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(54) **Title**: MOBILE RESTING CHAIR AND METHOD FOR APPLICATION THEREOF

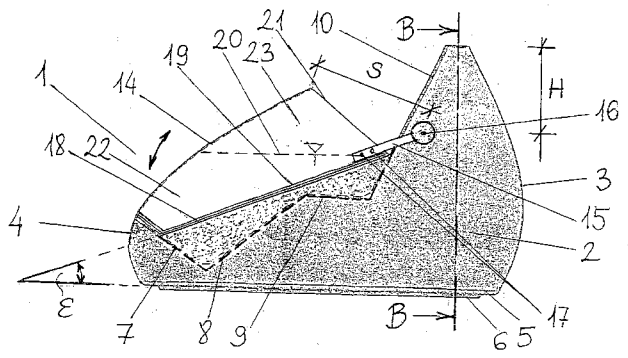


FIG. 6

(57) **Abstract**: The subject of the invention is a mobile resting chair for the improvement of the physical, intellectual and mental condition of the human body with utilization of C02, and method for application thereof. The resting chair according to the invention has a seating surface and a back support placed on a base body, which is characterised by that the base body (2) of the resting chair (1) has a rear arched bordering surface (3) protruding from the lower part (5) of the base body (2), has a front arched bordering surface (4), and the resting chair (1) is covered from above with a partially closed movable hood (14), and a foot support (7), a lower foot support (8), a seating surface (9) and a back support (10) are established within the base body (2) of the resting chair (1), where the lower foot support (8) is aligned with an angle (a) relative to the lower part (5) of the base body (2), and the seating surface (9) is aligned with another angle (β), the back support has another angle (γ), and a gas distributor (13) is installed at the C02 gas inlet (1 1) at the edge of the back support (10), in the given case on the C02 gas inlet (1 1), together with a C02 gas sensor (12), where the lateral rim (18) of the base body (2) being in contact with the hood (14) has a raising angle (ε), and a pivot (16) is installed in the base body (12) for the mechanical manipulation of the hood (14), to which a lever (15) is connected, which in turn is attached to the hood (14).

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Mobile resting chair for the improvement of the physical, intellectual and mental condition of the human body with utilization of CO2, and method for application thereof

The subject of the invention is a mobile resting chair for the improvement of the physical, intellectual and mental condition of the human body with utilization of CO2, and method for application thereof.

Carbon dioxide have been used for centuries to bathe in, which tends to emerge from the ground among natural conditions at various places of the globe, for instance as a result of volcanic emanation, where it gets accumulated in depressions in the terrain. The development of technology allowed to produce carbon dioxide in large quantities, which has lead to many fields of application. One of the important stage of the development was the filling of carbon dioxide into cylinders, which made the use of carbon dioxide much easier.

According to the experiences so far, the effects of carbon dioxide to the human body can be summarized as follows:

During a treatment, CO2 diffuses into the tissues through the skin where it causes a specific vein widening effect in the peripheral blood circulation, in the micro circulation, and in a secondary way, it has a beneficial haemodynamic effect on the working of the heart. It increases the pumping and minute capacity of the heart, decreases the blood pressure, widens the arterioles, opens the arteriovenous anastomosis. This affects the artery, venous and lymphatic capillary systems alike. The effect can be well demonstrated with capillary microscopic test, and it not only affects the connective tissues of the skin and below the skin, but also the internal organs, and its occurrence is attributed to the released vasoactive materials. A diuretic effect can also be achieved on this basis. In addition to the above mechanisms, a vasodilatation can happen also as a result of shifting the pH value of the tissues in acidic direction.

A feeling of warmth is a characteristic consequence for people being in CO2 gas bath, which can be explained by the effect on the sensory nerves. It reason is the hyperaemia together with a thermodynamic phenomenon caused by the fact, that the thermal capacity of CO2 is higher and its thermal conductivity is less than those of water, therefore, the surface being in contact with the gas remains warmer. It is assumed, that CO2 tends to disable cold receptors of the skin, by which the feeling of warmth occurring earlier can be explained. The CO2 gas influences the irritability of the vegetative nerves system, and the characteristic phenomena after taking a bath include the flushing of skin, perspiration of head and neck, strong heart contraction and sleepiness. In the parasympathetic nerves system the blood pressure decreases, the peripheral veins get widened, the breath is deepened, a profuse sweating occurs, and the K/Ca ratio decreases. It is an important physiological effect, that an increasing CO2 content of the tissues and the blood improves the oxy-haemoglobin dissociation, as a result of which a higher amount of oxygen is transferred from the blood to the tissues rich in CO2 with the usual oxygen saturation, and the O2 utilization is improved.

According to the state of art, the description of utility model HU U 3571 makes known a medicinal gas cabin used for treating various illnesses by means of medicinal gas. Characteristically, the treating equipment consists of a treating half chamber and a accessory half chamber, and it has a seat with back and sponge mat in the treating half chamber, and the treating half chamber is provided with a rolling cover that can be closed with tear lock, and in the accessory half chamber it has a gas cylinder with pressure reducer and a control cabinet, which can be connected to the mains and has a relocatable gas detector, which controls a solenoid valve to introduce the medicinal gas to the gas distributing drum in the treating half chamber, and through this, to the treating half chamber.

The description of the utility model HU U 2822 makes known a massage cabin, which has an upper part and an upper part, and the internal space between the two which is suitable to accommodate a person, and a vibrating equipment is attached to the lower and/or the upper part for massaging the person being in the internal space. It is characterised by a radiating foil heating unit in the lower and/or upper part.

The Hungarian patent HU P 03 00110 makes known an artificial mobile carbon-dioxide bath, in which a seated person can enjoy the therapeutic effects of carbon dioxide. A rubber ring is used at about the waist level of the person sitting in the equipment for sealing, then a lower part of the person's body is surrounded with therapeutic gas with the help of carbon-dioxide cartridge. The gas is pumped out at the end of the cure.

The Hungarian patent HU 227 024 makes known an equipment, which is suitable for treating people with medicinal gas. The described equipment - which in the given case is designed for easy transport - is suitable for treating the bodies of people with medicinal gas, and it has a housing consisting of a base plate and a wall. The housing is designed to accommodate parts of the human body, and its certain components are joined in an airtight manner with rigid and/or resilient impermeable material. One or more openings are prepared on the housing for surrounding some part of the body in an airtight manner, and medicinal gas is introduced into the internal space of the housing directly or indirectly.

The Chinese utility model CN 2912619 makes known a therapeutic device that can be used for therapeutic gas treatment. The described therapeutic device includes a cover having a shape of a shell body, as well as a gas inlet pipe and a gas outlet pipe, where the shell-shaped cover is provided with soft rubber along its edge, and the shell shaped housing is provided with a gas inlet opening and a gas outlet opening. The gas inlet opening is connected to an external medicinal gas generator through a gas inlet pipe.

According to our present knowledge and as shown by the results of the researches proceeded in this subject, the CO2 gas is used only in medicine for therapeutic purposes. This is the only purpose of activities conducted so far, i.e. treatment with the help of sack, cabin, boots or in natural mofettes for therapeutic processes.

The drawback of solutions known and presently used according to the state of art is that they are not suitable for treatment having purposes other than therapeutic goals, for instance to prevent illnesses, or to provide a general conditioning of the human body, or using as a recreational tool after illnesses, and their appearance, comfort level and hygienic conditions does not allow to use them in wellness, fitness and spa environment.

While working out the solution according to the invention we had the aim of creating a treating chair, which could be used safely also in wellness, fitness and spa environment, and which would allow that the carbon dioxide gas exercises its effect on human body in the best and most efficient way corresponding to the experiences gained so far. Furthermore, our objective was also to make the use of carbon dioxide safe, and that each person participating in the treatment could use the device with the possible highest safety.

While creating the solution according to the solution, we realised, that if we create a resting chair having a base body and a rear arched bordering surface protruding from the base body, and having a front arched bordering surface, and the resting chair is covered from above with partially closed movable hood, then the set aim can be achieved.

The invention is a mobile resting chair for the improvement of the physical, intellectual and mental condition of the human body with utilization of CO2, the said resting chair has a seating surface and a back support placed on a base body. It is characterised by that, the base body of the resting chair has a rear arched bordering surface protruding from the lower part of the base body, has a front arched bordering surface, and the resting chair is covered from above with a partially closed movable hood, and a foot support, a lower foot support, a seating surface and a back support are established within the base body of the resting chair, where the lower foot support is aligned with an angle α relative to the lower part of the base body, and the seating surface is aligned with another angle β, the back support has another angle γ, and a gas distributor is installed at the CO2 gas inlet at the edge of the back support, in the given case on the CO2 gas inlet, together with a CO2 gas sensor, where the lateral rim of the base body being in contact with the hood has a raising angle ε, and a pivot is installed in the base body for the mechanical manipulation of the hood, to which a lever is connected, whichin turn is attached to the hood.

In one preferred embodiement of the resting chair according to the invention the foot support, lower foot support, seating surface and back support created in the base body of the resting chair are formed as one unit with the base body.

In another preferred embodiement of the resting chair according to the invention the lever attached to the pivot is connected to the hood be means of fixing bolts.

In a further preferred embodiement of the resting chair according to the invention a gas tight rim is formed along the edge of the hood, being in contact with the lateral rim of the base body.

In a further preferred embodiement of the resting chair according to the invention the foot support is perpendicular to the lower foot support.

In a further preferred embodiement of the resting chair according to the invention the material of the base body is glass-fibre reinforced polyester, and the material of the hood is transparent Plexiglas.

In a further preferred embodiement of the resting chair according to the invention the distance between the pivot and the highest point of the base body is less than the distance between the pivot and the highest point of the hood.

The invention is furthermore a method of application for the resting chair according to the invention. The method is characterised by that during the treatment
- in the first step the gas tight hood is opened with the help of the mechanism,
- in the second step the person intending to get refreshment seats in the treating chair in a comfortable manner in half seating and half reclining position,
- in the third step the gas tight hood is closed with the help of the mechanism,
- in the fourth step the filling of gas is started with the help of an electronic circuit, during which the gas flows down the body of the treated person, which exercises its effect even during the filling operation,
- in the fifth step the bathing takes place in the CO2 bath, then
- in the sixth step the treatment is concluded by opening the hood.

In a preferred application the method according to the invention during the threatement a CO2 sensor monitors the gas level, and regulates it by means of switching on and off.

In another preferred application the method according to the invention during the threatement the bathing in the dry bath during the treatment lasts for 30 ... 40 minutes.

The solution according to the invention is set forth by the enclosed figures:
Fig. 1 shows a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention with a lateral view without hood corresponding to section A-A of Fig. 2.
Fig. 2 shows a possible embodiment of the solution according to the solution with top view, indicating the sections A-A.
Fig. 3 shows a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention with a front view, without hood.
Fig. 4 shows the axonometric view of a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention without hood.
Fig. 5 shows the bottom view of a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention with the hood.
Fig. 6 shows the side view of a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention with the hood, and indicating section B-B.

Fig. 7 shows the top view of a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention with the hood.
Fig. 8 shows the front view of a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention with the hood.
Fig. 9 shows the sectional view of a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention across section B-B referred to in Fig. 6 with the indication of detail C.
Fig. 10 shows a possible design of the foot in detail C of Fig. 9 for a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention.

Fig. 1 shows a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention with a lateral view without hood 14 corresponding to section A-A of Fig. 2. In the figure, it is possible to see the base body 2 of the resting chair 1 having a length J and a height M, which is made of glass-fibre reinofrced polyester in the given case. A rear arched bordering surface 3 of the base body 2 can be seen, together with the front arched bordering surface 4, and the lower part 5 of the base body 2, under which preferably an anti-slip rubber component 6 is placed.

As can be seen in Fig 1, a foot support 7 having a length G, a lower foot support 8 having a length F, a seating surface 9 having a length K, and a back support 10 having a length L, are created within the base body 2 of the resting chair 1. Relative to the lower part 5 of the base body 2, and also relative to the horizontal direction, the lower foot 8 is aligned with an angle α, the seating surface 9 is aligned with an angle β, and the back support 10 is aligned with an angle γ. The foot support 7 is preferably perpendicular to the lower foot support 8. The figure also shows the CO2 gas inlet 11 created at the edge of the back support 10, as well as the gas distributor 13 on the CO2 gas inlet 11 and the CO2 gas sensor 12.

Fig. 2 shows a possible embodiment of the solution according to the solution with top view, indicating the sections A-A. In the figure, it is possible to see the base body 2 of the resting chair 1, the rear arched bordering surface 3, the front arched bordering surface 4, the edge of the lower part 5, together with the foot support 7, the lower foot support 8, the seating surface 9 and the back support 10 created in the base body 2 of the resting chair 1.

Fig. 3 shows a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention with a front view, without hood 14. In the figure, it is possible to see the base body 2 of the resting chair 1, the rear arched bordering surface 3, the front arched bordering surface 4, the edge of the lower part 5, together with the floor support 7, the lower foot support 8, the seating surface and the back support 10 created in the base body 2 of the resting chair 1.

Additional items shown in Fig. 3 include the lateral rim 18 formed at the edge of the base body 2, which is used for fitting the hood 14. Additional items, such as the CO2 gas inlets 11 created at the two edges of the back support 10, and the gas distributors 13 on the CO2 gas inlet 11, together with the CO2 gas sensor 12 installed at one side.

Fig. 4 shows the axonometric view of a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention without hood 14. In the figure, it is possible see the base body 2 of the resting chair 1, the rear arched bordering surface 3, the front arched bordering surface 4, the edge of the lower part 5, as well as the foot support 7, lower foot support 8, seating surface 9 and back support 10 created in the base body 2 of the resting chair 1.

Additional items shown in Fig. 4 include the lateral rim 18 created at the edge of the base body 2, which serves for the fitting of the hood 14. Additionally, the CO2 gas inlets 11 created at the two edges of the back support 10, the gas distributors 13 on the CO2 gas inlets 11 and the CO2 gas sensor 12 at one side can also be seen.

Fig. 5 shows the bottom view of a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention with the hood 14. As viewed from below, the figure indicates the lower part 5 of the base body 2 of the resting chair 1, together with the rear arched bordering surface 3, the front arched bordering surface 4 and the anti-slip rubber component 6.

Fig. 6 shows the side view of a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention with the hood 14, and indicating section B-B. The figure indicates the base body 2 of the resting chair 1 with the rear arched bordering surface 3, the front arched bordering surface 4 and the lower part 5 with the anti-slip rubber component 6. The foot support 7, the lower foot support 8, the seating surface 9 and the back support 10 created inside the base body 2 are shown in the figure, together with the lateral rim 18 of the base body 2, which is in contact with the hood 14. There is a gas tight rim 19 at the edge of the hood 14, where it is in contact with the lateral rim 18 of the base body 2.

The raising angle ε of the lateral rim 18 of the base body 2 is indicated in the figure, on which the hood 14 is fitted with the same angle when it is in closed position. A pivot 16 is installed in the base body 2, to which a lever 15 is connected, so that the hood 14 could be manipulated mechanically. The lever 15 is attached to the hood 14 by means of fixing bolts 17. With the help of lever 15, the hood 14 is rotated around the pivot 16, when the hood 14 is opened or closed, to the direction indicated by an arrow on the figure.

Fig. 6 also indicates the distance H between the pivot 16 and the highest point of the base body 2, as well as the distance S between the pivot 16 and the highest point of the hood 14. In order to make sure that the hood 14 could be closed and opened properly, it is necessary that $H < S$.

The highest gas level 20 of the CO2 gas in the treating chair 1 is shown in Fig. 6 when the hood 14 is in lowered and closed position, together with the lower space 22 saturated with CO2, and the upper space 23 filled with normal air. During the application of the resting chair 1 according to the invention the level of the CO2 gas cannot increase above the gas level 20 marked in the figure, because the CO2 gas sensor 12 switches off the filling of CO2 when this level is reached, and also the CO2 flows over the upper rim 21 of the hood 14 and gets into the outside space. This way, the CO2 concentration increases slightly, but it does not reach the head and respiratory organs of

the treated person with significant quantity. The CO2 is heavier than the normal air, therefore, it forms a spreading layer beneath the air.

The design of the internal parts of the resting chair 1 allows for the person being treated to assume a slightly reclined position, and that most of the body of the person up to the waist or even above the waist is in the CO2. In this way, the utilization of CO2 in terms of treatment is the most efficient. The design of the upper rim 21 of the hood 14 allows that the treated person agitates the CO2 in the lower space 22, which moves only to the upper space 23, and is not released to the external space. This feature greatly enhances the safety of resting chair 1 during use. Therefore, the upper concave part of the hood 14 is also suitable to prevent turbulence.

Fig. 7 shows the top view of a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention with the hood 14. The base body 2 of the resting chair 1 with the rear arched bordering surface 3, front arched bordering surface 4 can be seen in the figure, together with its lower part 5. Additionally, the hood 14, and the upper rim 21 of the hood 14 are indicated in the figure.

Fig. 8 shows the front view of a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention with the hood 14. The base body 2 of the resting chair 1 with the front arched bordering surface 4 can be seen in the figure, together with its lower part 5, the anti-slip rubber component 6, and the seating surface 9 formed in the base body 2. Additionally, the hood 14, and the upper rim 21 of the hood 14 are indicated in the figure.

Fig. 9 shows the sectional view of a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention across section B-B referred to in Fig. 6 with the indication of Detail C. The base body 2 can be seen in the figure, together with the lower part 5 formed at the bottom of the base body 2.

Fig. 10 shows a possible design of the foot in detail C of Fig. 9 for a possible embodiment of the solution according to the invention. The base body 2 can be seen in the figure, together with a portion of lower part 5 formed at the bottom of the base body 2.

Possible embodiments, applications:
The resting chair according to the invention can also be used as a deck chair in a given case. Part of the surface of the resting space is closed with a hood creating a gas tight space beneath the hood, where carbon dioxide can be filled with the appropriate devices, and people can rest and relax for 35 - 45 minutes in this saturated place.

In case of a possible preferred actual embodiment of the resting chair according to the invention, the beneficial features of the resting chair are as follows among others:
The base body 2 is a glass-fibre reinforced polyester body in a given case, which has a surface finish and paint coating which are appropriate in terms of aesthetics and hygiene too. The actual gas level was considered for determining the shape of the base body 2, so that the upper level of the CO2 is always close to or at the breast level of the person

who is in half sitting and half reclining position. In this way a maximum effect can be reached with a minimum quantity of gas in a safe space.

The gas is held in place by the hood 14.
The gas tight hood 14 is a concave body made from Plexiglas by means of thermal forming, which can be opened and closed with the help of a manipulating mechanism. The concave shape of the gas tight hood 14 makes sure that the "bathing" (treatment) is effective even at low gas level. The limit of the maximum gas level is at the upper meeting line of the base body 2 and the hood 14. This is the safety line of the resting chair 1 according to the invention. In the case of the overfilling the gas flows away at this level.

The CO2 gas is introduced through the inlet openings 11.
The inlet openings 11 are located at breast level at two sides, therefore, the bathing takes place as soon as the filling of the gas tight space is started with all of its positive effects.

For the use of the resting chair the person to be treated can seat in the resting chair or deck chair in light cotton clothing or bathing suit. The hood is to be closed, and the carbon dioxide is filled from the cylinder with the help of suitable auxiliary equipment. The gas level is kept at a constant level by electronic circuits working with a sensor. The relaxing environment is enhanced by an audio system, containing selectable pieces of music and sound effects. The visual experience is provided by various light effects. The time spent in the resting chair could be 35 - 45 minutes. Upon the expiry of the time period, the relaxation is concluded by opening the gas holding hood.

In a possible actual embodiment of the device according to the invention the foot support 7, lower foot support 8, seating surface 9, back support 10 created within the base body 2 of the resting chair 1 are formed as one unit with the base body 2.

In case of the resting chair 1 according to the invention, the foot support 7 has a length G of 25-35 cm, preferably 30 cm, the lower foot support 8 has a length F of 60-75 cm, preferably 69 cm, the seating surface 9 has a length K of 30-45 cm, preferably 38 cm, the back support 10 has a length L of 80-100 cm, preferably 90 cm, and the resting chair 1 has a length J of 170-200 cm, preferably 180 cm.

In case of the resting chair 1 according to the invention, the lower foot support 8 has an angle α of 25°-40°, preferably 32°, the seating surface 9 has an angle β of 4°-8°, preferably 5°, the back support 10 has an angle γ of 55°-65°, preferably 63°, the lateral rim 18 has a raising angle ε of 20°-30°, preferably 24°.

When the resting chair 1 according to the invention is constructed, it is very important to have a gas tight joint at the side and at the bottom all along between the hood 14 and the lateral rim 18, so that no CO2 could escape. For this purpose, a gas tight rim 19 runs along the edge of the hood 14 where it has been in contact with the base body 2. This gas tightness is necessary to make sure that no CO2 escapes at this part during the treatment.

In case the resting chair 1 according to the invention is constructed, then it would be convenient to place comfortable seat cushions on the seating surface 9 and on the back support 10, which could be made from sponge or coconut-fibre insert, and a lining made of leather or artificial leather.

The auxiliary subunit, the CO2 cylinder and the controlling electronic circuitry are installed in a separate unit next the resting chair 1. The opening and closing operation of the hood 14 is preferably made in a pneumatic manner with the use of CO2.

The sequence of treatment is as follows in case of a possible usage of the resting chair according to the invention:
- First step: The gas tight hood is opened with the help of the mechanism.
- Second step: The person who wishes to get refreshment seats into the treating chair in comfortable position in a half sitting, half reclining manner.
- Third step: The gas tight hood is closed with the help of the mechanism.
- Fourth step: The filling of gas is started with the help of an electronic control circuit. The sensor monitors the gas level, and performs a regulation by switching on and off.
- Fifth step: Bathing in the dry bath for about 40 minutes.
- Sixth step: The treatment is concluded by opening a hood.

Advantages:
The advantages of the solution according to the invention include its suitability for performing treatment with CO2 gas by properly selecting the geometry and the CO2 gas level, and thus creating a means that can be used for resting, recreation, which is appropriate also in terms of aesthetics and safety, and therefore, it is also suitable with the use of CO2 for new fields of application, for use in wellness, fitness and spa environment.

Yet another advantage is that the a more efficient CO2 distribution can be archived with the geometrical shape of the resting chair. In the resting chair (deck chair) according to the invention, that is suitable for holding carbon dioxide gas, the human body can be at rest with all comfort for a given period of time.

The mobile resting chair shown in the attachment can be used at places, where people can engage in sports activities, bathing and/or resting, recreation and revitalization, e.g. spa, wellness, fitness and competitive sports, and for people engaged with difficult intellectual work.

The resting chair and/or day bed can be used for relaxation of the human body, and the method can be used in the areas of wellness, fitness, spa and adventure pools, and training rooms of sports facilities, in the competitive sports and workplaces, for increasing the performance and for roborating purposes.

Nowadays, it is easy to get access to 99 % carbon dioxide by everyone, and with the help of the resting chair, it is possible to use in the wellness system of each person who desires to find new solutions.

List of references:

1 - Resting chair
2 - Base body
3 - Rear arched bordering surface
4 - Front arched bordering surface
5 - Lower part
6 - Anti-slip rubber component
7 - Foot support
8 - Lower leg support
9 - Seating surface
10 - Back support
11 - CO2 gas inlet
12 - CO2 gas sensor
13 - Gas distributor
14 - Hood
15 - Lever
16 - Pivot
17 - Fixing bolt
18 - Lateral rim
19 - Gas tight rim
20 - Gas level
21 - Upper rim
22 - Lower space
23 - Upper space

Angles:
α - angle (of lower foot support)
β – angle (of seating surface)
γ - angle (of back support)
ε – raising angle (of lateral rim)

Dimensions:
L – length (of base body)
M - height (of base body)
G – length (of foot support)
F – length (of lower foot support)
K – length (of seating surface)
L – length (of back support)
J – length (of base body)

H – distance (between the pivot and the highest point of base body)
S - distance (between the pivot and the highest point of hood)

CLAIMS:

1. Mobile resting chair for the improvement of the physical, intellectual and mental condition of the human body with utilization of CO2, the said resting chair has a seating surface and a back support placed on a base body,

characterised by that,

the base body (2) of the resting chair (1) has a rear arched bordering surface (3) protruding from the lower part (5) of the base body (2), has a front arched bordering surface (4), and the resting chair (1) is covered from above with a partially closed movable hood (14),

and a foot support (7), a lower foot support (8), a seating surface (9) and a back support (10) are established within the base body (2) of the resting chair (1), where the lower foot support (8) is aligned with an angle (α) relative to the lower part (5) of the base body (2), and the seating surface (9) is aligned with another angle (β), the back support has another angle (γ), and a gas distributor (13) is installed at the CO2 gas inlet (11) at the edge of the back support (10), in the given case on the CO2 gas inlet (11), together with a CO2 gas sensor (12),

where the lateral rim (18) of the base body (2) being in contact with the hood (14) has a raising angle (ε), and a pivot (16) is installed in the base body (12) for the mechanical manipulation of the hood (14), to which a lever (15) is connected, whichin turn is attached to the hood (14).

2. Resting chair according to claim 1, characterised by that, the foot support (7), lower foot support (8), seating surface (9) and back support (10) created in the base body (2) of the resting chair (1) are formed as one unit with the base body (2).

3. Resting chair according to claim 1 or 2, characterised by that, the lever (15) attached to the pivot (16) is connected to the hood (14) be means of fixing bolts (17).

4. Resting chair according to any of the claims 1 - 3, characterised by that, a gas tight rim (19) is formed along the edge of the hood (14), being in contact with the lateral rim (18) of the base body (2).

5. Resting chair according to any of the claims 1 - 4, characterised by that, the foot support (7) is perpendicular to the lower foot support (8).

6. Resting chair according to any of the claims 1 - 5, characterised by that, the material of the base body (2) is glass-fibre reinforced polyester, and the material of the hood (14) is transparent Plexiglas.

7. Resting chair according to any of the claims 1 - 6, characterised by that, the distance (H) between the pivot (16) and the highest point of the base body (2) is less than the distance (S) between the pivot (16) and the highest point of the hood (14).

8. Method of application for the resting chair according to any of the claims 1 - 7, characterised by that, the following steps are carried out during the treatment:
- in the first step the gas tight hood is opened with the help of the mechanism,
- in the second step the person intending to get refreshment seats in the treating chair in a comfortable manner in half seating and half reclining position,
- in the third step the gas tight hood is closed with the help of the mechanism,
- in the fourth step the filling of gas is started with the help of an electronic circuit, during which the gas flows down the body of the treated person, which exercises its effect even during the filling operation,
- in the fifth step the bathing takes place in the CO2 bath, then
- in the sixth step the treatment is concluded by opening the hood.

9. Method according to claim 8, characterised by that, during the threatement a CO2 sensor monitors the gas level, and regulates it by means of switching on and off.

10. Method according to claim 8 or 9, characterised by that, during the threatement the bathing in the dry bath during the treatment lasts for 30 ... 40 minutes.

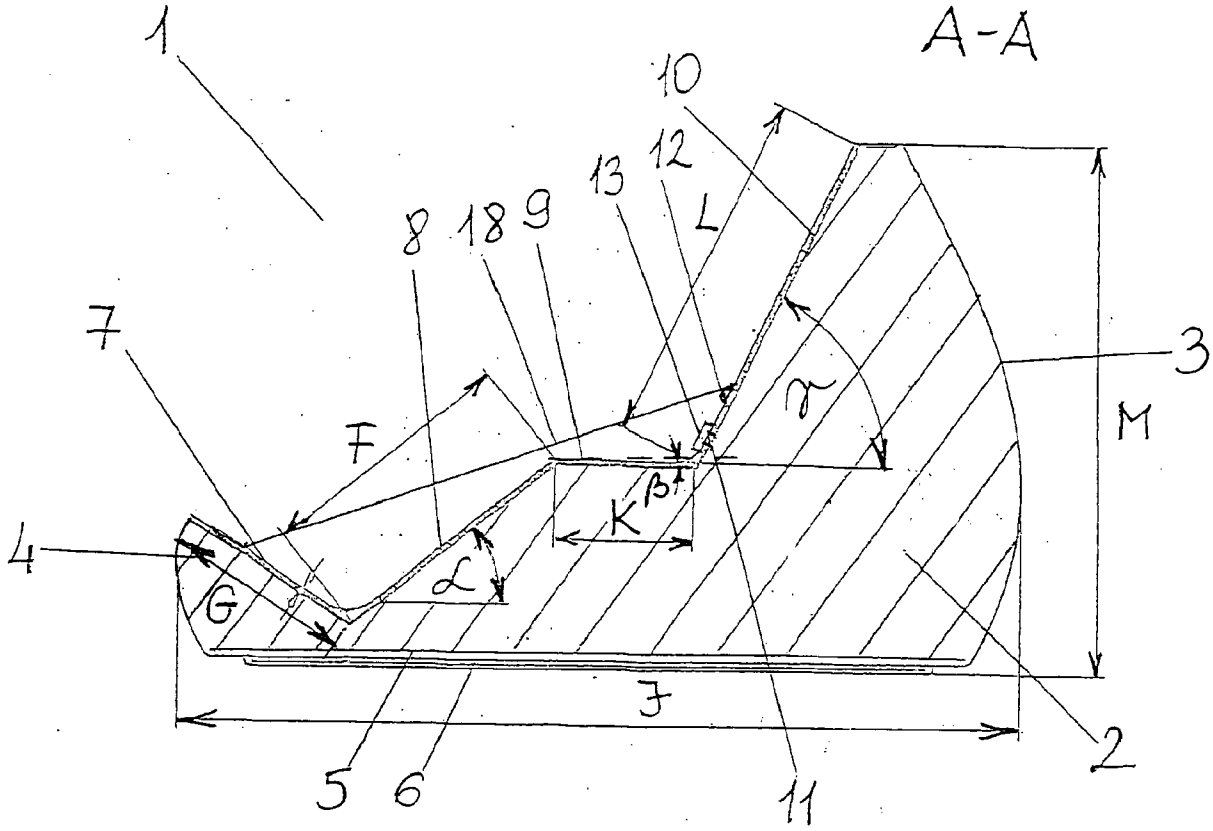


FIG. 1

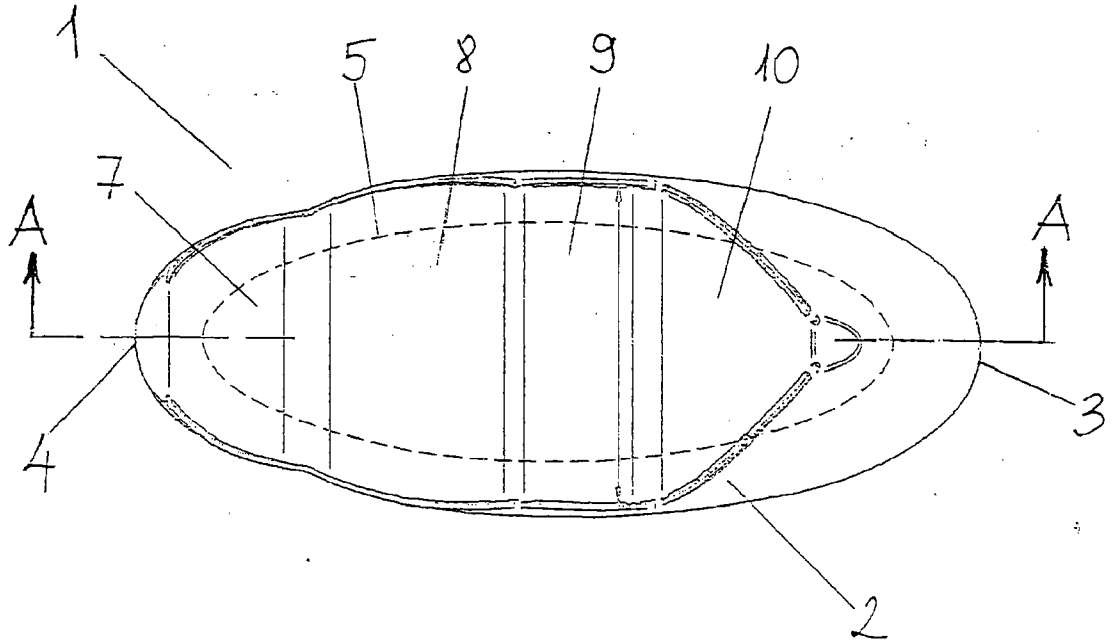


FIG. 2

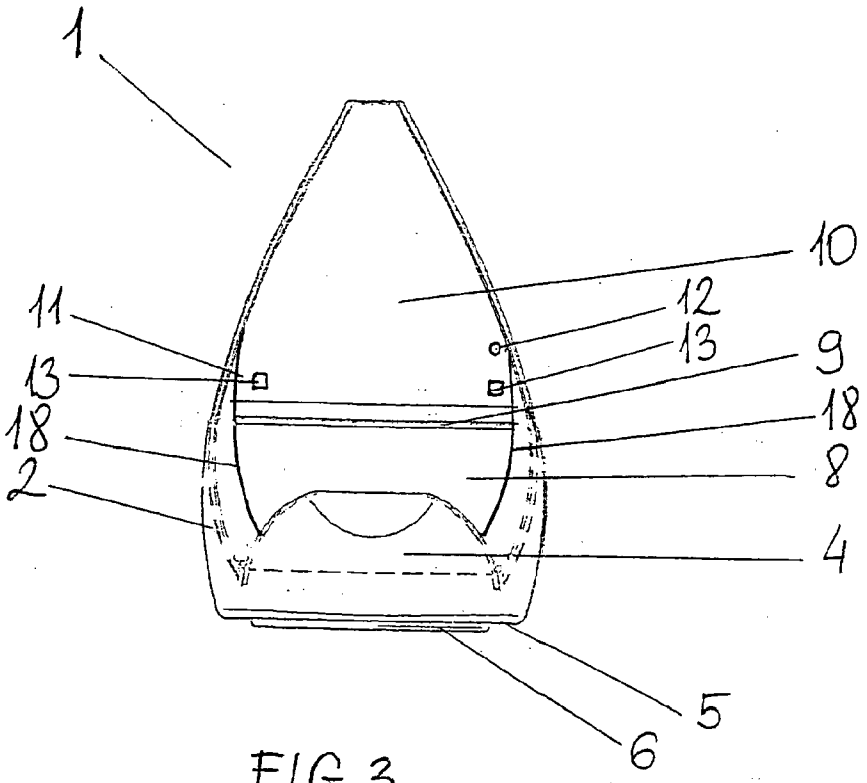


FIG. 3

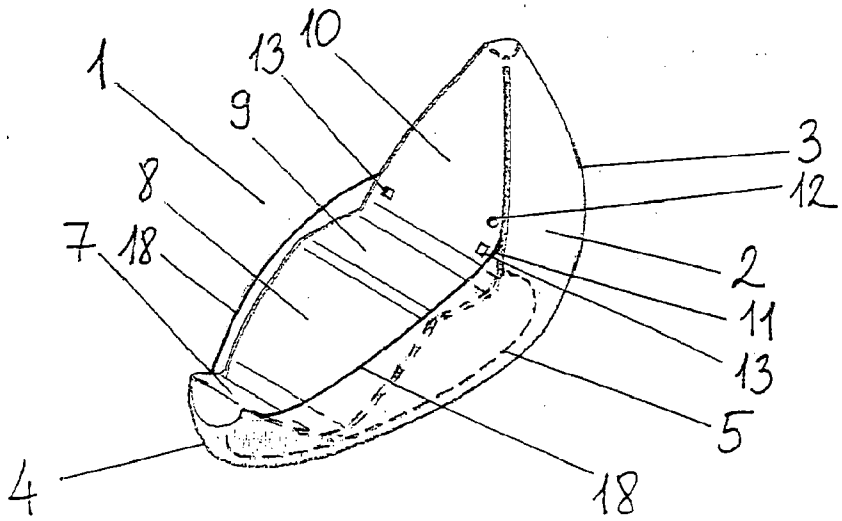


FIG. 4

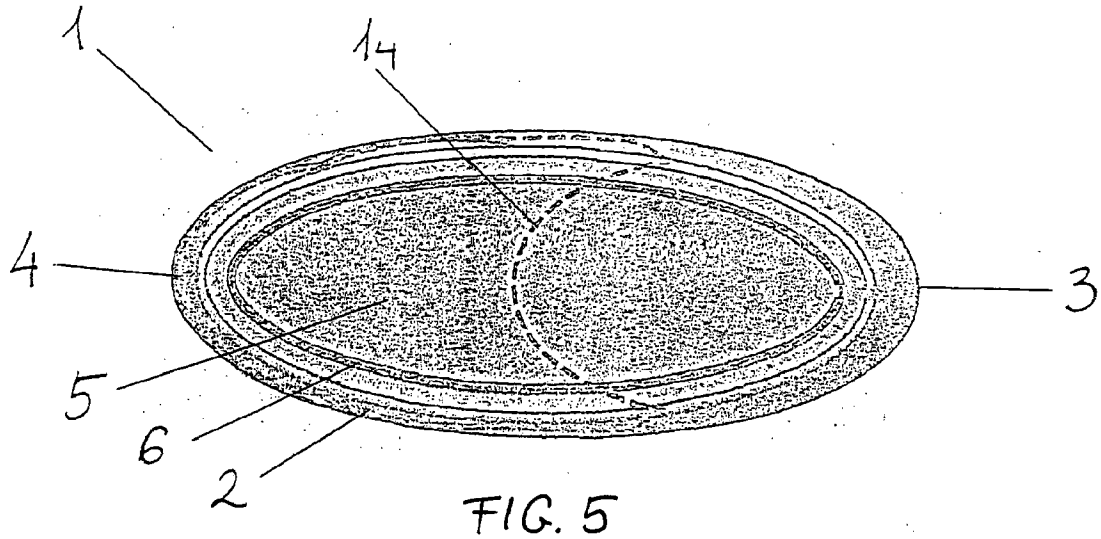


FIG. 5

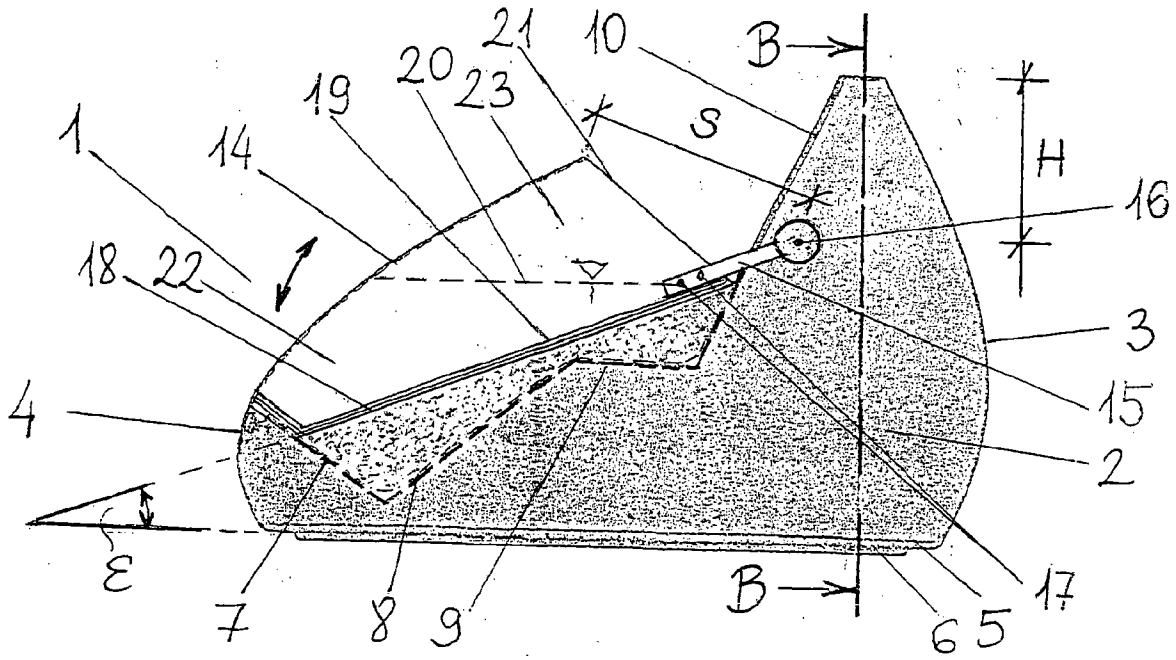


FIG. 6

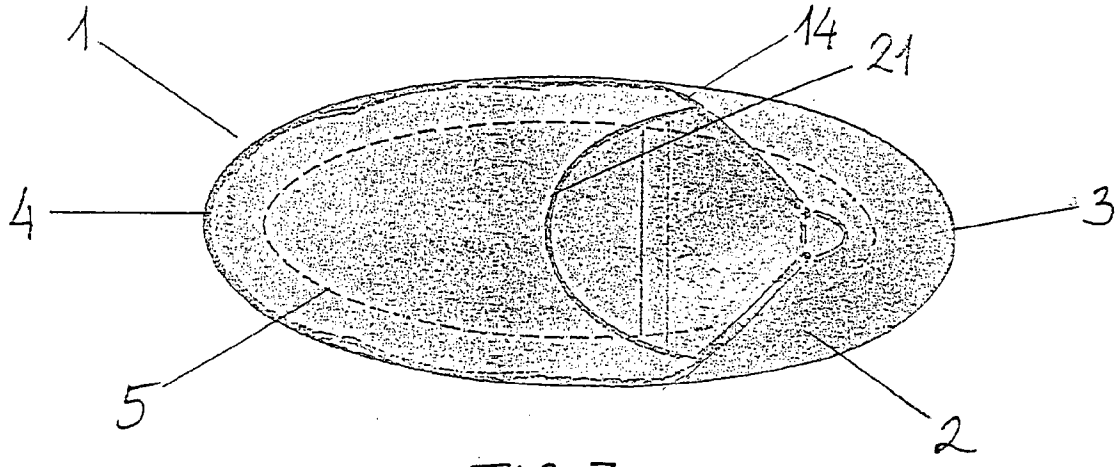


FIG. 7

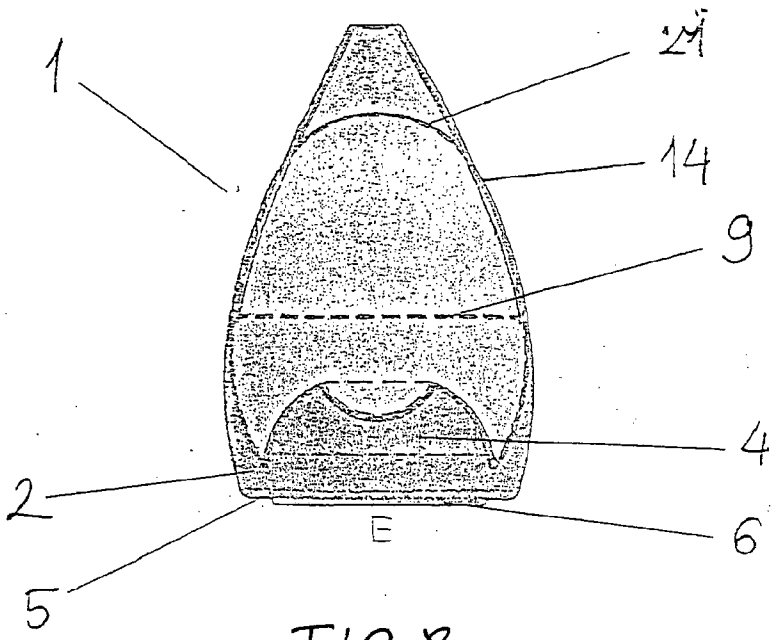


FIG. 8

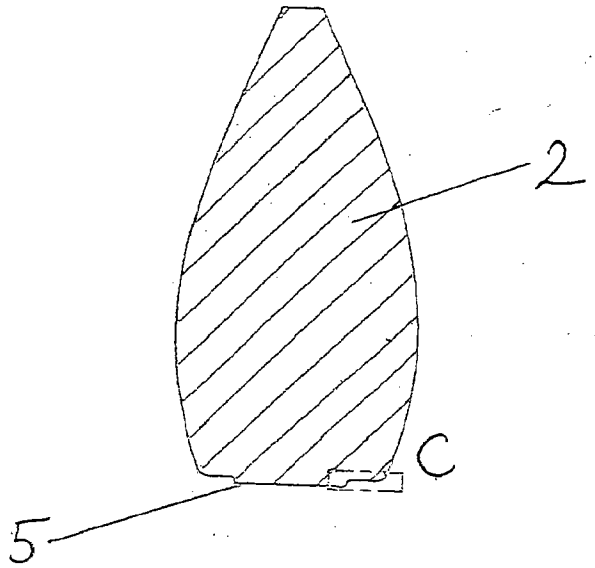


FIG. 9

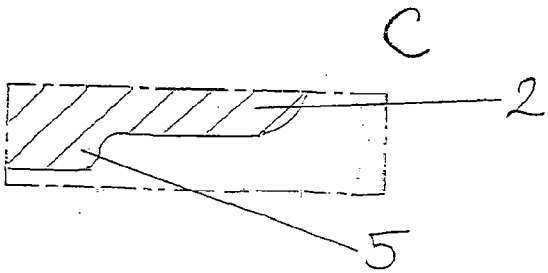


FIG. 10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/HU 2013/000048

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER *A61H 33/14 (2006.01)*
A47C 1/02 (2006.01)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A61G 10/00-10/04, A61H 9/00, 31/00-31/02, 33/00-33/14, 35/00-35/04, A61M 35/00, A61N 5/00-5/10, A62B 31/00, A47C 1/02

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

RUPAT, RUABU1, Esp@cenet, NCIPI, WIPO, DEPATISnet, CIPO, EAPO, USPTO, PatSearch (RUPTO internal)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X Y	CN 202568812 U (SHENZHEN SUNHOPE MEDICAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CO LTD) 05.12.2012, abstract, fig. 1-4	8-10 1-7
Y	WO 1996/007389 A2 (HAMDANI SYED KHURSHID AHMED) 14.03.1996, claims, fig. 3a-3c	1-7
Y	US 2006/0169284 A1 (ALLAN DOLPH MEYER et al.) 03.08.2006, abstract, fig. 1-3	2
A	JPH 01238864 A (TAKAHASHI MASARU et al.) 25.09.1989	1-10

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
04 October 2013 (04.10.2013)	24 October 2013 (24.10.2013)
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