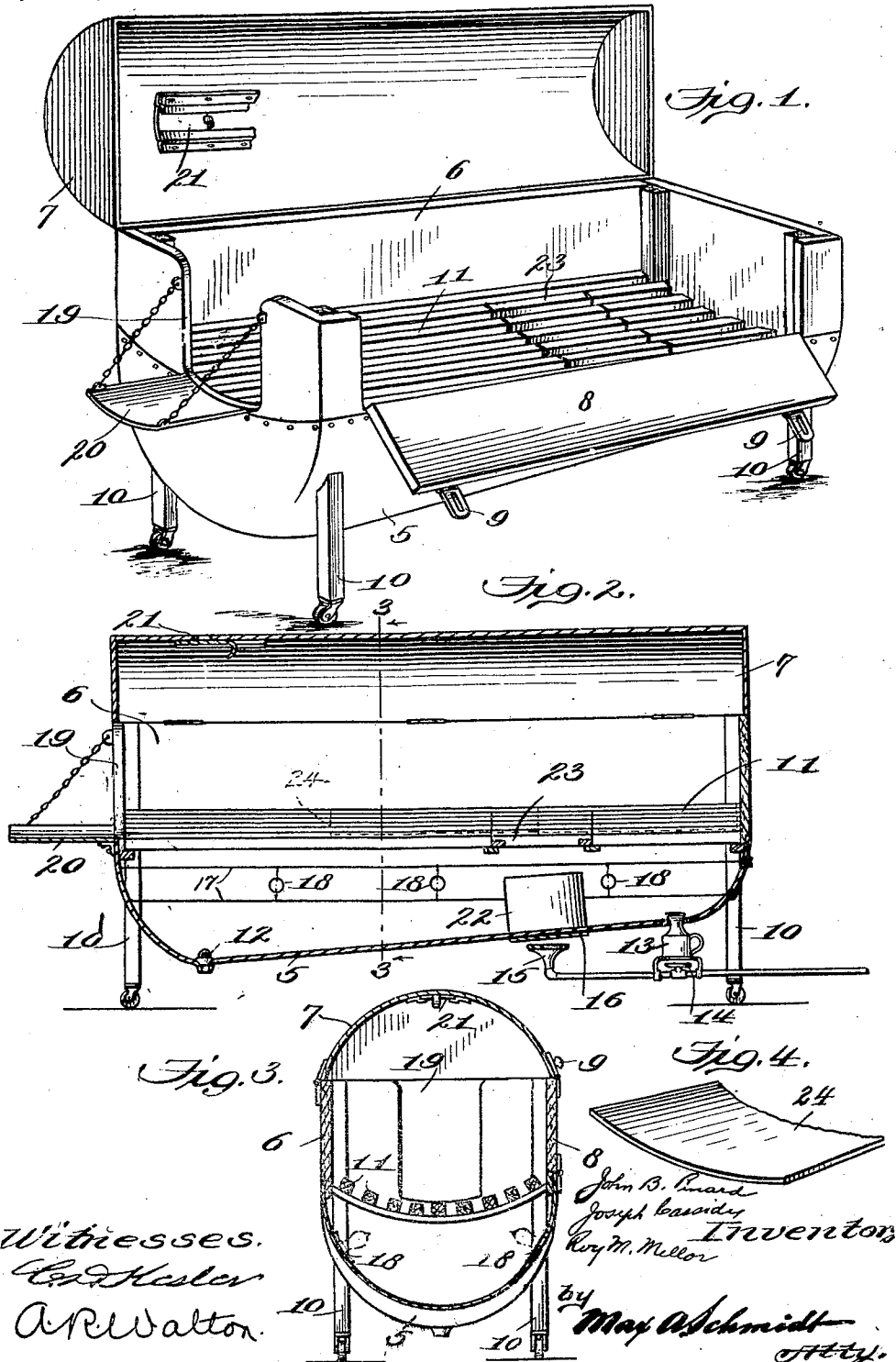


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VAPOR BATH.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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VAPOR-BATH.

1,007,603.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN BAPTIST PINARD, JOSEPH CASSIDY, and ROY M. MELLOR, citizens of the United States, residing at Spokane, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vapor-Baths, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to apparatus for administering vapor and other therapeutic baths, and its object is to provide an apparatus of this kind which is simple in construction, and which embodies certain novel and improved features to be hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention also has for its object to provide in a bath apparatus of the kind stated means for distributing the heat, vapor, or other healing agent to any desired portion of the patient's body, and also to provide a structure which enables the patient to take a foot bath.

With these and other objects in view, as will appear when the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in a combination and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the apparatus opened up and ready to receive the patient. Fig. 2 is a central, longitudinal section of the apparatus in closed position. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the plates by means of which the healing agent is distributed.

Referring specifically to the drawing, the casing which forms the body of the apparatus comprises a bottom section 5, an intermediate section 6, and a top 7. The bottom section is constructed of suitable galvanized sheet metal, and is shaped similar to an ordinary bath tub. The intermediate section is constructed of wood, and has on one side a door 8 extending throughout nearly the entire length thereof, and between the top and the bottom section. The door is hinged at its lower edge to swing downwardly and outwardly, and it is provided to facilitate the entry of the patient. The top is also constructed of suitable galvanized sheet metal, and is hinged at one of its longitudinal edges so that it may swing open as shown in Fig. 1. The hinges of the top are

on that side of the casing opposite the side where the door 8 is located, so that when the top and the door are both swung open as shown in Fig. 1, the top and one side of the casing is open, and the patient can readily enter the same. Suitable catches 9 are provided for holding the parts in closed position, in which position the free edges of the top and the door meet. The top is substantially semi-circular in cross section.

The casing herein described is mounted on legs 10, provided with casters so that it may be easily pushed about.

Within the casing at the junction of the bottom and intermediate sections is a false bottom 11 on which the patient lies. This bottom is formed of slats which are suitably spaced apart so that the vapors may pass into the upper portion of the casing and around the patient, and it is spaced from the bottom of the section 5. The false bottom is curved in cross-section so as to provide a comfortable support for the patient. The bottom of the section 5 is made slanting to allow drainage. The slant is in the direction of the head of the casing, and adjacent to this end of the bottom of the section 5 is an outlet for the drainage, said outlet being provided with a stopper or other suitable closure 12.

A vapor generator is located at the foot of the casing, said generator comprising a suitable vessel 13 supported over a gas burner 14 and having an outlet passing through the bottom of the section 5, the vapor being thus discharged beneath the false bottom 11.

A heater for the casing is also provided, said heater being a gas burner 15 located in close proximity to the bottom of the section 5, on the outside thereof, and adjacent to the vaporizer. In order to prevent the flame from coming in direct contact with the bottom of the casing, said bottom is provided with a steel plate 16 on which the flame from the burner 15 plays, and which thus protects the bottom from injury.

The interior of the casing will be suitably wired as indicated at 17 in order that an electric heater may be employed instead of the burner 15. Sockets 18 for attachment of incandescent lamps are also provided in order that the beneficent effects of light rays may be obtained.

In one end of the casing is an opening 19 so that the patient's head may be outside

the casing. Adjacent to this opening is a head rest 20 for supporting the patient's head.

The top 7 has an opening which is fitted with a slide 21 allowing the patient to cover or uncover the opening at will, and thus obtain the desired ventilation.

A foot bath attachment is also provided, the same comprising a small tub 22 which is placed in the casing on the bottom thereof, below the false bottom 11. In order that the patient's feet may enter this tub, the false bottom has a removable section 23, which, when removed, leaves an opening in the false bottom through which the patient's feet may be extended into the tub. The tub is also put in place and removed through this opening.

In order to throw the heat, medicated vapor, or other healing agent to any portion of the patient's body, a number of plates 24 are provided, said plates being shaped to fit on and extend across the false bottom 11. Thus, when two of the plates are placed on the false bottom, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, the lower portion of the patient's body will be shielded, leaving only the upper portion exposed to the healing agent so that this part of the body is acted on by said healing agent before it passes over the remainder of the body.

The apparatus herein described is simple in construction, and it effectually serves the purpose for which it is designed.

In use, the top and the side door are swung open as shown in Fig. 1, after which the patient can readily enter and lie down on the false bottom 11. The top and the side door are then closed. If a vapor bath

is desired, a suitable medicament is placed in the vessel 13 and the burner 14 is lighted, whereupon the vapors rising from the contents of the vessel pass into the casing and circulate around the patient. If a foot bath is desired, the section 23 is removed and the tub 22 is put in place under the opening thus formed in the false bottom. If a hot air bath is desired, the burner 15 is lighted, whereupon the casing is quickly heated by reason of the fact that the bottom section is formed of sheet metal. Inasmuch as the intermediate section is made of wood, the walls of this portion of the casing do not become hot enough to burn the patient upon coming in contact therewith.

The false bottom is arranged to raise up making it easy to clean the tub after each bath.

We claim:

A vapor bath comprising a casing having a bottom section, an intermediate section and a top closing the latter, the walls of the bottom section being formed of a rapid heat conducting material, and the walls of the intermediate section being formed of a slow heat conducting material, and a perforated false bottom in the casing for supporting the patient, said false bottom being located in the casing at the junction of its bottom and intermediate sections.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN BAPTIST PINARD.

JOSEPH CASSIDY.

ROY M. MELLOR.

Witnesses:

CHARLES A. JONES,
F. H. KINSELL.