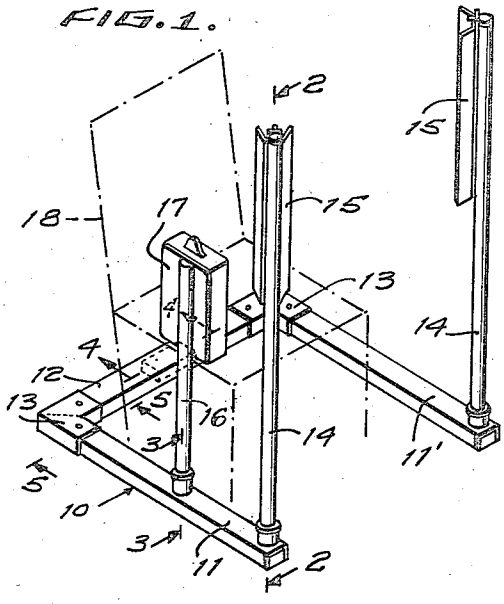
March 4, 1958 E. L. ILLFELDER 2,825,337

PORTABLE LIGHT-RAY TREATING DEVICE

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FIG. 1.



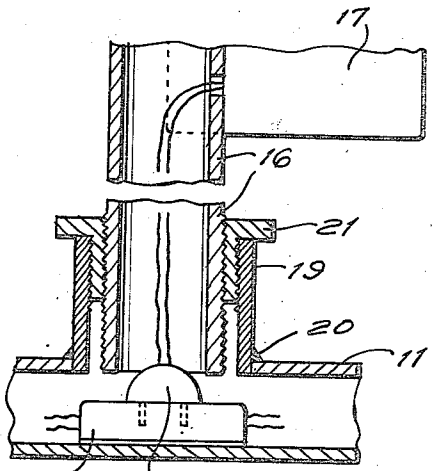
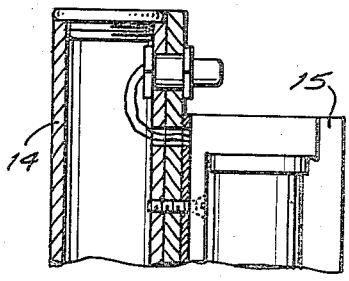


FIG. 3.



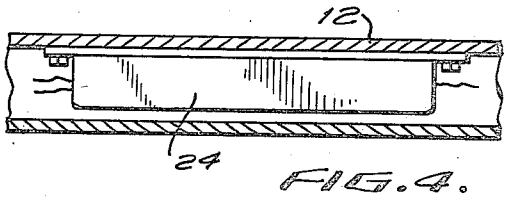
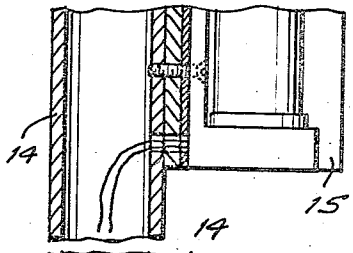


FIG. 4.



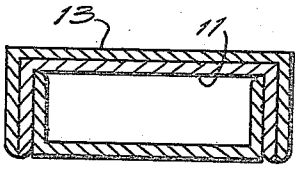


FIG. 5.

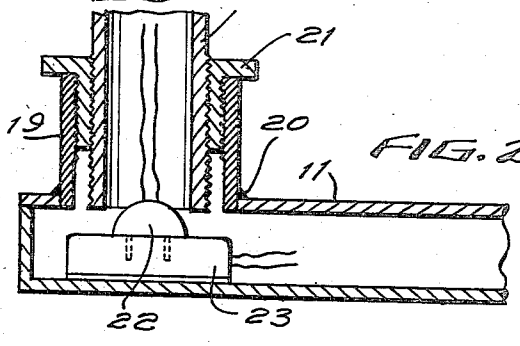


FIG. 2.

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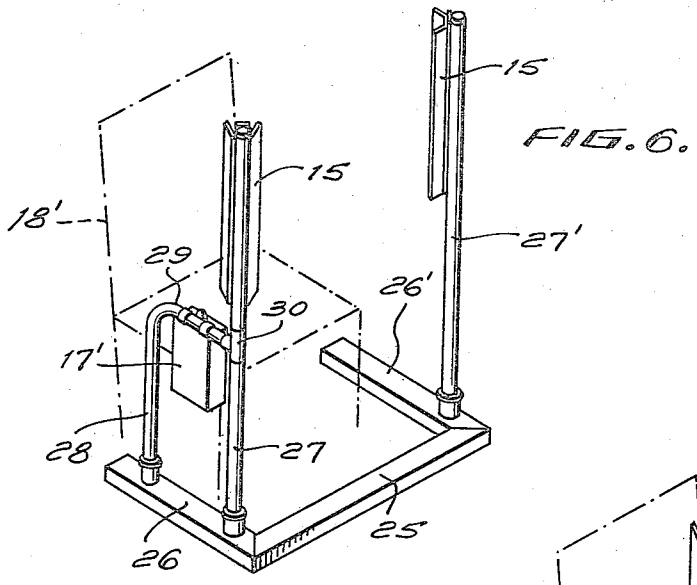


FIG. 6.

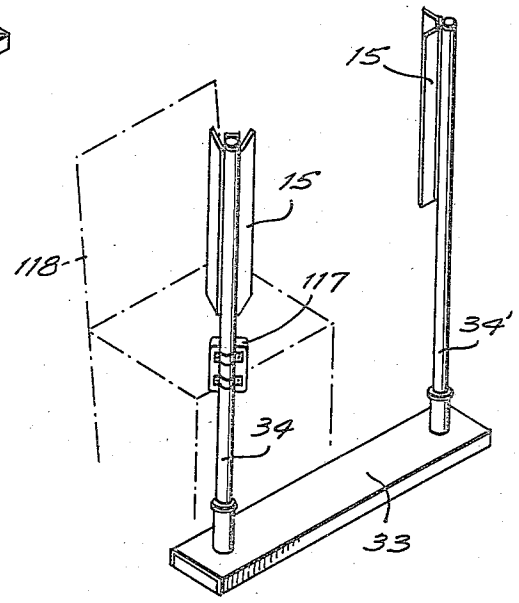


FIG. 8.

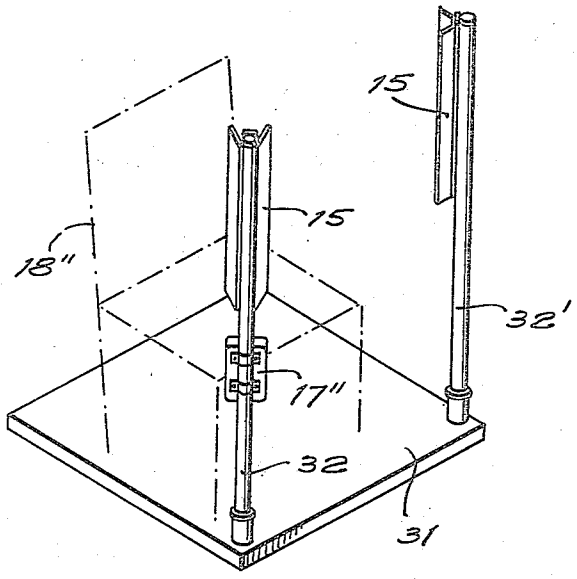


FIG. 7.

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PORTABLE LIGHT-RAY TREATING DEVICE

Edgar L. Illfelder, Riverdale, N. Y.

Application July 19, 1954, Serial No. 443,990

4 Claims. (Cl. 128—395)

This invention relates generally to light-ray treating devices and especially to a structure adapted for irradiation by so-called sun lamps, and wherein the irradiation treatment is accomplished by exposing the face of the seated person to the rays of such sun lamps.

While irradiation devices are well known in the art, the present invention contemplates a simple, inexpensive and most effective light-ray treating device which can be readily assembled and placed almost anywhere and which can be as readily disassembled for packaging and transportation.

It is further contemplated that when the device is assembled, erected and is made ready for use, it will facilitate the placement into proper position of a seating unit, such as a chair, and wherein the ray-emanating lamps are so disposed that they permit unrestricted passage of a person to and from the chair placed in proper relation to the lamps.

The prime object of this invention therefore is the provision of a readily assemblable, simple, inexpensive but effective portable light-ray treating device so constructed and arranged, that a mobile seating unit for a person to be treated can be placed in proper position for irradiating such person's face, and which device has at least one pair of light-emanating lamps so disposed that their light rays converge toward the face of the person seated upon the unit, and wherein the lamps are so arranged that they permit ready passage between them of a person moving towards or from the seating unit.

A further object of this invention is the provision, in conjunction with the aforesaid treating device, of a coin-controlled timing device within easy reach of the person seated facing the lamps, and which timing device is adapted to govern the supply of electric current to the lamps, as well as the length of time of the treatment.

The foregoing and further objects and advantages of the present invention will become more fully explained from the ensuing description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective illustration of one form of the device in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged partial section taken approximately along lines 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a partial enlarged section taken approximately along lines 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a partial enlarged section taken approximately along lines 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged section taken along lines 5—5 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 shows a perspective view of a modified form of the device;

Fig. 7 illustrates a perspective view of a third modification of the device; and

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the simplest form of the device.

In each of the Figures 1, 6, 7 and 8 are shown seating units, such as chairs, indicated in broken lines, and which chairs are placed at proper relation to the lamps.

Describing Figs. 1 to 5 in detail, numeral 10 denotes a substantially U-shaped frame composed of two parallel channels 11 and 11' and a connecting channel 12. Channels 11 and 11' and channel 12 are secured together by corner pieces 13.

Extending from the ends of channel 11, 11' are uprights 14 supporting sun lamps 15. From about the center of channel 11 extends another upright 16 adapted for the support of a coin-controlled timer 17.

U-shaped base 10 is so arranged as to permit the placement within its confine of a chair 18 in such a position that when a person is seated thereon and a coin is dropped into the timer to energize sunlamps 15, the rays from the lamps will strike the person's face. Inasmuch as the time of exposure to sunrays necessarily must be limited, timer 17 is so arranged that after a predetermined time period it cuts off the current supply to the lamps.

As seen in Figs. 1 to 5, the base is constructed from channels which facilitate ready wiring. In Figs. 2 and 3 is indicated the manner by means of which uprights 14 supporting lamps 15 and upright 16 for timer 17 are connected to channels 11 of base 10. It will be noted that from channels 11 extend internally threaded cylindrical sleeves or couplings 19 which are preferably welded to channels 11 at 20. The internal threads of the couplings are engaged by the external threads of bushings 21, while the internal thread of the bushings engage the threads of uprights 14 and 16. Obviously any other convenient form of connecting the uprights with the base can be employed.

The connections between the base and the uprights are intended to facilitate ready assembly and disassembly of the device. For the same purpose there are also provided electrical connections in the form of plugs and receptacles for the conductors to lamps 15 and timer 17. These plugs are indicated in Figs. 2 and 3 at 22 and 22' and the corresponding receptacles are denoted at 23 and 23'. It is preferred that the ballasts for lamps 15 are conveniently housed within the relatively broad channel 12, one of the ballasts being indicated at 24 in Fig. 4.

Modification

In Fig. 6 is shown a structure very similar to that of Fig. 1, wherein however the connecting channel 25 is placed in the front while the two parallel channels 26 and 26' joined by the connecting channel are directed rearwardly. The lamp-supporting uprights 27 and 27' extend from the two parallel channels and timer 17' is suspended from an angular structure 28 which extends from channel 26 in upright direction and continues as a horizontal arm 29, the latter being connected at 30 with upright 27. In this modification the chair 18' is placed into the open end of the U-shaped base. A person seated upon the chair will receive irradiation at his face from lamps 15.

In the modified form shown in Fig. 7 there is employed instead of a U-shaped frame, a platform 31 which forms the base of the device. Extending from that platform are uprights 32 and 32' for supporting lamps 15, upright 32 in addition accommodates timer 17''. Platform 31 is adapted to support a chair or the like 18''.

In Fig. 8 another modification is shown which is of the simplest structural form, wherein a channel-shaped base 33 is employed and from which extend uprights 34 and 34' for mounting lamps 15. To upright 34 timer 117 is attached. Chair 118 is placed so that the rays from the lamp are directed toward the face of a person seated on the chair.

All the aforedescribed devices are substantially of a common construction in that they all have what is termed herein as a base and uprights to support the lamps, and wherein all of the uprights and the lamps are so disposed

as to provide unrestricted passage between them for a person moving toward or from the chair.

Obviously the specific construction shown in each of the modified forms is subject to changes and improvements, depending upon specific requirements, such structural changes and improvements being deemed to reside within the scope of the present invention as defined in the annexed claims.

What is claimed as new is:

1. In a light-ray treating device, a substantially U-shaped floor frame adapted for accommodating a mobile seating unit for supporting a person to be treated, a pair of light-emitting devices associated with said frame at one end thereof and being so disposed that they permit unrestricted passage of a person between them, said devices being so disposed as to direct light rays toward substantially the face area of a person seated upon said unit, and wherein said floor frame comprises two parallel members and a cross member at one end of and spacing these parallel members, and a pair of uprights for supporting said light-emitting devices, said uprights being removably associated with said parallel frame members at one of their ends.

2. In a light-ray treating device according to claim 1, and wherein substantially channel-shaped corner structures connect said cross member with said parallel members, and wherein all electric wiring and electric appliances required for the operation of said light-emitting devices are removably secured to said frame members.

3. In a light-ray treating device according to claim 1, and wherein threaded connecting means are provided in said parallel frame members for removably associating said uprights with these members.

4. In a light-ray treating device according to claim 1, and wherein in addition to said uprights for supporting said light-emitting devices there is provided a support removably associated with one of the parallel floor frame members for accommodating a coin-controlled timer for said light-emitting devices.

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