Sept. 6, 1927. 1,641,773

A. E. MILLER

EDUCATIONAL DEVICE

Filed May 4, 1925

Fig.1

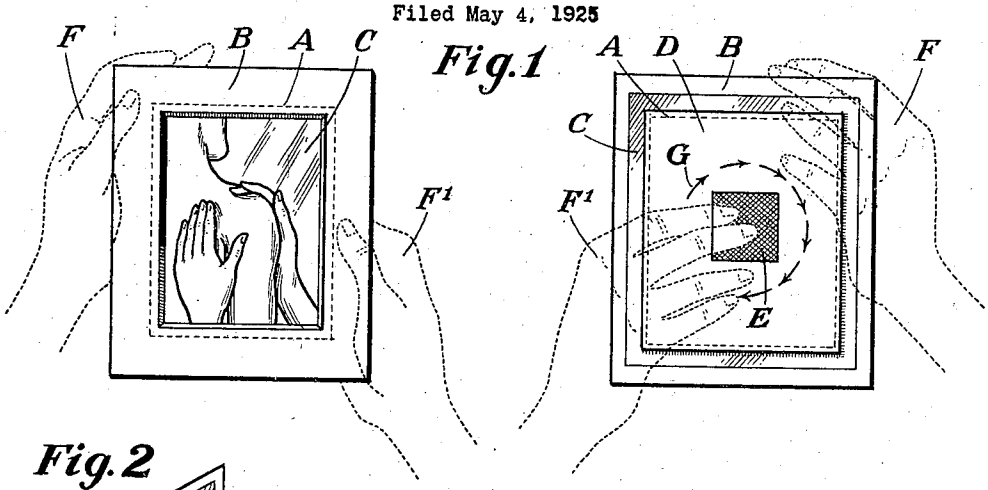


Fig.2

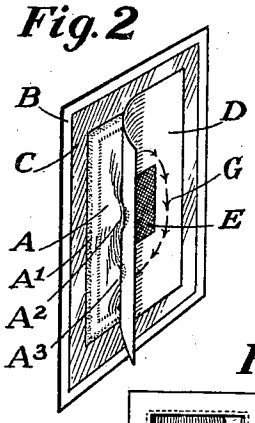


Fig.3

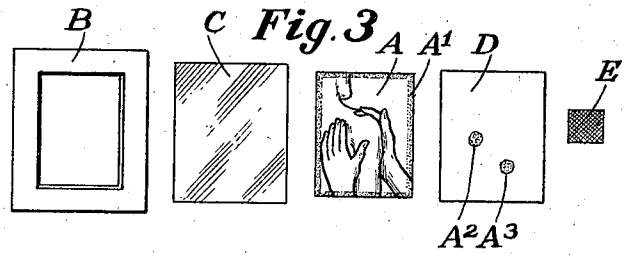


Fig.4

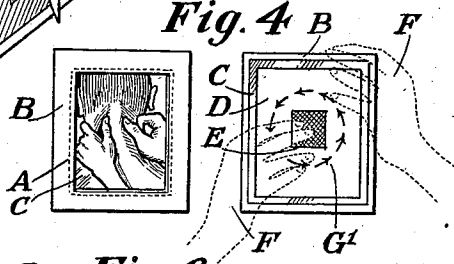


Fig.5

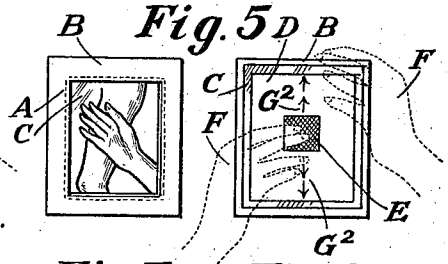


Fig.6

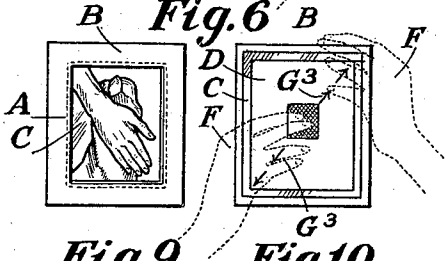


Fig.7

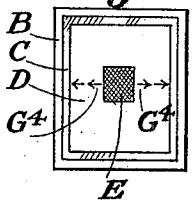


Fig.8

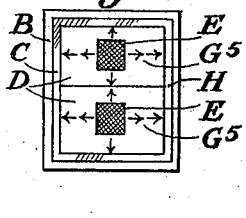


Fig.9

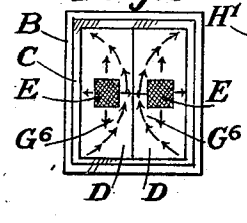
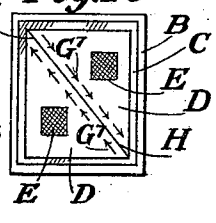


Fig.10



Alfred E. Miller

INVENTOR

Patented Sept. 6, 1927. 1,641,773

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED E. MILLER, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

EDUCATIONAL DEVICE.

Application filed May 4, 1925. Serial No. 27,779.

The object of this device is to enable students taking my course of instruction in "massage" to study carefully the correct movements of certain manipulations of muscle and joints pertaining to this course in medical rubbing of which the following is an exact description of the invention.

Fig. 1 shows the front and back of a movable picture, illustrating a part of the human anatomy and showing the method of operation on back of picture with finger tips in direction of arrows to create movement.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the back of the movable picture, showing connection of the moving feature.

Fig. 3 shows the different parts used in the movable picture device before being assembled.

Fig. 4 shows the front and back of a movable picture, illustrating a different part of the human anatomy, and showing the method of operation with finger tips on back of picture in a reverse direction.

Fig. 5 is a view of the front and back of a movable picture, illustrating an up and down movement of flicking with hand.

Fig. 6 is a view of the front and back of a movable picture, illustrating a diagonal movement.

Fig. 7 is the back view of a picture where a side movement from right to left is shown.

Fig. 8 shows the back view and side movement from right to left of either half of picture, and the movement up and down of either half when making alternate movements.

Fig. 9 shows back view and movable sections for up and down movement of either half of picture and alternately moving left and right, also a circular direction for rotating either half of picture.

Fig. 10 shows back view and movable sections for diagonal movement of either half of picture and alternate movement of each portion.

"A" represents a thin sheet of india rubber, composition or other pliable material, on which an anatomical illustration is printed, drawn or photographed together with the hands of a masseur.

"B" is a frame of cardboard, metal or wood.

"C" is a sheet of celluloid, glass or other transparent material, cemented or fixed by other means to the frame "B". The sheet "A" in turn is cemented or affixed at its four edges to the transparent material, as shown by "A^1" in Fig. 2.

"D" is a sheet of cardboard, wood or metal that is partly cemented or adhered to the pliable sheet "A", as shown in Fig. 2 at "A^2" and "A^3". These cemented portions or adhesions may be on any part of the sheet "D" and their position is governed by the particular movement made necessary by the nature of the illustration used for any certain movement.

For instance in Fig. 1, the illustration "A" showing the operator's hands placed on patient's shoulder and in position to knead with firm pressure using the heel of each hand alternately, and the point of contact or adhesion of "A" and "D" would therefore be where the greatest action or pressure takes place, namely:—at the heel of each hand, from these points of contact all motion is made.

"E" is a piece of sandpaper or metal with roughened surface coarse enough to permit the fingers to perform the necessary movements without sliding from position.

"F^1" shows the position of right hand and method of operation by fingers in whatever direction is deemed necessary for any particular movement.

The proper direction of movement is indicated for the different illustrations of the various parts of the human anatomy.

"G" illustrates arrows pointing in circular direction which finger tips should rotate.

"G^1" as shown in Fig. 4 indicates arrows pointing in the reverse circular direction in which the finger tips should rotate.

"G^2" as shown in Fig. 5 indicates arrows pointing to the up and down direction which the finger tips should follow.

"G^3" as shown in Fig. 6 indicates diagonal direction for the fingers to follow.

"G^4" as shown in Fig. 7 indicates side to side movement.

"G^5" as shown in Fig. 8 indicates side to side and up and down movements of either half or both sections of "D" from divisional line "H".

"G^6" as shown in Fig. 9 indicates circular direction of arrows for rotating either half or both sections alternately from divisional line "H" also up and down and side to side movements.

"G^7" as shown in Fig. 10 indicates up and down diagonal direction of movement for

either half or both sections from divisional line "H".

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. A device of the class described comprising a frame having an aperture, a transparent body attached to the frame and closing the aperture, a distortable diaphragm movable over the transparent body, a picture imprinted on the diaphragm, a backing plate, means attaching a selected area of the diaphragm to the backing plate, the backing plate being free to move across the plane of the frame.

2. A device of the class described, comprising a frame having an aperture, a transparent body attached to the frame and closing the aperture, a distortable diaphragm movable over the transparent body, a picture imprinted on the diaphragm and suggesting distortion thereof, the transparent body restraining the diaphragm from plane dislocation upon distortion of the diaphragm.

3. A device of the class described, comprising a distortable element, a picture represented on the element having an area to be distorted, and means on the back of the element identifying the said area to be distorted.

4. A device of the class described, comprising a distortable element, a picture represented on the element, directing indicia on the picture suggesting distortion of the element and having an area to be distorted, and means on the back of the element identifying the said area to be distorted.

5. A device of the class described, comprising a frame having an aperture, a transparent body attached to the frame and closing the aperture, a distortable diaphragm mounted on the transparent body, a picture imprinted on the diaphragm representing a part to be massaged and a hand of a masseur, directing indicia on the picture suggesting distortion of the diaphragm, selected areas on the back of the diaphragm related to the pictures, and means on the back of the diaphragm attached to said selected areas thereof and distorting said selected areas under actuation in accordance with the directions of the said indicia to create the illusion of a masseur massaging his patient.

6. A device of the class described, comprising a frame having an aperture, a transparent body closing the aperture, a distortable diaphragm movable over the transparent body, parts of an object depicted on the diaphragm, and a plurality of means on the back of the diaphragm severally identifying said parts, the diaphragm being distortable to distort said parts.

7. A device of the class described, comprising a frame having an aperture, a transparent body closing the aperture, a distortable diaphragm movable over the transparent body, parts of an object depicted on the diaphragm, a plurality of means on the back of the diaphragm severally identifying said parts, the diaphragm being distortable to distort said parts, and the said means independently controlling the said distortion of said identified parts.

This specification signed this 30th day of April, 1925.

ALFRED E. MILLER.