No. 635,681. Patented Oct. 24, 1899.

J. B. HAGUE.

ELECTRICAL MACHINE.

(Application filed Apr. 28, 1899.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

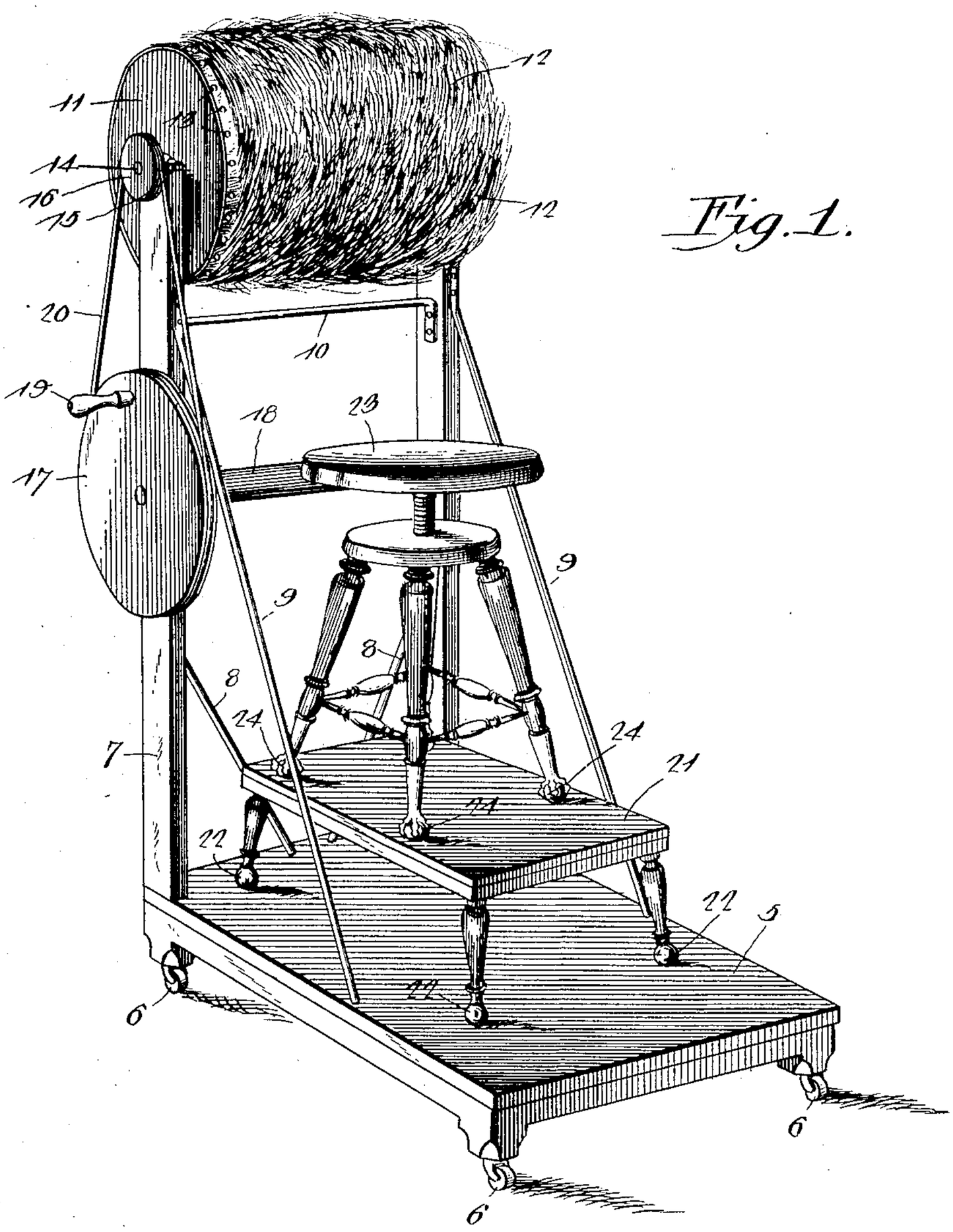


Fig. 1.

Witnesses
J. Traill Culverwell.
H. J. Benchard

James B. Hague, Inventor.
By his Attorneys.
C. A. Snow & Co.

No. 635,681. Patented Oct. 24, 1899.

J. B. HAGUE.

ELECTRICAL MACHINE.

(Application filed Apr. 28, 1899.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 2.

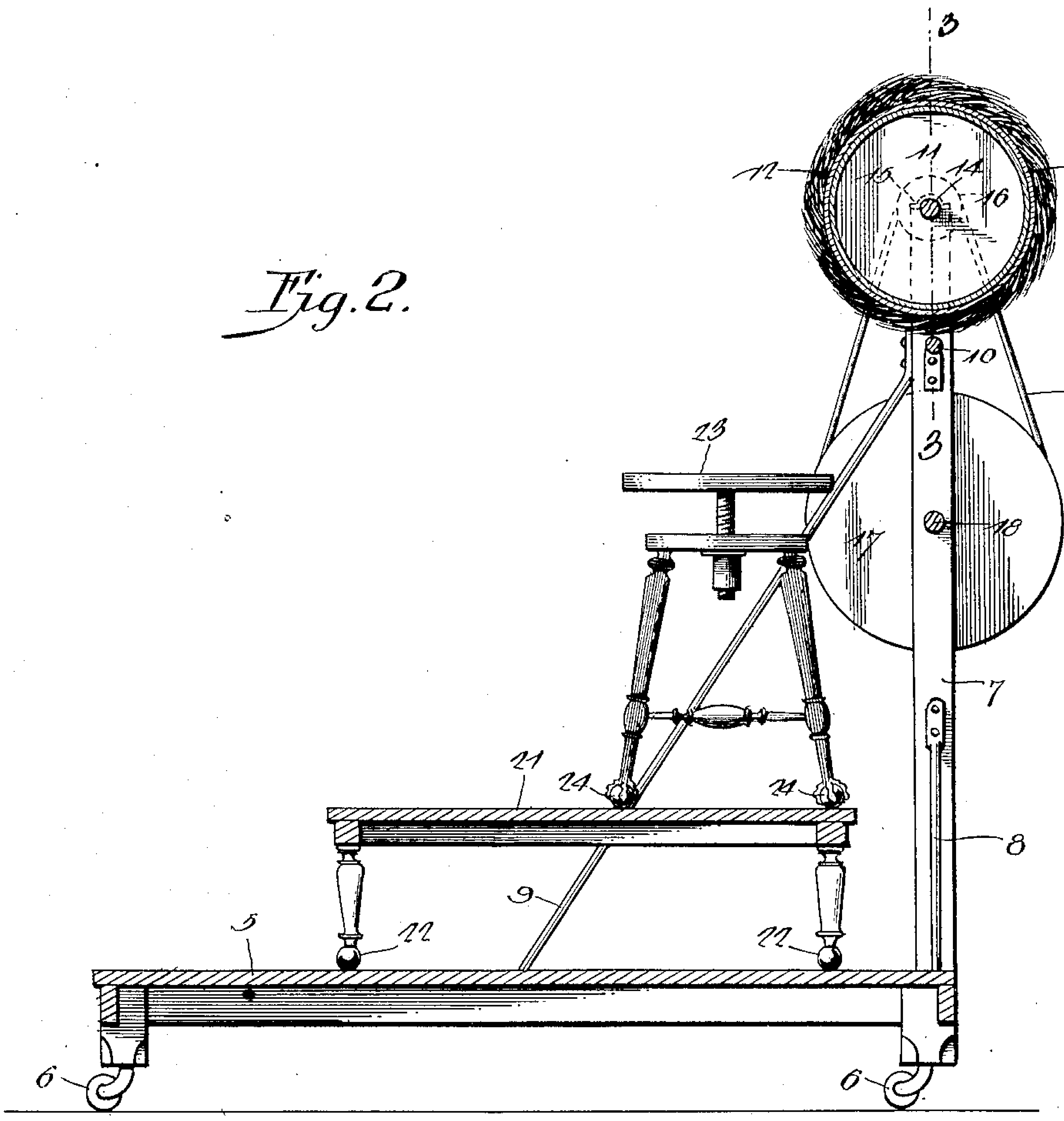
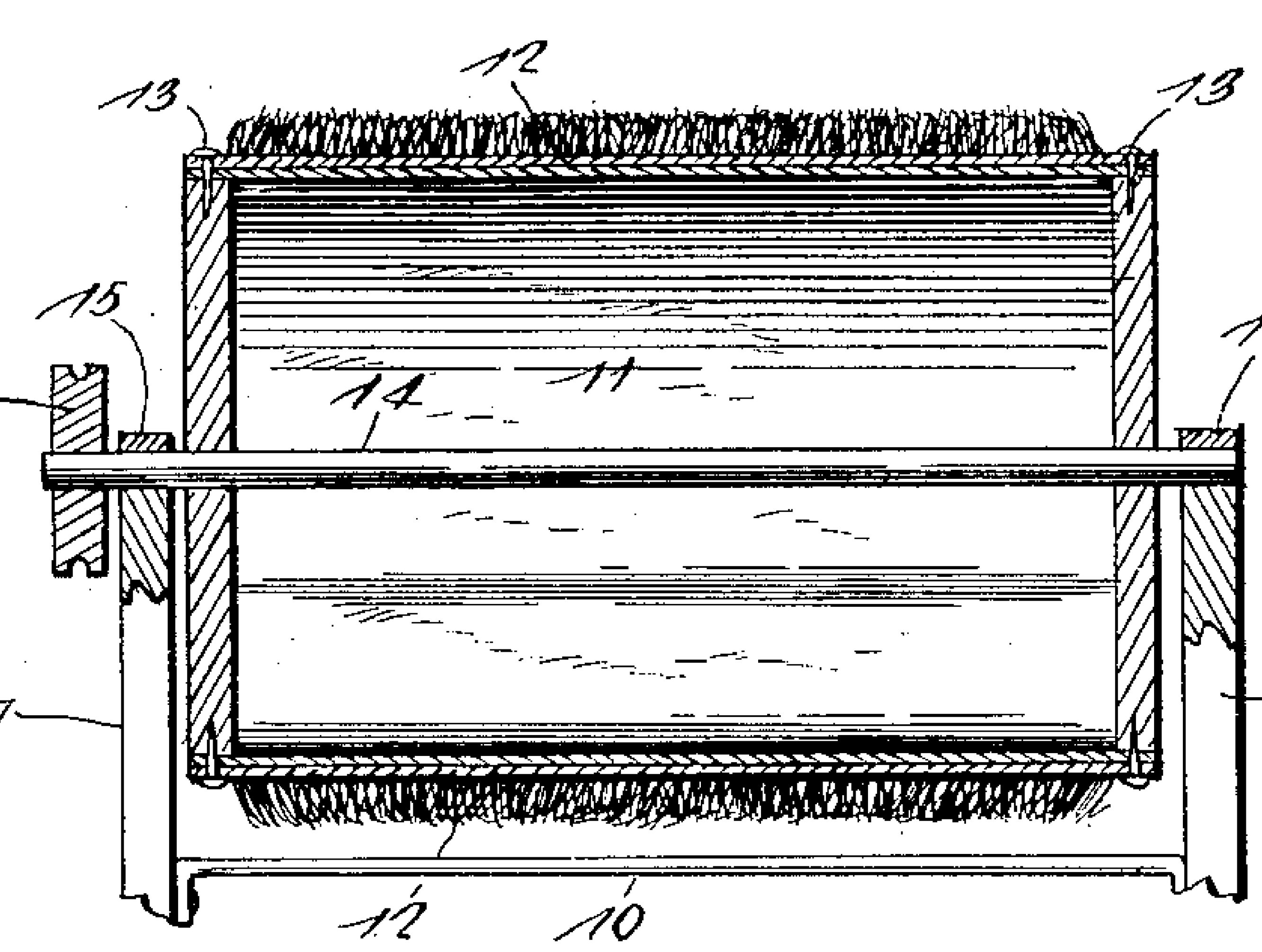


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
J. Frank Culverwell.
W. F. Bernhof

James B. Hague, Inventor.

By his Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES B. HAGUE, OF HORSEHEADS, NEW YORK.

ELECTRICAL MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 635,681, dated October 24, 1899.

Application filed April 28, 1899. Serial No. 714,837. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES B. HAGUE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Horseheads, in the county of Chemung and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Electrical Machine, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in therapeutical electrical machines, and the object is to provide a simple and efficient structure by which the remedial effects of electrical energy on the human body may be economically obtained without resorting to the use of the standard and recognized electrical generators, such as galvanic batteries or kindred appliances.

I have found that the hairy pelts of fur-bearing animals when moved rapidly in contact with the human body generates electrical energy to obtain a beneficial effect on the system, and I contemplate the employment of a cylinder covered with one or more of such pelts and the provision of means for rotating the cylinder for the fur thereof to frictionally brush the person under treatment.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an electrical machine embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section through the upper part of the machine on the plane indicated by the dotted line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

The same numerals of reference are used to indicate like and corresponding parts in each of the several figures of the drawings.

In carrying my invention into practice I employ a platform 5, which is constructed in a substantial manner to sustain the weight of persons when they occupy the same, and for convenience in moving the structure from one place to another the platform is equipped with casters 6, although they may be omitted, if desired. At one end of the platform is erected an upright frame 7, consisting of suitable side rails secured firmly to the platform, and said frame is braced by the employment of stays 8 9, which are fixed to the platform and the uprights, the stays 8 being disposed between the uprights, as shown. A tie-rod 10 is arranged in a transverse position between the uprights for its ends to be secured thereto, and these uprights are also joined together by the cylinder of the machine.

The cylinder 11 is arranged in a horizontal position between the uprights, and this cylinder is preferably of large diameter to secure an extended working surface. Said working surface of the cylinder is formed by hairy or fur pelts 12, which constitute a jacket that wholly encompasses the surface of the cylinder. I employ fur pelts, which consist of the skin and hair taken from fur-bearing animals, and this pelt or a number of such pelts are fitted around the cylinder and secured firmly thereto by any suitable fastenings, as indicated by 13. The pelt which I prefer to employ should be of that nature having long hairs, and the hairy side of the pelt is adapted to frictionally brush against the patient, who occupies an insulated seat on the platform. The cylinder is mounted in an upright frame 7 for rotation therein, and to this end I secure said cylinder to a shaft 14, which is journaled in suitable bearings 15, that are attached to the frame. A power appliance is employed for rapidly rotating the pelt-covered cylinder, and in one embodiment of this mechanism a pulley 16 of small diameter is fixed to one end of the shaft 14. A driving-disk 17 is fixed to a shaft 18, that is mounted in suitable bearings on the frame 7, and this driving-disk is provided with a hand-crank 19 for its convenient rotation. The driving-disk and the pulley 16 are connected operatively by an endless belt 20; but it will be understood that any suitable means for rotating the cylinder may be employed.

In my electrical machine it is necessary to provide an insulated support for the patient in order to prevent the electrical energy from passing off into the ground or floor, and I therefore provide a subbase 21, which is adapted to serve as a foot-rest for the patient. This subbase is of less area than the platform 5, and it is provided with legs 22, of insulating material—as, for instance, glass—which rests upon the platform 5. This insulated base 21 is removable readily from the platform and upon said base is adapted to be placed a seat or other support for the patient. This sup-

port is shown in the drawings in the form of a stool 23, having insulated feet 24, and when the patient occupies the stool the base serves to effectually insulate the patient from the floor or ground.

In using my machine the base is placed upon the platform and the stool rests on the base in such close relation to the pelt-covered cylinder that the pelt of the cylinder may frictionally brush against the person. The driving mechanism is operated to rapidly rotate the cylinder and the frictional contact of this cylinder with the person induces electrical energy in a sufficient volume to produce a beneficial effect on the human system.

Of course it will be understood that the stool 23 may be omitted and the patient may stand on the subbase 21, the latter serving to insulate the person from the floor.

Changes in the form, proportion, size, and the minor details of construction within the scope of the appended claims may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

1. In an electrical machine for therapeutical purposes, a revoluble cylinder having its working surface formed by a hairy pelt adapted to frictionally brush against a person, substantially as described.

2. An electrical machine for therapeutical purposes comprising a platform, an insulated support mounted thereon, a cylinder having its working surface formed by a hairy pelt and mounted on said platform adjacent to the insulated support thereon, and means for rotating said cylinder for the pelt thereof to frictionally brush a person occupying the support, substantially as described.

3. An electrical machine for therapeutical purposes, comprising a platform having an upright frame, a base provided with insulated legs and mounted on said platform, a revoluble cylinder having its working surface covered by a hairy pelt and mounted in said upright frame above the insulated base, a driving device journaled on said frame, and operative connections between the driving device and the cylinder, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES B. HAGUE.

Witnesses:
R. M. BUNDY,
C. L. HATHAWAY.