May 10, 1927. 1,627,618

J. H. PAUL

BODY APPLICATOR

Filed Dec. 28, 1925

Fig. 1.

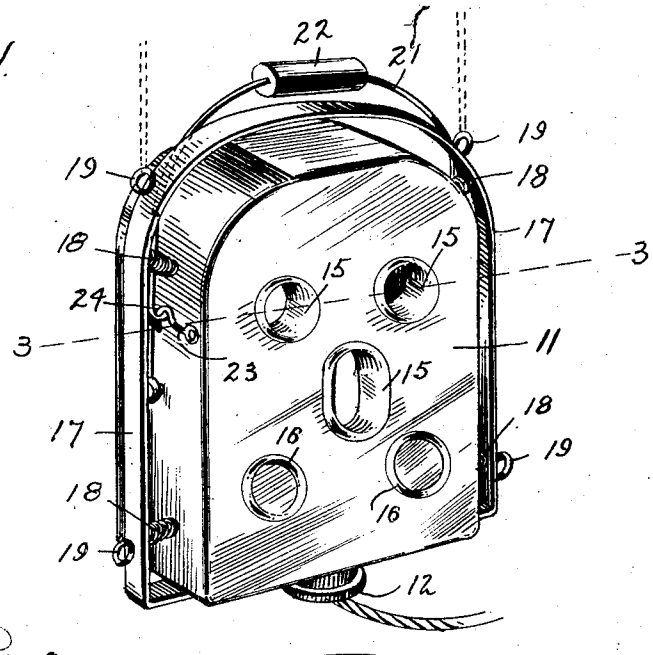


Fig. 2.

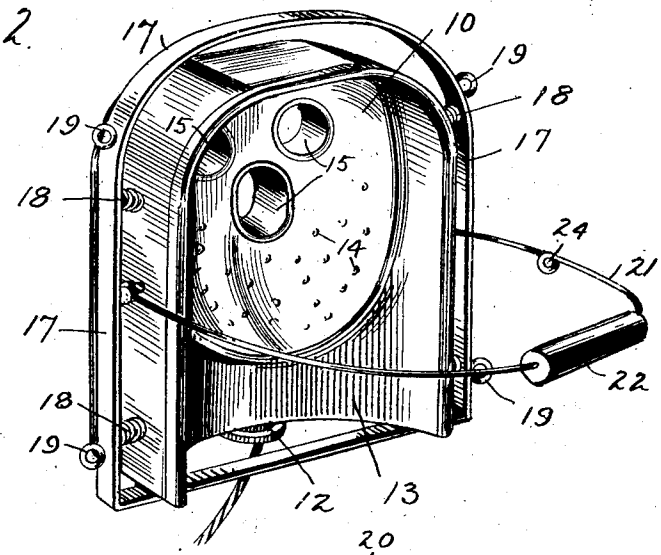
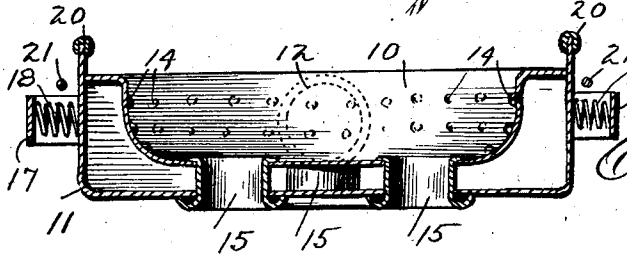


Fig. 3.



Inventor
Jennie H. Paul.
By
Chas. J. Williamson
Attorney

Patented May 10, 1927. 1,627,618

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JENNIE HENRY PAUL, OF AMARILLO, TEXAS.

BODY APPLICATOR.

Application filed December 28, 1925. Serial No. 77,903.

My invention relates to appliances for treatment of the face and other portions of the human body by the application to the exterior, or skin surfaces of heat and friction, or rubbing or massaging, for the treatment of diseases that are amenable to such treatment, and the promotion of a healthful condition. Generally stated, my object is to provide an appliance which will be applicable to different portions of the anatomy, so that one instrument or appliance will be applicable without alteration or change, to differing configurations or contours of the human body, and which will efficiently operate or act on whatever portion of the anatomy it is applied. Thus, the instrument has a configuration which adapts it to application to the face, as well as to the neck, trunk, and limbs of the body. My invention consists in whatever is described by or is included within the terms or scope of the appended claims.

In the annexed drawings:

Figs. 1 and 2 are perspective views, respectively, from front and back of an applicator embodying my invention;

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

My applicator comprises a doubled-walled structure of some suitable sheet material, say aluminum, brass or copper of good heat conductivity, the inner wall, 10, having a conformation or configuration corresponding with the general contour of the human face from forehead to chin, and which for convenience, I will term the "mask" member, and the outer wall, 11, which is spaced from the front and sides of the mask, 10, having a plane or flat face or front, and top and side walls which at the upper part are crowned or arch shape, the top of the arch being flattened, and the lower portions of the sides being plane or straight, so that the exterior of the outer member of "casing," as I shall hereinafter term it for convenience, has flat surfaces of considerable extent and convex curved surfaces which by reason of this characteristic are applicable to various more or less flat surfaces of the body, such as the chest and other parts of the trunk, and hollow surfaces of the body, such as beneath the arms, so that the one appliance is capable of universal application to all the important exterior surfaces or areas of the body, including the face, throat or neck, the trunk, and limbs. The difference between the configuration of the mask and the casing not only gives the apparatus this universal applicability, but it results in the provision of spaces between the mask and the casing for the accommodation of heating means, which preferably, is an electric heating element which may be an electric heating pad that may be obtained in the market, and by means of an ordinary screw socket, 12, at the bottom of the casing, may, by a suitable length of electric conductor, be connected with a lamp socket or outlet with which houses and offices or parlors, where the apparatus will be used, are provided. By removing the plug from the screw socket and substituting a stopper or plug that will close the opening, the apparatus may be used as a hot water bottle by filling the chamber with hot water after the removal of the plug from the screw socket.

The mask, 10, is provided below the lower or chin part with a concave downward extension, 13, which will fit over the neck when the mask is applied to the face, and which also, by reason of its concave formation, may be applied readily to other portions of the body having convexly rounded contours.

It will be understood that for application to the face and neck, in particular, wet or moist towels or cloths will be applied to the flesh, so that the apparatus will not come in direct contact with the skin, and thus, a steaming or hot vapor effect will result. To enable the hot cloths or towels to be moved over the skin or flesh so as to exert a gentle massage effect simultaneously with the heating effect, the interior surface of the mask is provided with numerous projections, 14, which will engage the hot cloths and impart movement to the latter when the mask is used. These projections may be formed by punching small holes through the mask wall which will result in off-setting the metal around the holes on the interior of the mask, the edges of the off-set portions, of course, being rounded or smoothed, so as not to cut or tear. Of course, holes need not be cut or punched through, but mere indentations on the outside of the mask

resulting in protuberances on the inside will serve the purpose, and this may be desirable to prevent access of moisture to the electrical appliances in the space between the mask and casing.

Alining openings are provided through the mask and front wall of the casing of a size to permit the passage of the nose so that the patient or subject may breathe freely, and alining openings are provided in the mask and front wall of the casing to come opposite the eyes so that the subject or patient may see, and through each of these openings is a thimble or tube, 15, securely fixed to the mask and front wall of the casing and projecting at its end outside the casing front wall with its outer end turned over to avoid sharp edges or corners, and to aid in holding the thimble or tube in place. These tubes or thimbles prevent passage of moisture into the space between the mask and the casing which might result in short-circuiting or otherwise damaging the electrical devices within the space between the mask and the casing. The rounded ends of the tubes on the outer side of the casing are useful in massaging the chest or other portions of the trunk or limbs, and being of heat conducting metal, they will transmit heat to the portions of the body being rubbed and the adjacent portions, and thus, localize the heat at points where simultaneously the flesh is being massaged. The front wall of the casing may be additionally provided with rubbing rings, 16, formed by indentations or soldered to the outer wall. The annular form of these flesh engaging devices renders them efficient in rubbing or manipulating the flesh.

I preferably support the mask and its casing yieldingly within a frame, 17, that surrounds the sides, top and bottom thereof with a space between them by means of several coil springs, 18, that extend between them across such space, and secured at the ends to the exterior of the casing and the interior of the frame, 17. Such frame may be simply a flat bar bent to the required shape or form.

It will be understood that my applicator is supported either from the ceiling or the side wall of the room, or by a standard, by means of suitable connections with the frame, 17, and it is for that reason that there is the spring or yielding connection between the applicator and the frame to allow the necessary movement of the applicator in performing the desired manipulations. For the convenient support or suspension of the frame, it is provided with eyes, 19, at suitably separated points for the attachment of cords, chains, or other supporting or suspending means. The frame, 17, may rest at its bottom upon the shoulders or chest of the patient.

Preferably, a binding, 20, of rubber, cloth or other suitable material is placed around the edge of the applicator which comes next to the face or flesh to protect the flesh from the danger of being burned when the applicator is so hot that without such protector there might be danger of burning.

For the convenient handling and manipulation of the apparatus, I provide a handle or bail, 21, hinged or pivoted to each side of the casing, and provided with a wooden or other heat insulating handle, 22; such bail may be used to oscillate or vibrate the applicator. Said bail may be latched in an immovable or fixed position by a catch, 23, hinged to one side of the casing and adapted to engage an eye, 24, in the bail and when thus fixedly connected with the applicator, the latter may be shaken or vibrated upon the spring connections with the supporting frame, 17.

It is to be understood that changes may be made from the details of construction shown in the drawings without departing from the scope of my invention.

What I claim is:

1. A body applicator comprising a mask and a casing spaced apart to provide room for a heating means, and having supplemental surfaces of a conformation to fit other parts of the body than the face, there being a concave extension below the chin portion of the mask for the last named purpose.

2. A body applicator comprising a mask and a casing spaced apart to provide room for a heating means, and having supplemental surfaces of a conformation to fit other parts of the body than the face, the interior thereof having inward projections adapted to engage cloths.

3. A body applicator comprising a mask and a casing spaced apart to provide room for a heating means, and having supplemental surfaces of a conformation to fit other parts of the body than the face, and alining openings through mask and casing having a tube crossing the space between the mask and casing.

4. A body applicator comprising a mask and a casing spaced apart to provide room for a heating means, and having supplemental surfaces of a conformation to fit other parts of the body than the face, and alining openings through mask and casing having a tube crossing the space between the mask and casing, the outer end of said tube projecting beyond the exterior of the casing and constituting a massaging means on the casing exterior.

5. A body applicator comprising a mask and a casing spaced apart to provide room for a heating means, and having supplemental surfaces of a conformation to fit other parts of the body than the face, the casing

having a plurality of spaced-apart body engaging projections said projections being hollow and with rounded surfaces.

6. A body applicator comprising surfaces formed for application to the human body, means for yieldingly supporting said applicator, a handle attached to the applicator, and a means for securing said handle in a fixed position relative to the applicator.

7. A body applicator comprising walls having body-engaging surfaces which are spaced apart to provide room for a heating means, said walls having aligning openings and tubes crossing the space between the walls in line with such openings and projecting upon the exterior and the projecting portions constituting massaging means on the body-engaging surface.

8. A body applicator comprising walls with body engaging surfaces and spaced apart to provide room for a heating means, one of such walls being a mask to conform to the human face and spaced rearwardly from the other wall, tubes extending across the space between such walls, and opening through the walls, and the tube openings at the inner wall being situated to align with the eyes and nose of the user, and a socket for the detachable connection of an electric plug, situated at the bottom of the applicator.

9. A body applicator comprising a member having surfaces formed for application to the human body, a frame extending about said member, the body engaging surface being outside a plane defined by the frame, yielding means interposed between and connecting said member and said frame, and a handle attached to said frame.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

JENNIE HENRY PAUL.