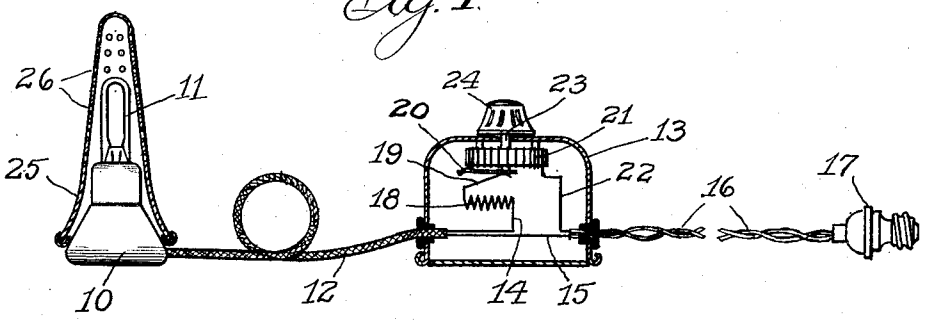
July 22, 1930. J. W. D. CHESNEY 1,771,076

ORIFICIAL THERAPEUTIC DEVICE

Filed July 8, 1929

Fig. 1.



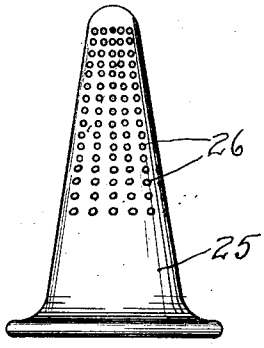


Fig. 2

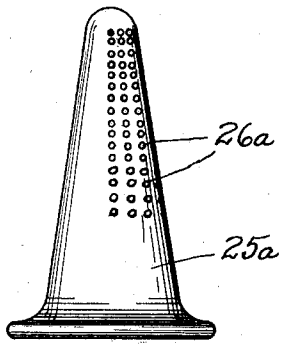


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ORIFICIAL THERAPEUTIC DEVICE

Application filed July 8, 1929. Serial No. 376,582.

My invention pertains to an improved device for applying light rays and heat rays including infra-red rays to orificial tissues of the human body, for example by rectal or vaginal application. In connection with rectal applications, the device may be employed for the general treatment of the rectal and adjacent tissues, and in other cases but part of the rectal tissues may be treated to correspondingly treat the adjacent prostate gland.

It is well known in connection with the functioning of the human system, that all of its involuntary functions, including the functioning of the ductless gland system, are controlled by the sympathetic nervous system and that any abnormal condition in the genito-urinary area, for example resulting from infection or inflammation, throws the sympathetic nervous system out of balance and as a result disturbs all of the functioning controlled by it. My therapeutic device is beneficial in many such cases in that it conveniently and effectively subjects the tissues to the action of light rays and also to the action of heat rays including infra-red rays. The light rays I find have a bactericidal effect on infection that may be present, and the heat rays tend to stimulate the circulation in the treated area to the end that the abnormality present may be eliminated by the stimulated circulation, and in this way the sympathetic nervous system may be brought nearly or quite to its normal condition of functioning and all of the involuntary functions may be benefited as a result.

My invention will best be understood by reference to the accompanying drawings showing a preferred embodiment thereof in which—

Fig. 1 illustrates my device partly in side elevation and partly in vertical sectional and diagrammatic view.

Fig. 2 shows one of the shields for use with the device, to an enlarged scale in side elevation, and

Fig. 3 illustrates in a view similar to Fig. 2, a modified form of shield for localized application of the light and heat rays.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

As shown in Fig. 1, my device consists of a lamp base 10, preferably of insulating material for example hard rubber, from the upper portion of which a small incandescent electric lamp 11 extends, the lamp preferably being of slender and cylindrical construction. Insulated electric wires 12 extend from the base 10 to a rheostat casing 13 in which the wires are shown diagrammatically at 14 and 15, the wire 15 extending through the casing to a twisted lamp cord 16 having a plug 17 connected with its other end for convenient application to any available electric socket to be used to furnish the lamp 11 with current. The wire 14 is connected in the casing 13 with a fixed resistance 18, the other terminal of which is connected with a contact spring 19 engaging a movable arm 20 arranged for sliding contact on a variable resistance 21, one terminal of said resistance 21 being connected by wire 22 with the other conductor of the lamp cord 16. The arm 20 is carried by a shaft 23 extending through the casing, to the outer end of which shaft a knob 24 is secured to conveniently move the arm 20 as desired, to the end that the lamp 11 may be lighted to the desired degree and thus give off light and heat rays of the intensity required in any particular case. The lamp 11 and the upper part of the lamp base 10 are surrounded by a conical shield 25 of thin sheet material for example hard rubber, aluminum, silver, or other material adapted for the purpose, to protect the tender tissues being treated from direct contact with the lamp 11, and to prevent the possibility of injury to the patient in the event the lamp should break. The shield 25 is preferably closed at its smaller end and is provided with a plurality of perforations 26 through its side wall which are preferably numerous enough to permit the bulk of the light rays and heat rays from the adjacent lamp 11 to pass through said apertures to directly impinge upon the tissues being treated by the lamp. In using the device, the larger and open end of the shield is closed by the lamp base. Where the treatment is a general treatment of the tissues in contact with the shield 25, the perforations 26 preferably extend entirely around the shield so that

the light rays and the heat rays from the lamp 11 may pass in all directions through the shield to the tissues being treated, to effectively permit the light rays to exert their bactericidal effect upon the tissues and permit the heat rays both of the visible spectrum and in the form of infra-red rays to stimulate the circulation in the tissues being treated, to the end that infection and inflammation of the tissues and surrounding area may be removed. Where it is desired to use the device for disorders of the prostate gland, it is desirable that the direction of the light and heat rays through the shield shall be towards the gland and for such cases I prefer to employ a modified form of shield 25ª illustrated in Fig. 3 which is similar to the shield 25 excepting that its perforations 26ª extend over but one of its sides, thus permitting the light and heat rays to be projected from the lamp 11 in but one general direction. When the shield 25ª is used for treatments of the prostate gland, it is understood that the perforations 26ª will be placed on the base 10 in a general direction towards the gland when the shield is inserted in the orifice through which the treatment is being given.

The fixed resistance 18 provides a convenient means for limiting the maximum amount of light and heat effect, and permits the use if desired of a lamp 11 of lower voltage than the voltage of the electrical system supplying the plug 17 with current, and the resistance 21 provides a convenient means for regulating the intensity of the rays given off by the lamp 11, depending upon the condition of the tissues being treated and the sensitiveness of the patient to the effect of the light and heat rays.

While I have shown my invention in the particular embodiment above described, it will be understood that I do not limit myself to this exact construction as I may employ equivalents known to the art at the time of the filing of this application without departing from the scope of the appended claims. For example, a similar arrangement of lamp and shield may be used for eye, ear, mouth, nose and throat treatments.

What I claim is:

1. In a device of the class described, the combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations, and a rheostat connected with said lamp for controlling the brightness of the latter in use.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations, and a rheostat connected with said lamp for controlling the brightness of the latter in use, said shield being tubular and continuous at one end, and said base closing the other end of said shield.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations, and a rheostat connected with said lamp for controlling the brightness of the latter in use, said shield being conical, and said base closing the larger end of said shield.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations, and a rheostat connected with said lamp for controlling the brightness of the latter in use, said shield being tubular and conical and continuous at its smaller end, and said base closing the larger end of said shield.

5. In a device of the class described, the combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations, and a rheostat connected with said lamp for controlling the brightness of the latter in use, the perforations in said shield being limited to one side thereof for localized treatments.

6. In a device of the class described, the combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations, and a rheostat connected with said lamp for controlling the brightness of the latter in use, said shield being tubular and continuous at one end, and said base closing the other end of said shield, the perforations in said shield being limited to one side thereof for localized treatments.

7. In a device of the class described, the combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations, and a rheostat connected with said lamp for controlling the brightness of the latter in use, said shield being conical, and said base closing the larger end of said shield, the perforations in said shield being limited to one side thereof for localized treatments.

8. In a device of the class described, the combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations, and a rheostat connected with said lamp for controlling the brightness of the latter in use, said shield being tubular and conical and continuous at its smaller end, and said base closing the larger end of said shield, the perforations in said shield being limited to one side thereof for localized treatments.

9. In a device of the class described, the

combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, and a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations.

10. In a device of the class described, the combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, and a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations, said shield being tubular and continuous at one end, and said base closing the other end of said shield.

11. In a device of the class described, the combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, and a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations, said shield being conical, and said base closing the larger end of said shield.

12. In a device of the class described, the combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, and a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations, said shield being tubular and conical and continuous at its smaller end, and said base closing the larger end of said shield.

13. In a device of the class described, the combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, and a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations, the perforations in said shield being limited to one side thereof for localized treatments.

14. In a device of the class described, the combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, and a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations, said shield being tubular and continuous at one end, and said base closing the other end of said shield, the perforations in said shield being limited to one side thereof for localized treatments.

15. In a device of the class described, the combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, and a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations, said shield being conical, and said base closing the larger end of said shield, the perforations in said shield being limited to one side thereof for localized treatments.

16. In a device of the class described, the combination of a perforated shield for orificial treatment, an electric lamp, and a lamp base supporting said lamp in said shield adjacent its perforations, said shield being tubular and conical and continuous at its smaller end, and said base closing the larger end of said shield, the perforations in said shield being limited to one side thereof for localized treatments.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this 29th day of June, A. D. 1929.

JACQUES W. D. CHESNEY.