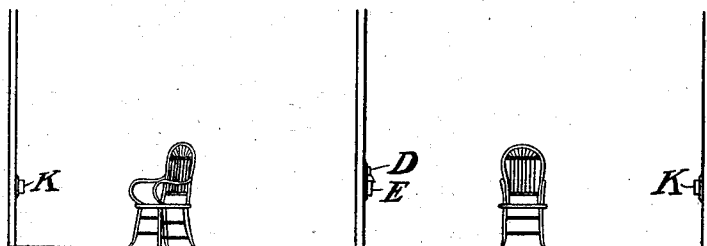


Fig. 4.

Emile Bachelet

INVENTOR.

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WITNESSES:  
*Frederic J. Shaw*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMILE BACHELET, OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

## MAGNETIC MEDICAL APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 743,372, dated November 3, 1903.

Application filed August 12, 1903. Serial No. 169,200. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EMILE BACHELET, a citizen of the United States, residing in Tacoma, county of Pierce, and State of Washington, have invented a new and useful Electromagnetic Therapeutic Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to devices for the cure of diseases by increasing the vital energies of the blood; and the object of my invention is to produce an apparatus which will create a vibratory magnetic field in which is placed the patient or patients, who need not have any direct contact with any part of my device, and which magnetic field may be readily controlled as to its strength and intensity.

It is the general opinion of modern medical practitioners that disease germs would have no effect on the human system if the body were healthy. The necessary destruction of tissue in the healthy body is constantly repaired by the blood at the same rate that it is exhausted or destroyed, and should any disease attack a perfectly healthy body it would have no appreciable harmful effect thereon.

My apparatus acts on a patient in such a manner as to relieve congestion of the capillaries and nerves, causing the blood to flow more freely and inducing warmth and is accompanied by a peculiar prickly sensation, generally manifesting itself first in the extremities and gradually extending all over the body, which effect is usually reached in from ten to thirty minutes, and in practical use of the apparatus persons afflicted with certain diseases when treated for an hour or two every day have been benefited and restored to health, and persons coming under its daily influence are rendered more healthy, vigorous, and energetic.

The apparatus, in brief, consists of, first, a source of electrical energy, either alternating or constant; second, an ordinary vibratory interrupter placed in the circuit of the electricity; third, a coil or solenoid of wire connected in series with said interrupter and preferably made adjustable as to the number of turns of wire in use; fourth, a secondary consisting of a similar coil or solenoid wound with the same or with different number of turns, though I find that a coil exactly simi-

lar to the primary is most satisfactory. The said secondary coil may be short-circuited or may have a telephone-receiver in circuit in order to explore the magnetic field created by the primary. I attain these objects by the devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view showing the primary and secondary coils hung in place on the opposite walls of a room. Fig. 2 is a front view of the primary, and Fig. 3 is a front view of the secondary, coil. Fig. 4 is a view showing a variation in the arrangement, in which one primary and two secondaries are used at the same time on different persons. Fig. 5 is a diagram illustrating the construction of the primary.

Similar letters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the drawings I show the wires A leading from the electrical source to the binding-posts B on the board C, which may be hung from a support or fastened to the wall. On this board C is secured the vibratory interrupter D and the primary coil E. The wire F leads from the binding-post B to the interrupter D and from the interrupter D to one of the binding-posts G on the coil E and from the binding-post G to the end of the inner coil of the main coil E. The other wire, H, leads from the other binding-post B on the board C to the other binding-post G on the coil E and from there to the pivot of the controlling-switch I, mounted on the coil E and which connects with any one of the contact-buttons J, leading to the several coils forming the main coil E.

The secondary coil K may be mounted on a smaller board C and is provided with binding-posts L, which under ordinary circumstances I short circuit with the wire M and with a controlling-switch N similar to the one described on the coil E.

In practice I place the primary and secondary coils some distance apart and facing each other and place the patient between them, allowing him to occupy himself in whatever manner he may choose.

The patient has no necessary material connection with either the primary or secondary magnets, but is placed between and is subjected to the action of the lines of force in

the field controlled by both the primary and secondary magnets, and I can measurably localize the application of the magnetism by relatively shifting the magnets or the secondary magnet. By adjusting the magnets nearer to or farther from each other and from the patient the magnetic effect upon the latter can be varied.

It will be seen that the effective magnetism can be controlled in its strength by means of varying the distance between the coils or by varying the number of coils in either the primary or the secondary or both the primary and secondary coils. The same effect may also be reached by reducing the current on the wires A by means of a choking-coil or by any suitable means. I have also connected the primary and secondary coils in series, making two primaries with the patient between them, and have found this arrangement effective and have shown and described the same in a companion divisional application, filed October 2, 1903, Serial No. 175,505.

It will be understood that it is not necessary that the coils be secured to the boards C and C' or that they be suspended in the manner shown, but that any arrangement desired may be made in order to fit varying circumstances. For instance, if the patient is in bed the coils may be sustained in horizontal positions above and below him or in vertical positions at the ends or sides of the bed. Another variation is illustrated in Fig. 4, in which one primary coil is used in connection with two secondary coils acting on two patients in different rooms at the same time. I also find that if more than one person is placed between the primary and secondary coils the effect takes place on all alike, except for variations due to differing individuals and their relative distances from the primary and secondary magnets. The latter variation is, however, infinitesimal, except where one magnet is brought much nearer to one patient than the other.

I have described the action of my apparatus on the body as taking place on the blood and capillaries, but I believe that it has an additional effect on the tissues themselves, perhaps by inducing currents of electricity in local parts of the body; but whatever its method of working may be I know that it induces warmth and is instrumental in curing many diseases.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent thereon, is—

1. In an electromagnetic therapeutic apparatus a source of electrical energy, a primary coil connected therewith, a secondary coil, between which coils the patient may be placed.

2. In an electromagnetic therapeutic apparatus,

the combination of a source of electrical energy, an adjustable primary coil connected therewith, and a secondary coil, between which coils the patient is located.

3. In an electromagnetic therapeutic apparatus, the combination of an adjustable primary coil and an adjustable secondary coil, between which the patient may be placed, substantially as described.

4. In an electromagnetic therapeutic apparatus, the combination of an interrupter, a primary coil connected to said interrupter and adapted to be placed to one side of a person, and a secondary coil adapted to be placed on the other side of said person, substantially as described.

5. In an electromagnetic therapeutic apparatus, the combination of an interrupter, a primary coil connected to said interrupter and adapted to be placed to one side of a person, means for controlling the effective turns of said primary coil, and a secondary coil adapted to be placed on the other side of said person.

6. An electromagnetic therapeutic apparatus consisting of a primary electromagnet excited by means of a vibratory current, and a secondary short-circuited electromagnet, said magnets being adapted to be located on opposite sides of a subject being treated.

7. In an electromagnetic therapeutic apparatus, the combination of a primary electromagnet, means for varying the effective number of turns therein; a secondary magnet energized by said primary magnet, and means for varying the effective number of turns in said secondary magnet, substantially as and for the purpose described.

8. In an electromagnetic therapeutic apparatus, a primary electromagnet located at one side of the patient, means for varying the effective number of turns in said magnet, an interrupter in its energizing-current, and a secondary electromagnet located at the opposite side of the patient, substantially as described.

9. In an electromagnetic therapeutic apparatus, a primary electromagnet, means for varying the effective number of turns therein, an interrupter in its energizing-circuit, a secondary short-circuited magnet within the field of said primary magnet, and means for varying the effective turns in said secondary magnet.

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

EMILE BACHELET.

Witnesses:

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FREDERIC J. SHAW.