

No. 624,545.

Patented May 9, 1899.

C. A. O. ROSELL.
DEVICE FOR PROMOTING GROWTH OF HAIR.

(Application filed Nov. 28, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

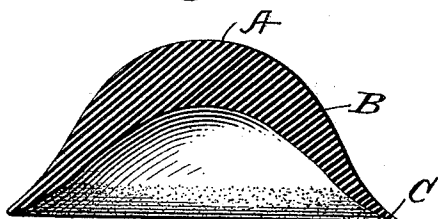


Fig. 2.

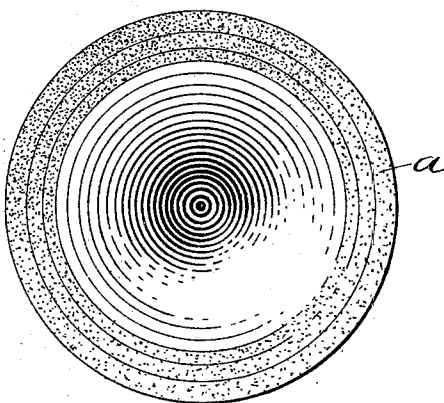


Fig. 4.

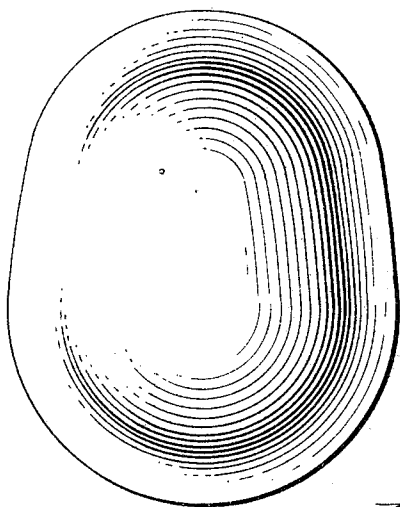


Fig. 3.

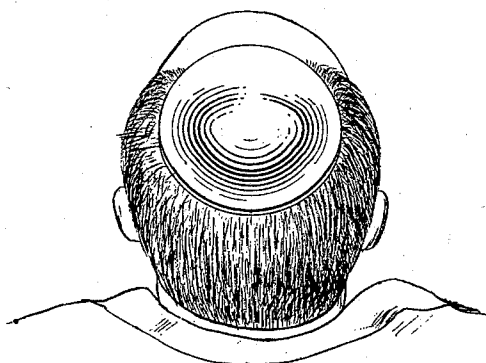
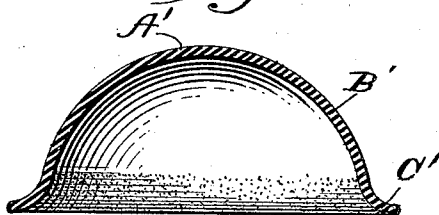


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAUDE A. O. ROSELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE CAPILLARY CHALICE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

DEVICE FOR PROMOTING GROWTH OF HAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 624,545, dated May 9, 1899.

Application filed November 28, 1898. Serial No. 697,601. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLAUDE A. O. ROSELL, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Device for Promoting the Growth of Hair, which is fully set forth in the following specification.

This invention relates to a surgical cupping device designed for promoting the growth of hair and other purposes.

With this object in view the invention consists in an elastic cupping device having certain details of construction and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described and then pointed out in the claims.

By means of repeated applications of my elastic cupping device to the scalp a flow of blood to the scalp is secured, resulting in a loosening of and a free circulation of the blood through the scalp even in the absence of the cupping device. Besides the special action upon the scalp, the elastic cupping device has numerous and important therapeutic applications in the development of tissue, where needed, in the treatment of atrophied conditions of the various parts of the body, &c., being incomparably the most efficient and convenient device for dry cupping, which thus for the first time becomes easily available as a mode of treatment.

Illustrations showing various forms of such a pneumatic cup or dish are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a vertical section of one form of elastic cup or dish. Fig. II is an elevation of an inverted cup, showing the interior of a cup with lute or ointment applied to the periphery. Fig. III shows the cup applied to the scalp. Fig. IV is an elevation of an elastic dish of oblong shape. Fig. V is a section of another modification of the dish or cup.

In Fig. I, A indicates the thickest portion of the cup, B the tapering side, and C the expanded bell-shaped base.

In Fig. II the letter *a* indicates that portion of the interior of the cup carrying the lute.

In Fig. V, A' is the bottom of the cup, B' is the side, and C' is the expanded or bell-shaped base.

The material of which the cup is made is preferably pure Para rubber. The bottom

should be of sufficient thickness to produce the requisite lifting tension when the cup is compressed upon the surface to be treated. The cup may be made in two ways, either sufficiently thick to merely flare out on compression, as shown in Fig. I, or of comparatively slight thickness, as shown in Fig. V, so as to cause buckling or denting on compression. Cups of the former kind may be called "non-denting" cups, and cups of the latter kind may be called "buckle" cups. Such buckle cups may be made of material not more than one-sixteenth of an inch at the point of greatest thickness and with them the vacuum produced may be kept exceedingly low and uniform, securing a gentleness of action never before known in the application of the principle of dry cupping. In the use of such cups as blood and lymph flow into the space where the partial vacuum prevails and raise a lump the cup gradually relaxes, whereby the vacuum is maintained practically uniform. Non-denting cups are preferably so constructed that the thickness of the walls diminishes toward the edge. As a sample of suitable dimensions of such a cup may be given the following figures: thickness of cup at the bottom, five-eighths of an inch; thickness of the cup at the periphery, one-eighth of an inch; internal depth of cup, one inch; diameter, four inches.

In order that the edge of the cup may not indent the skin, the periphery of the cup is generally of a bell shape, as shown in the drawings.

The cup in use serves the purpose of air-pump, outlet-valve, and vacuum-chamber. The edge of the cup serves as outlet-valve, the resilient portion of the cup serves as an exhaust-pump, and the interior space between the skin and the interior surface of the cup serves as a vacuum-chamber. In some cases the cup may be made to fit air-tight by adhesion merely. Generally, however, it is necessary to prevent the air from entering at the edge or periphery. This result is readily attained by internally coating or covering the cup either throughout or merely at the periphery, as shown at *a*, Fig. II, with a coating of suitable lute or ointment, such as cold

cream, petroleum, or beeswax, or preferably by means of a lute possessing desirable medicinal or nutrient properties, in which case the lute serves the double purpose of securing a tight joint and of conveying medicinal or nutrient agents to the scalp.

It is evident that the lute applied to the scalp alone in sufficient quantity to impart enough of the same to the interior of the cup or the interior surface around the periphery when the cup is applied to the scalp and secures a tight joint just as if the lute had been applied to the interior of the cup directly, and this course may also be followed in applying exhaust dishes or cups to other portions of the body.

By the use of the device described baldness is readily cured in all cases depending upon atrophy of the scalp, and where baldness is caused by organic disease the device is useful in connection with the proper course of medication.

So expeditious and efficient is this device in its action of starting growths of hair on heads bald for years that it affords ready and reliable means of ascertaining whether the roots of the hair are remaining, which cannot be ascertained by any other known means.

In general therapeutics the pneumatic cup or dish is of the greatest value, as it can be given an annular shape, an arc shape, or any shape desired, and by varying its thickness it is possible to obtain either a very powerful or the most gentle action, according to the requirement in each case.

By selecting the proper thickness the cups may very conveniently be worn at night or they may be worn in the daytime under a skull-cap or fez without interfering with ordinary pursuits.

If very powerful cups are used on the scalp, the action of the partial vacuum for a few minutes only at a time is necessary to obtain advantageous results.

By the use of the cups described not only does the blood rise to the scalp under diminished pressure, but the scalp becomes loosened, no matter how tightly it may previously have fitted over the skull, and when the scalp

has thus been loosened it ceases to impede the normal circulation of the blood among the roots of the hair, and as a consequence there is a proliferation of cells and a new formation of blood-vessels.

If desired, a suitable antiseptic agent, such as diluted formaldehyde, may be applied to the scalp immediately before applying the cup, so that the liquid or vaporized antiseptic agent may be confined by the cup. A nutrient, an antiseptic, and other medicinal agent—such, for example, as wool-fat and methyl-salicylate—may also be used together and be confined by the cup.

I claim—

1. A surgical cupping device consisting of an imperforate cup or dish of elastic material having an outwardly-flaring rim integral therewith.

2. A surgical cupping device consisting of an imperforate cup or dish of elastic material having an outwardly-flaring rim of gradually decreasing or tapering thickness.

3. A surgical cupping device consisting of a cup or dish of elastic material having a thickened crown or center and an outwardly-flaring rim.

4. A surgical cupping device consisting of a cup or dish of elastic material having a thickened crown or center and a thin outwardly-flaring rim the walls tapering from the thickened crown or center to the thin outwardly-flaring rim, whereby the device is adapted to form an air-tight joint with a yielding surface and to change the line of contact therewith while maintaining the air-tight joint.

5. A surgical cupping device in the form of an elastic cup or dish with flaring rim adapted to have a lute or ointment applied to the interior surface thereof.

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

CLAUDE A. O. ROSELL.

Witnesses:

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