

M. Mattson,

Vapor Bath.

N^o 3,284.

Patented Sep. 28, 1843.

Fig. 3.

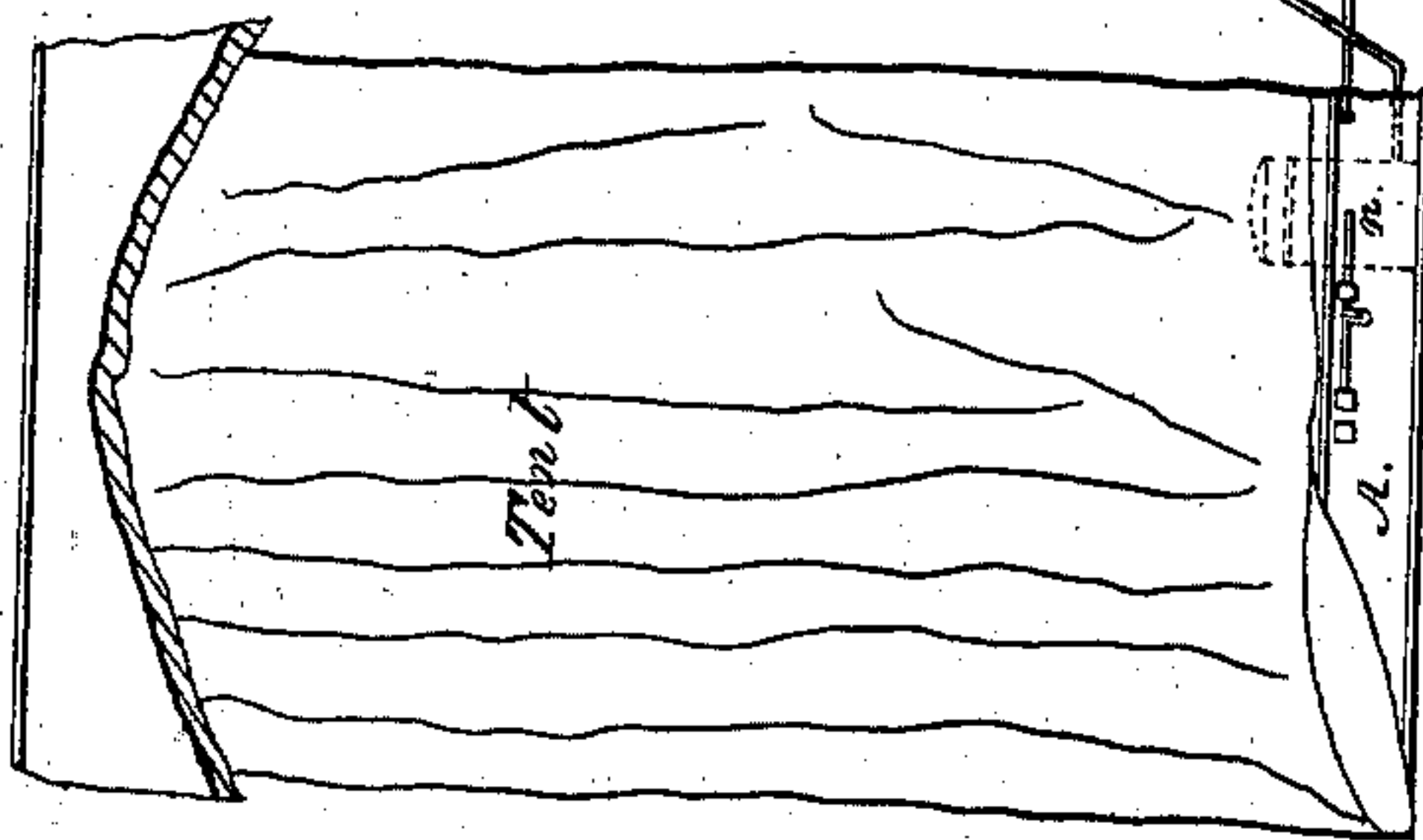


Fig. 2.

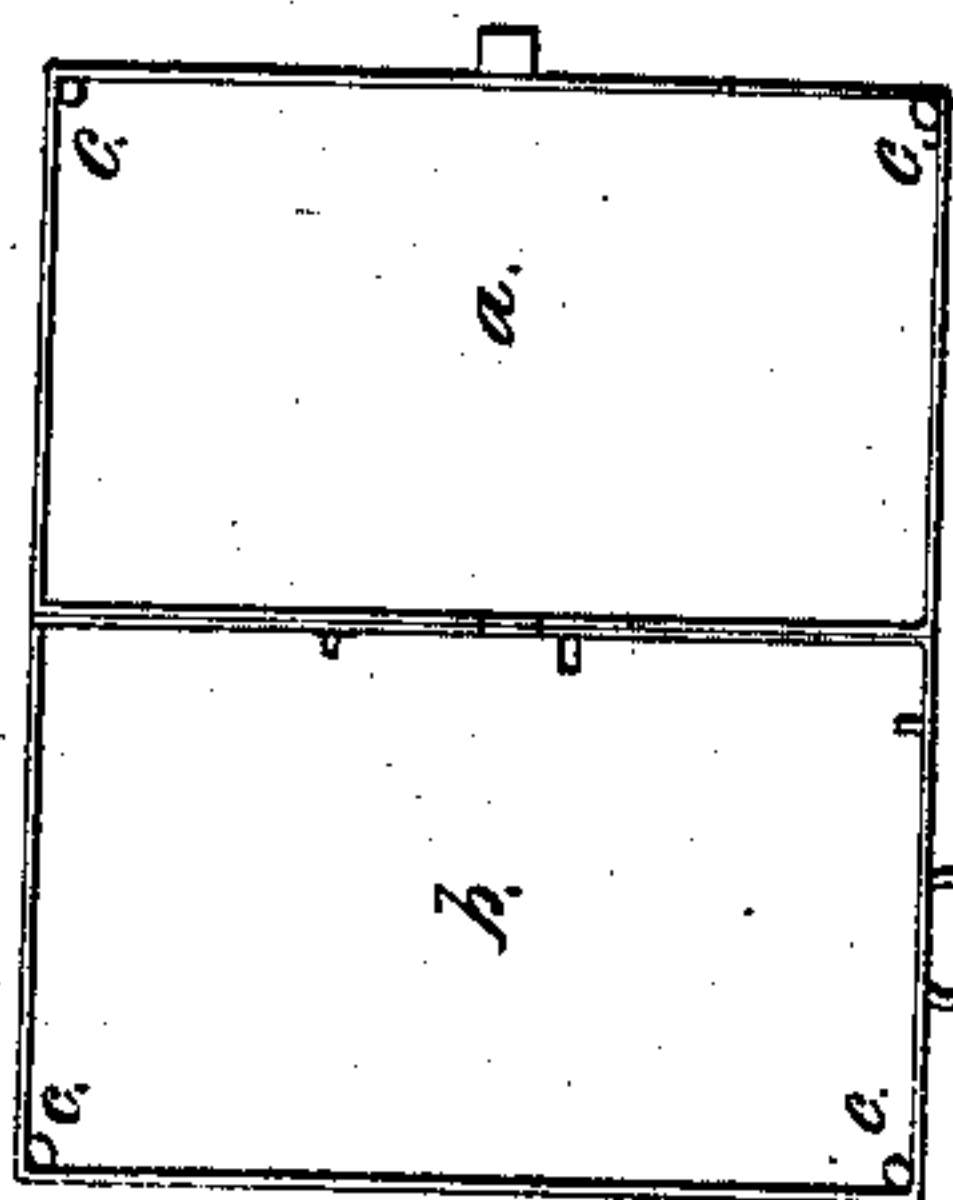
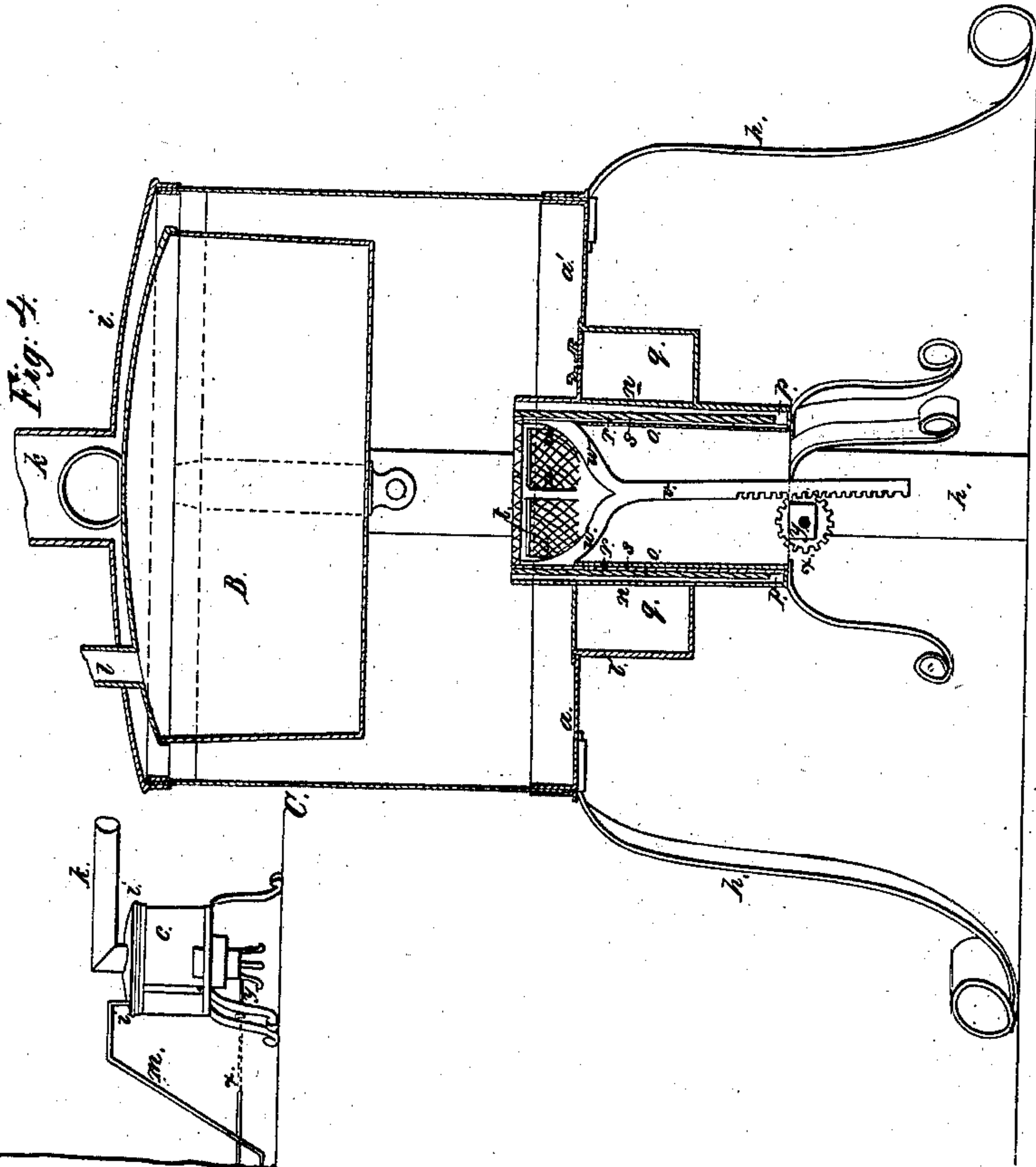
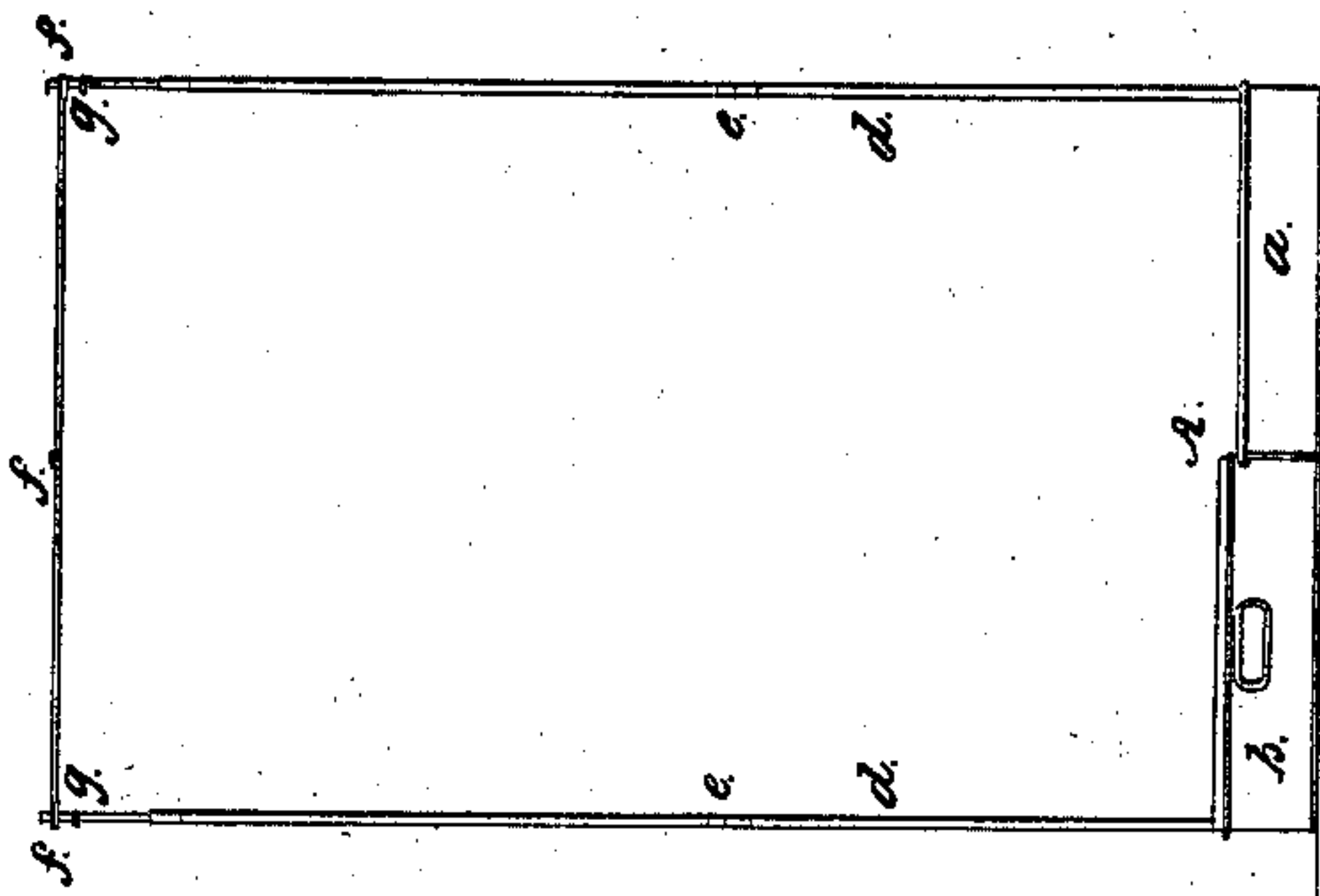


Fig. 1.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS MATTSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

MEDICATED VAPOR-BATH.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 3,284, dated September 28, 1843.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS MATTSON, M. D., of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new Apparatus for Administering Hydro-medicated and Russian Vapor Baths, which apparatus I denominate the "Hydromedicant," and that the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, constitute a full and exact specification of the same.

Figure 1, of the drawings above mentioned, represents a side view of the frame of the tent of the apparatus. Fig. 2, is a top view of the box, which forms the bottom of the frame, and which serves as a packing case for all the other parts. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the whole apparatus as connected together. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the steam generator lamp, by which the same is heated, and casing, or stand, for the same.

A, Figs. 1 and 2, is the bottom of the frame, which is formed in two equal and similar parts *a, b*, hinged together, the one part, viz *a*, forming a cover for the other, when turned over upon the same, and both together constituting a box or case, in which all the other portions of the apparatus may be stowed. Four small tubes *c, c, c, c*, are secured in what may be termed the exterior corners of the box, when the same is opened or turned over, as seen in Fig. 2, and the feet of four posts *d, d, d, d*, are fitted closely and inserted in these tubes. These posts have screw joints *e, e, &c.*, at certain parts of them, by which they may be separated into short pieces or put together at pleasure. The said posts are secured together at top by four rods *f, f, &c.*, which extend from one post to the other, each of the rods having a folding joint in its central part, and eyes or holes formed in its ends, through which the pointed tops of the posts are inserted, the ends of the rods resting on shoulders *g, g*, of the tops of the posts. Over this frame a tent or covering of cloth of suitable material is thrown and which entirely covers the top and sides of the frame, and is secured down or upon the said frame in any convenient manner. The patient who is to receive a bath, enters this tent, and seats himself upon a chair which has been previously introduced therein. The next part of the apparatus, consists of that by which the hot or medicated vapor is

produced and introduced into the tent. It consists of a close cylindrical or other proper shaped vessel *B*, supported or inclosed within a cylindrical case *C*, which rests on movable feet or legs, *h, h, h*, (or such as can be easily detached from, or secured to it, at pleasure), and is formed on its vertical sides of wire gauze and on its top by a sheet iron cover *i*, fitting upon the said top, and over the top of the boiler. A smoke space exists entirely around the sides and top of the boiler, and from the central part of the cover of the case, a pipe *k*, leads, or conveys, the smoke of the spirit lamp *l*, to a chimney or out of a window. The boiler has a short tube *l*, inserted and opening into its top, through which (tube), the boiler may be filled with water. When the apparatus is in use, one extremity of a long tube *m*, is fitted closely over the short tube *l* and leads the steam or hot vapor, generated by the boiler, into a box *n*, which is filled with the herbs or medicament, and placed within the tent. After passing through the contents thereof, the steam, impregnated with the medicament issues out of the tent through a series of minute holes, formed through the top of the box or medicator. The spirit lamp by which the boiler is heated, is represented as arranged beneath the same. It is composed of a hollow cylindrical wick case, consisting of two concentric tubes *n, o*, open at top, and united together at their lower end by a bottom piece *p, p*. At some distance above their lower end, (as seen in Fig. 4) they are surrounded by a reservoir *q, q*, which contains the alcohol to be burned; suitable orifices formed through the outer tube of the wick case convey the alcohol to the wick. The wick *r*, is cylindrical, and fits closely over a tube *s*, the top of the wick coming up to the level of the top of a thin circular metallic or other proper ring *t*, in its diameter, equal to that of the tube *s*, and supported about one inch above the tube, by four small standards *u, u, &c.* The object of this ring, is to prevent the destruction of the wick, by the flame, and at the same time to support the top of the wick and thereby permit the flame to descend and act over the entire surface of that part of the interior of the wick, which may be elevated above the inner tube of the wick case; or between it, and the wick case. The wick tube thus arranged, is elevated or depressed by means of a rod *v*,

which is attached to the ring by arms w, w , and has a rack of teeth in its lower end, into which a toothed pinion x operates the said pinion being situated upon a short
5 horizontal shaft y , which has a milled head, or other proper contrivance of like nature and purpose, on its other end.

In order that the patient himself may regulate the temperature of the vapor, with-
10 in the tent, at his pleasure, a long key z is inserted in the end of the shaft y and extends through the side of the box A into the interior of the tent. By the patient applying his hand to, and turning this key, the
15 wick may be raised or lowered and the temperature warmed accordingly. The top of the reservoir of the lamp extends a little beyond the side thereof, or so as to form a shoulder for the lamp to rest upon the bot-
20 tom $a' a'$ of the space or casing surrounding the lamp, the said lamp being inserted through a circular orifice formed through the central part of the bottom. The air therefore which is supplied to the flame,
25 rushes upward through the center tube of the wick chamber; and through the wire gauze. It is found that by means of the wire gauze we are enabled generally speaking to raise the temperature of the interior
30 of the tent, to 120 degrees, whereas were we

to use a sheet iron or other casing we cannot elevate the same above, from 98 to 117 degrees.

Having thus set forth my invention, I shall claim.

1. The particular method of constructing and rendering portable the frame of the bathing tent, viz, by forming it of a folding bottom or box in combination with jointed posts, and top rails or other similar con-
40 trivances, the whole being substantially as before forth.

2. Also, the mode of sustaining the top, and preventing in a great degree the destruction, of a wick of a spirit lamp by the
45 flame, and also permitting the flame to have access to a great extent of the vertical surface of the wick, viz, by inserting within the said upper part a metallic ring supported on the top of the elevating tube of
50 the wick, the whole being as described.

In testimony that the above is a correct specification of my said invention I have hereto set my signature this twenty-eighth day of July, of the year A. D. 1843.

MORRIS MATTSON.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,

CHAS. L. PECK.