

(No Model.)

C. EVERETT.
ELECTRIC BELT.

No. 409,673.

Patented Aug. 27, 1889.

Fig. 1.

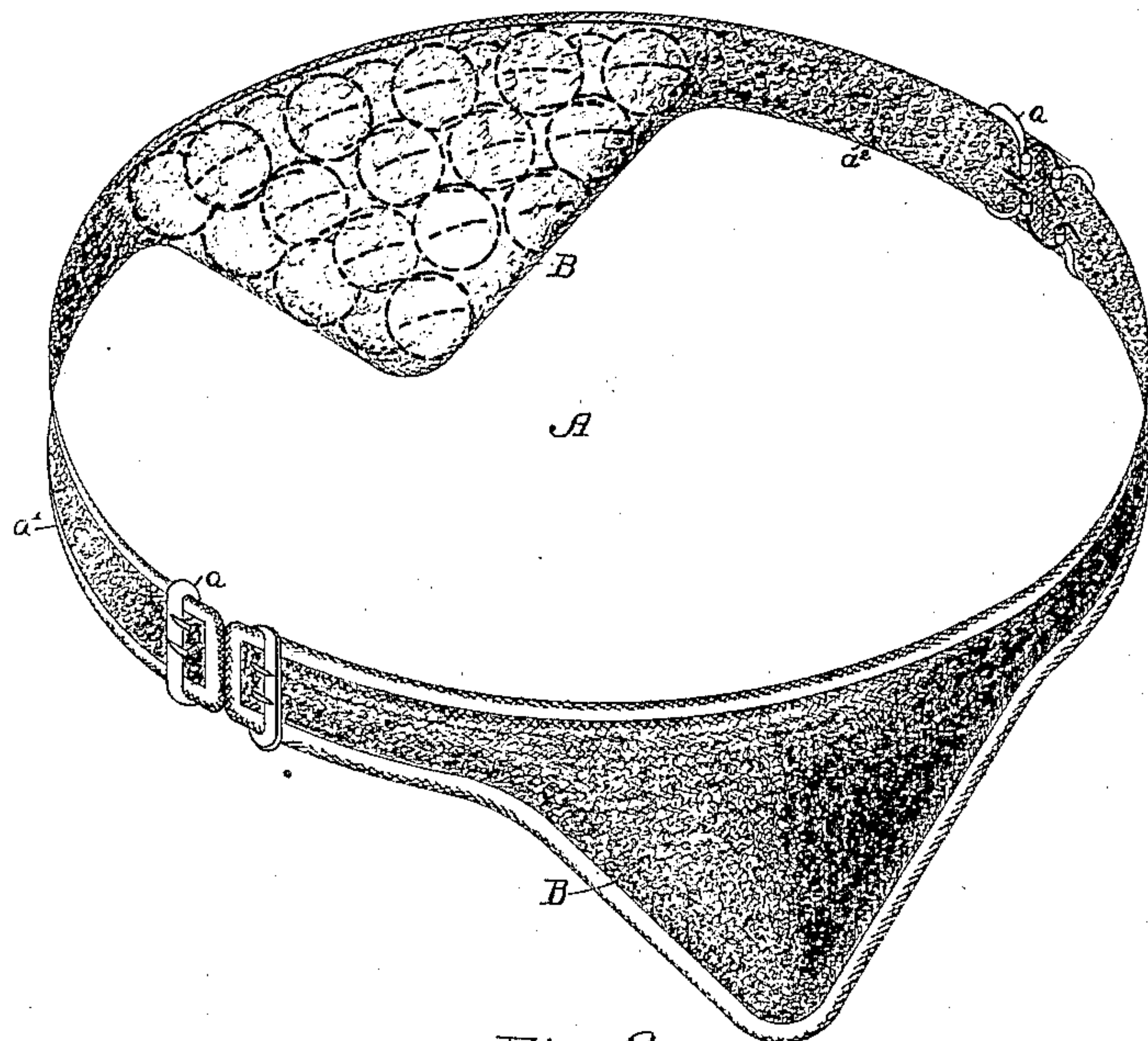


Fig. 2.

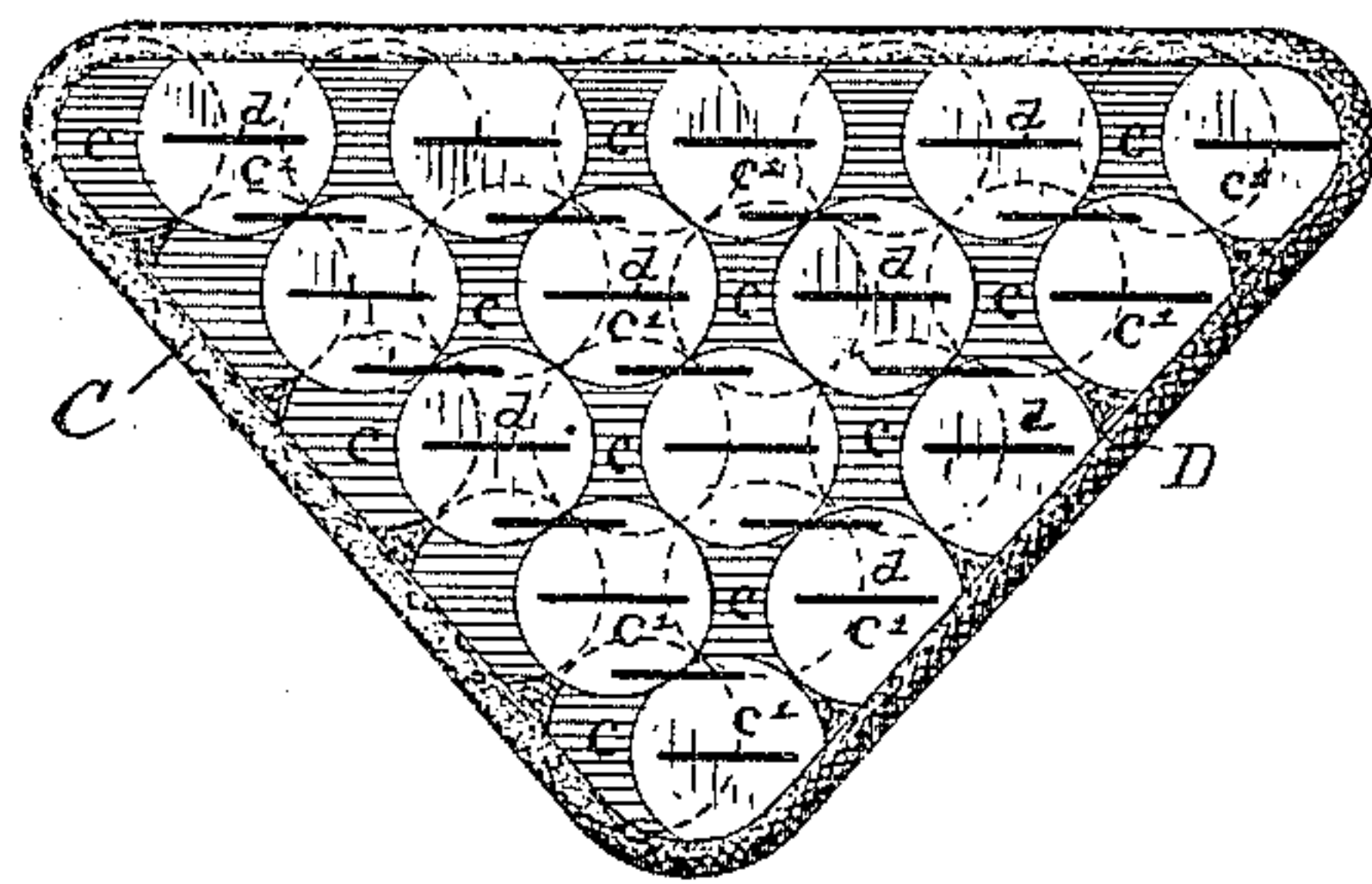
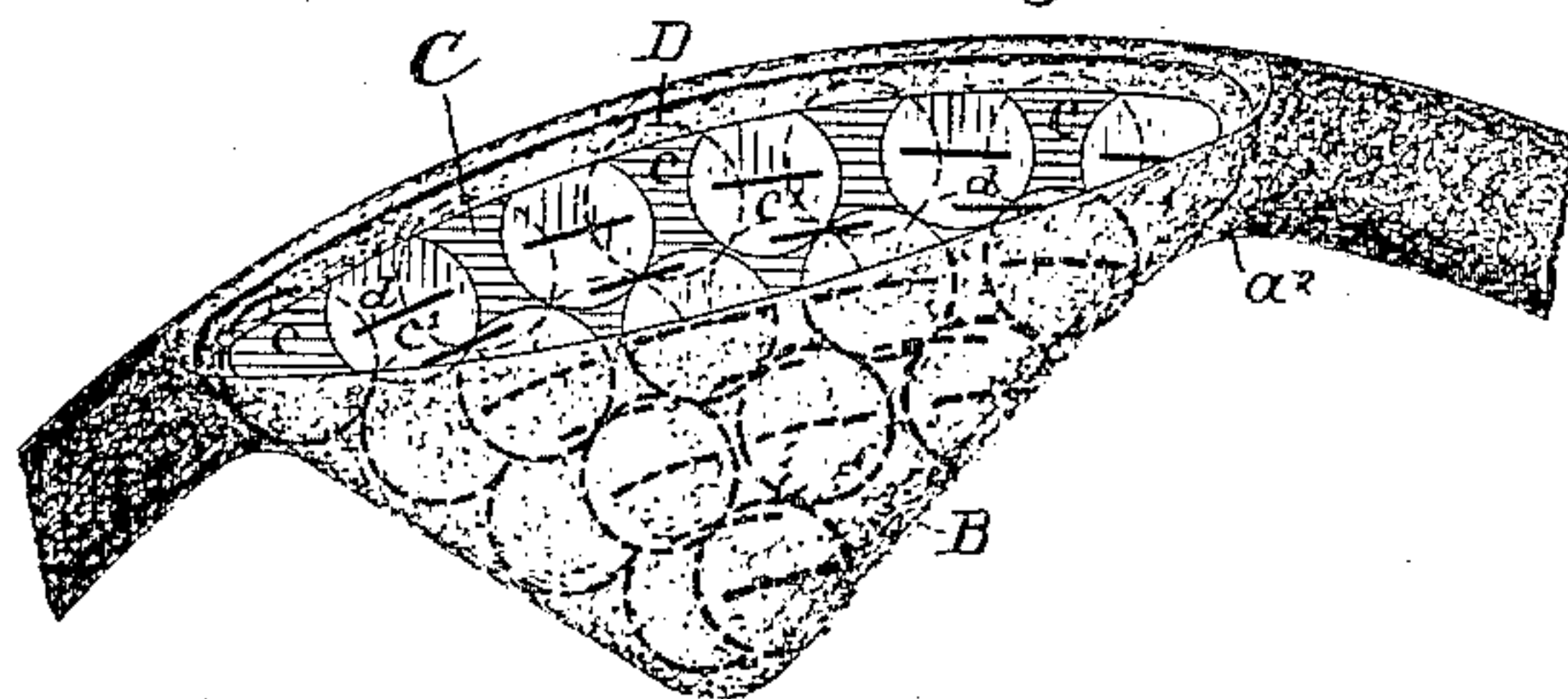


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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CHARLES EVERETT, OF DENTON, TEXAS.

ELECTRIC BELT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 409,673, dated August 27, 1889.

Application filed April 14, 1886. Serial No. 198,828. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES EVERETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Denton, in the county of Denton and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric Belts, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the belt. Fig. 2 is a detail in front elevation of one of the voltaic piles. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the cases or pockets of the belt into which one of the piles is placed.

This invention belongs to that class of devices known as "galvanic" or "electric" belts; and the novelty consists in the construction of the voltaic piles and in their combination with each other and the belt, all as will now be more fully set out and explained.

In the accompanying drawings, A denotes the belt, which may be made in one piece, or two or more, as may be desired. In practice I have preferred to make it in two parts having at each end of one part a buckle *a*, so that the ends of the other part may be readily connected to and with it. On the inside at a convenient point in each part of the belt is provided the pocket B, made in any desirable way or manner, but having over the part that comes against the body lace or thread-net or equivalent very thin material, so that while serving to make a pocket for the pile it will not in any sensible degree prevent the direct contact of the body of the wearer upon the face of the pile; but it is not necessary to cover the whole face of the pile because a mere edge of lace, as indicated in Fig. 3, will generally make a sufficient pocket to hold the pile in its place on the belt and thus expose most of the face of the pile. Practice has fully demonstrated that either way of providing for the attachment of the pile to the belt will answer; but as to this mere detail I do not insist so long as a convenient means for attaching is made that will allow the face of the pile to come directly, or substantially so, against the body of the wearer and at the same time insure a fixedness of the position of the pile upon the inner face of the belt.

The belt proper may be made of leather, cloth, silk, or any suitable material.

The belt, as shown, contains two voltaic piles C, each of which is constructed of the rear plates *c* of copper, one inch or less in diameter and one-sixteenth of an inch or less thick, and nickel-plated on one side, and the forward plates *c'* of zinc, of the same size and thickness as the copper plates. The zinc plates are attached to the copper or unnickelled side of the copper plates by an annealed or copper wire *d* passing through holes in the plates made for that purpose and in such manner as to come over the nickel-plated side of the copper plate. In this construction the plates may be arranged in a triangular or any desired form.

The zinc plates form the inside of the pile and the nickel-plated side of the copper plates form the outside of the pile. The piles so formed usually consist of from fifteen to twenty plates of copper and the same number of zinc; but any convenient number of the copper and zinc plates may be used. The piles are each covered with an insulator D on the back, which insulator is made of thick woolen cloth or silk and extends all over the back and over the edges and slightly over the front of the pile.

When the belt is placed around the body of the wearer, the piles are adapted to come directly, or substantially so, as above explained, against the body of the wearer, and the moisture of the body, which is more or less saline, will develop a galvanic or electric current or currents in the pile. This current or these currents are of very weak power singly or combined, but yet are positive and of sufficient force to produce the desired results. It is specially important not to have a strong current, but an exceedingly gentle and moderate one, so as to insure the precise remedial results desired. It has also been found in practice that such a current is best, as the belt so made can be worn continuously without making sores, which are much complained of where a strong current is developed.

While I have shown a belt with only two piles, it is evident that I may use one, two, or as many piles in the belt as may be desired.

The device is simple in structure and very easily and cheaply made.

Having now described my invention, what I consider new, and desire to secure by Letters
5 Patent, is—

The within-described belt provided with pockets B, made of lace or equivalent very thin material, combined with the piles C, each constructed of rear copper plates *c*, nickel-
10 plated on one side, and the forward plate *c'*, of zinc and of the same size and thickness as

the copper plates, and the wires *d*, connecting said plates, whereby when said belt is in use the said piles come directly, or substantially so, against the body of the wearer.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES EVERETT.

Witnesses:

J. D. PARKS,

MATT DAUGHERTY.