

Nov. 10, 1931.

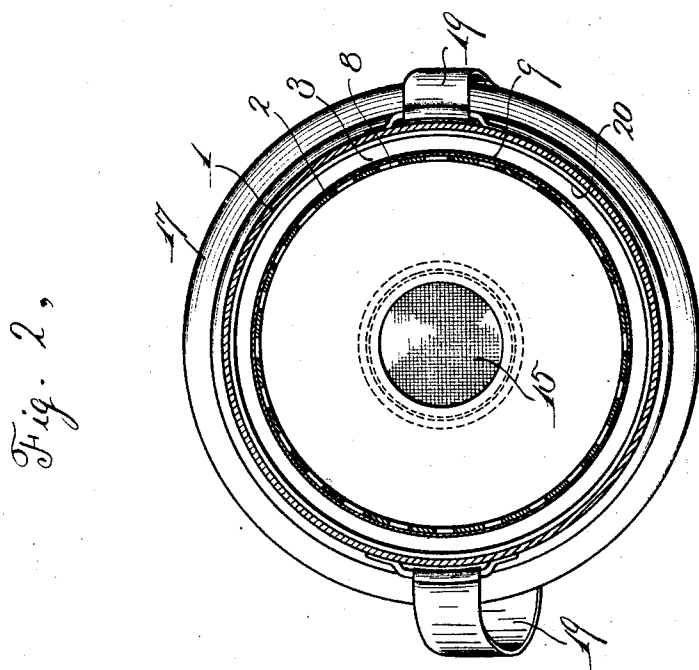
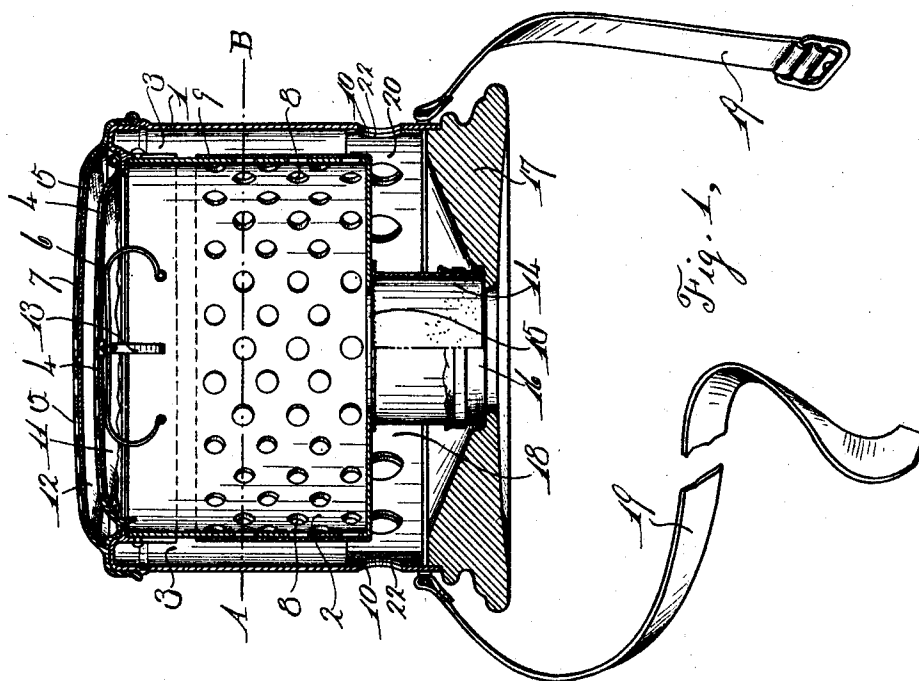
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DEVICE FOR MOXA TREATMENT

Filed Sept. 4, 1929

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

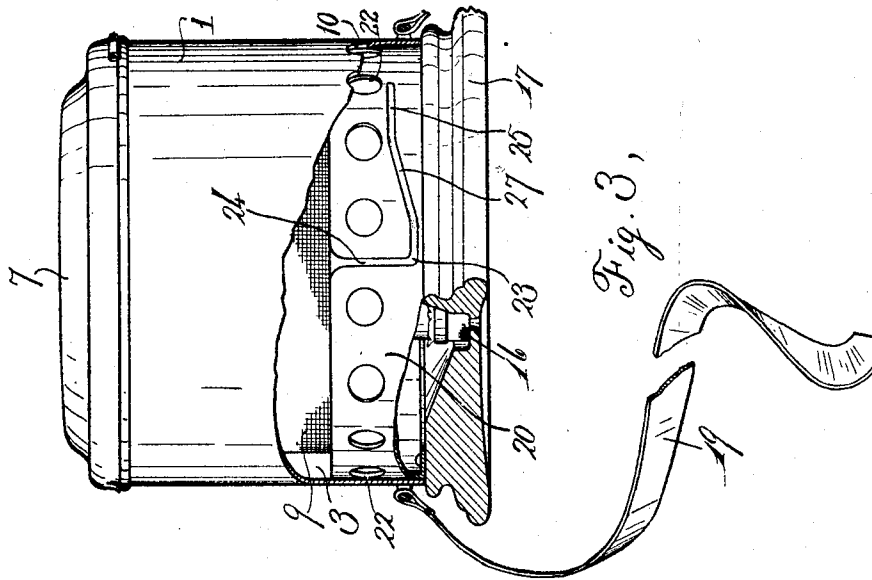


Fig. 4,

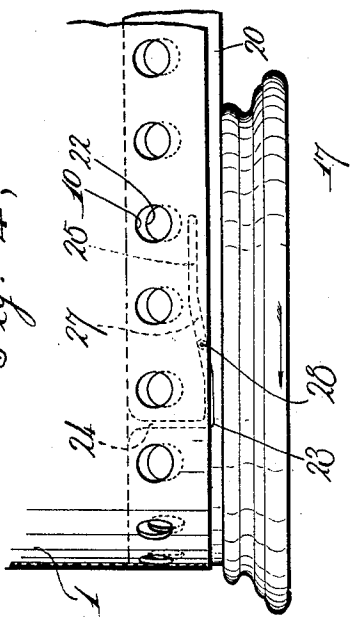
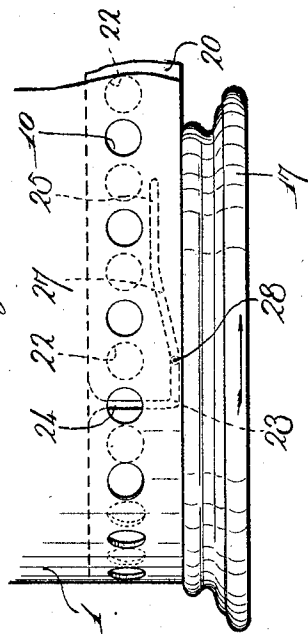


Fig. 5,



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DEVICE FOR MOXA TREATMENT

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This invention appertains to an improvement in devices for moxa treatment and has for an object to provide a holder for effecting a proper combustion of a supply of moxa and to allow for an equally effective application of the products of combustion to the diseased portion of the body of a person.

Another object of the invention is to provide for a device of the class set forth and one wherein the vapor resulting from the combustion of moxa is commingled with vapors from certain medicines, also placed within the holder, for direct application therewith to the portion of the body under treatment at the moment.

A further object of the invention is to provide a medicated vapor applicator as hereinbefore characterized, wherein the strength and volume of vapors produced by the burning moxa and the heat medicines may be adjusted or varied as required.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of a means whereby the device may be secured in place on the diseased portion of the body in order to concentrate the discharge of heat and vapors thereon over any given period of time and to thereby obviate all necessity for constant attention on the part of the operator of the device.

This invention is generally constituted in an outer casing, preferably of metal and cylindrical in form, and open at both ends. The upper end is normally closed by a cover having a plurality of openings in the same which are preferably covered by a piece of cloth or other like fabric at the inner side of the cover. Housed within the outer casing is an inner casing, also of metal and cylindrical in form, and of a less diameter than the outer casing to provide an annular space between the side walls thereof. The upper open end of the inner casing is provided with a removable cover which is also formed with a plurality of openings but covered with a piece of cloth or the like at the inner side of the cover. The bottom wall of the inner casing has a single opening formed centrally thereof which communicates with a medicine chamber or holder dependently supported from the edge portion of the opening. The side

wall of the inner casing is also provided with a plurality of openings which are covered from the outer side by a piece of cloth or the like after the manner of the openings in the covers aforesaid.

This inner casing serves as a combustion chamber for a cautory or counter-irritant substance, such as moxa, during the combustion of which, vapor constituents and mild heat therefrom pass downwardly into the chamber or holder and radiate through the medicine content of the latter, from whence the medicated vapor and heat discharges outwardly of the lower open end of the chamber or holder and directly against the diseased portion of the body under treatment. The residue or tar produced by the slow burning of the moxa, is condensed on the surface of the fabric coverings over the several groups of openings in the air inlet openings in the inner casing and the covers of the latter and the outer casing, in order that its escape from the interior of the inner casing is prevented.

Thus, the device affords an important and highly efficient means for treating certain diseases of the body by primarily employing the effective constituents produced by the slow combustion of moxa and allows for curative properties to be imparted thereto when suitable medicines are placed within the chamber or holder.

With the foregoing and other equally important objects and advantages in view, the invention resides in the certain new and useful combination, construction and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described, set forth in the appended claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through a practical embodiment of the invention,

Figure 2 is a horizontal section taken on the line A—B of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a side elevation, partly in section, of a modified form of the device,

Figure 4 is a fragmentary side elevation of the lower portion of the device as in Figure 3 and showing the arrangement of adjustable air inlet ports in the lower side por-

tion of the device and wherein the ports are only partly open, and

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4 but showing the ports completely open.

Referring to the drawings wherein like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in the several views thereof, and more particularly the Figures 1 to 3 thereof, the embodiment of the invention, as shown therein by way of example only, is constituted generally in a device for the slow combustion of moxa inserted in an inner cylindrical case which communicates with a chamber filled with a powder of a medicinal material, such as powdered garlic, a common salt or a powder of radium ore, and in the Fig. 1, a metallic outer cylindrical case (1) is attached with a metallic inner cylindrical case (2) provided with a bottom in such a way that a small clearance (3) is formed between these two cases as shown in the said figure, and the interior of inner cylindrical case serves as a combustion chamber for moxa, a cover plate (7) hinged with the outer cylindrical case (1) is provided with numerous air holes (5), while a cover plate (6) hinged with the inner cylindrical case (2) is provided with numerous air holes (4); the cylinder wall of inner cylindrical case (2) is provided with numerous air holes (8), the outside of which is covered by a stuff for cloth such as velvet (9); the outer cylindrical case (1) has numerous air holes (10) provided in its cylinder wall, and the cover plate (7) of outer cylindrical case (1), and the cover plate (6) of inner cylindrical case (2) are covered by stuffs for cloth (12) and (11), each respectively; a moxa holder (13) is fixed with the inside of cover plate (6) of inner cylindrical case (2), and a moxa is inserted in the nails of moxa holder (13) and thereby the moxa is suspended downwards in the inner cylindrical case (2), so as to enable the downward end of moxa to be ignited; a medical chamber (14) is suspended downwards from a central part of the bottom of inner cylindrical case (2) which is communicated with the upper part of the said medical chamber through a wire gauze (15), and the downward end of the medical chamber (14) is fitted with a coarse-grained cloth (16), by which a medicine contained in the medical chamber (14) is prevented from its sloughing down; the medical chamber (14) is loosely inserted in a central part of pedestal (17), while the outer cylindrical case (1) is supported upon the periphery of pedestal (17), and a clearance (18) is formed between the bottom of inner cylindrical case (2) and the pedestal (17); this instrument may be fitted to the body of patient by means of a band (19), and the opening of air holes (10) of outer cylindrical case (1) may be adjusted by means of a slide ring (20).

According to the apparatus above stated, a

supply of moxa enclosed in a paper envelope is inserted in the holder (13), and the medical chamber (14) is filled up with a medicine, so that when the moxa in the inner cylindrical case (2) is fired it absorbs air through the air holes (8) of inner cylindrical case (2), and burns slowly; and vapor constituents and mild heat, produced by the combustion of the moxa pass downwards through the wire gauze (15) to the medical chamber (14) where the medicine such as a powder of garlic, a common salt or a powder of radium ore is heated, the vapor constituents thereof thus produced commingles with those produced by the slow combustion of moxa, so that the combined vapor constituents are caused to radiate upon a diseased portion of patient through the coarse-grained cloth (16), by which the object of the treatment is obtained.

As the air holes (8), (4) and (5) are covered by a stuff for cloth, or the alike substance, a ventilation obtained in the inner cylinder case (2) through the above air holes is not sufficient, so that the moxa burns slowly. Although waste gases, of which a carbonic acid is the principal constituent are allowed to pass, during such slow combustion of moxa, through the air holes (8), (4) and (5) but a tar such produced is cooled on the surface of cylinder wall of inner cylindrical case (2), which surface is kept in a temperature lower than that of other part as it is communicated with an atmosphere through the small clearance (3) and the clearance (18); the tar is therefore kept in a state of solid or viscous liquid, and adheres with an inside surface of the cylinder wall of inner cylindrical case (2); thereby, the tar cannot be allowed to escape toward the outside of this instrument, so that a dress of patient is not stained while any odour is not given out.

Figures 3 to 5 show a modified form of this device, by which the quantity of effective vapor constituents radiated therefrom may be adjusted. In the figure, slide ring (20) which is L form in section is fixed upon the pedestal (17), and air holes (22) formed in the circumference of slide ring (20) coincide with the air holes (10) of outer cylindrical case (1) which lower end is fitted with the outside of slide ring (20); a guide groove which is L form comprised a vertical part (24) opened to the upper edge of slide ring (20), a part of hypotenuse (27) and a horizontal part (25); a projection (28) fixed with the inside of outer cylindrical case (1) is inserted in the part of hypotenuse (27) of guide groove (23). According to such a construction, when the pedestal (17) is revolved counter clockwise (see Fig. 4) the outer cylindrical case (1) accompanied by the inner cylindrical case (2) and the medical chamber (14) is lifted up, so as to increase the open area of air holes (10); and when the pedestal (17) is revolved clockwise the outer

cylindrical case (1), together with the inner cylindrical case (2) and the medical chamber (14) is lowered down, so as to decrease the open area of air holes (10), by which the rate of combustion for moxa as well as the quantity of medical constituents radiated may be adjusted, the temperature of diseased portion of patient being kept in constant, or the temperature of diseased portion of patient may only be adjusted, the quantity of medical constituents radiated and the rate of combustion for moxa being kept in constant, or the both of the rate of combustion for moxa and the temperature of diseased portion of patient may be thereby adjusted. According to this moxa treatment device, the combined constituents produced by the combustion of moxa and the heating of medicine aforesaid, together with a mild heat generated are introduced to radiate effectively, so that the instrument may be adopted for various purpose of moxa treatment.

Having particularly described and ascertained the nature of this invention my claims are as follows:

Claims:

1. A moxa treatment device comprising an outer metallic case, a hinged cover for the upper open end of said case, a second metallic case centered within said first named case, a hinged cover for the upper open end of said second case, the said covers of both of said cases and the side wall of said second case being perforated, a fabric covering for the said perforations, said second case being adapted to function as a combustion chamber for moxa, a medical chamber attached to the lower open end of said second case, a fabric covering for the upper and lower open ends of said medical chamber, and a base closing the lower open end of said outer case and having an opening through the same in line with said medical chamber, whereby vapor constituents and a mild heat, produced by the slow combustion of moxa housed within said second case, are caused to pass through a medicine housed within said medical chamber for subsequent discharge outwardly of the opening in said base and directly against a diseased portion of a patient, said fabric coverings acting to prevent the escape to the outside of the device of the usual tar residue resulting from the combustion of the moxa.

2. A moxa treatment device comprising an outer metallic case, a hinged cover for the upper open end of said case, a second metallic case centered within said first named case, a hinged cover for the upper open end of said second case, the said covers of both of said cases and the side wall of said second case being perforated, a fabric covering for the said perforations, said second case being adapted to function as a combustion chamber for moxa, a medical chamber attached to the lower open end of said second case, a

fabric covering for the upper and lower open ends of said medical chamber, a base closing the lower open end of said outer case and having an opening through the same in line with said medical chamber, whereby vapor constituents and a mild heat, produced by the slow combustion of moxa housed within said second case, are caused to pass through a medicine housed within said medical chamber for subsequent discharge outwardly of the opening in said base and directly against a diseased portion of a patient, said fabric coverings acting to prevent the escape to the outside of the device of the usual tar residue resulting from the combustion of the moxa, said outer case having a series of openings adjacent the lower end thereof, and means for varying the effective area of said last named openings as required.

3. An instrument for moxa treatment, comprising an inner metallic cylindrical case, a cover plate at the upper end of said case, said case constituting a combustion chamber for moxa, said case and the cover plate being provided with numerous air holes, a cloth fabric, covering said air holes, to absorb a tar produced by the slow combustion of moxa and condensed on the surfaces of cylinder walls of said case and cover plate, and a medical chamber attached to the inner cylindrical case at its lower end and filled with a medicine, outwardly through which vapor and a mild heat, produced by the slow combustion of moxa inserted in the inner case, are directed against a diseased portion of patient.

4. A moxa treatment device according to claim 3 characterized by an outer case, a pedestal for said outer case and having an opening through the same, a ring mounted on said pedestal and provided with numerous air holes normally coinciding with air holes perforated in the side wall of said outer case, a guide groove formed in the circumference of said ring, a projection fixed in the inside of the outer cylindrical case and engaged in said guide groove, so as to cause longitudinal movement of the inner case relatively to said outer case and adjusting simultaneously the open area of air holes in the side wall of the outer case by shifting air holes in said ring, said ring being adapted to adjust the effective area of said openings without said longitudinal movement, by causing said engagement and shifting by means of rotating the pedestal.

5. A moxa treatment device comprising an outer metal case, an inner metal case supported in spaced relation to said outer case and forming a combustion chamber for a supply of moxa, a chamber at the lower end of said inner case and in communication therewith, a pedestal at the lower end of said outer case and having a discharge opening therethrough from said chamber, the side wall of said inner case being perforated, a

5 fabric covering the inner side of the said
sidewall, and a fabric covering the discharge
opening from said chamber, said chamber
being adapted to be filled with a medicinal
substance and to receive heat and vapor from
the ignited moxa therethrough for the com-
mingling of vapor from the medicinal sub-
stance with the moxa vapor and the subse-
quent flow of the combined vapor outwardly
of the said discharge opening.

10 6. A moxa treatment device comprising
an outer metal case, an inner metal case sup-
ported in spaced relation to said outer case
and forming a combustion chamber for a
supply of moxa, a chamber at the lower end
15 of said inner case and in communication
therewith, a pedestal at the lower end of said
outer case and having a discharge opening
therethrough from said chamber, the side
20 wall of said inner case being perforated, a
fabric covering the inner side of the said side
wall, a fabric covering the discharge open-
ing from said chamber, said chamber being
adapted to be filled with a medicinal sub-
25 stance and to receive heat and vapor from
the ignited moxa therethrough for the com-
mingling of vapor from the medicinal sub-
stance with the moxa vapor and the subse-
quent flow of the combined vapor outwardly
30 of the said discharge opening, and means for
sustaining the device in an operative position
on the body of a patient.

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