

No. 782,663.

PATENTED FEB. 14, 1905.

**J. C. JOHANSEN.
MASSAGE APPARATUS.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1904.**

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG 1

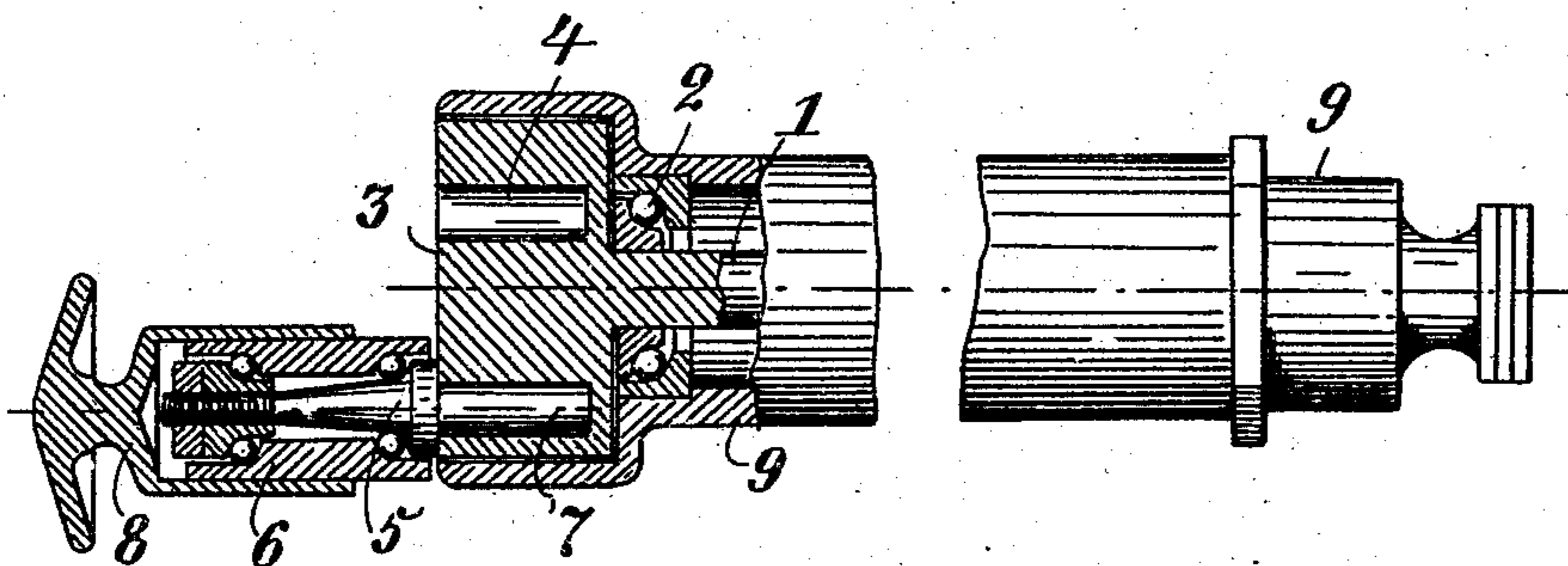
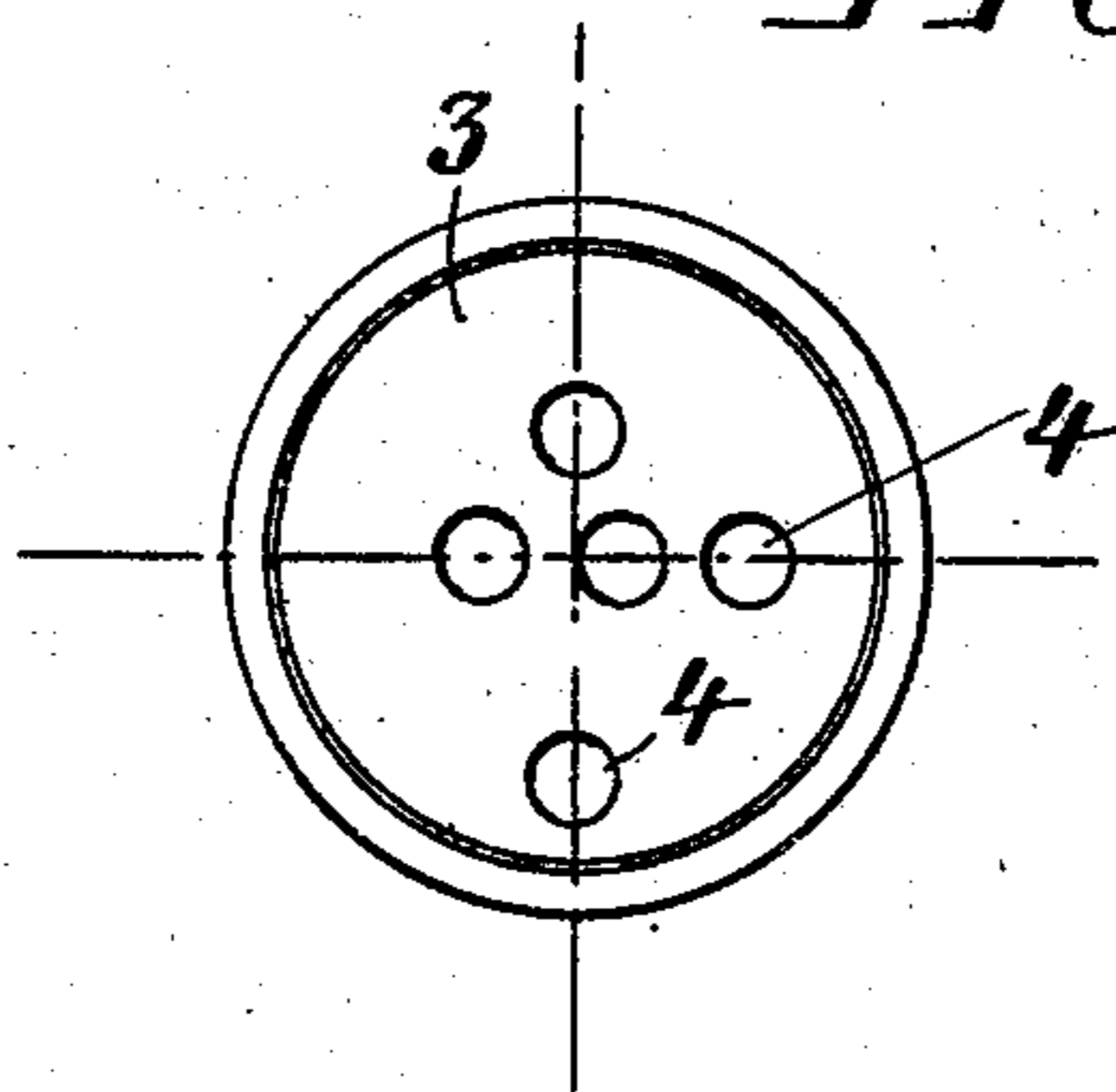


FIG 2



WITNESSES :

W. M. Avery

C. R. Ferguson

INVENTOR

Johannes C. Johansen

By

Mumukshu

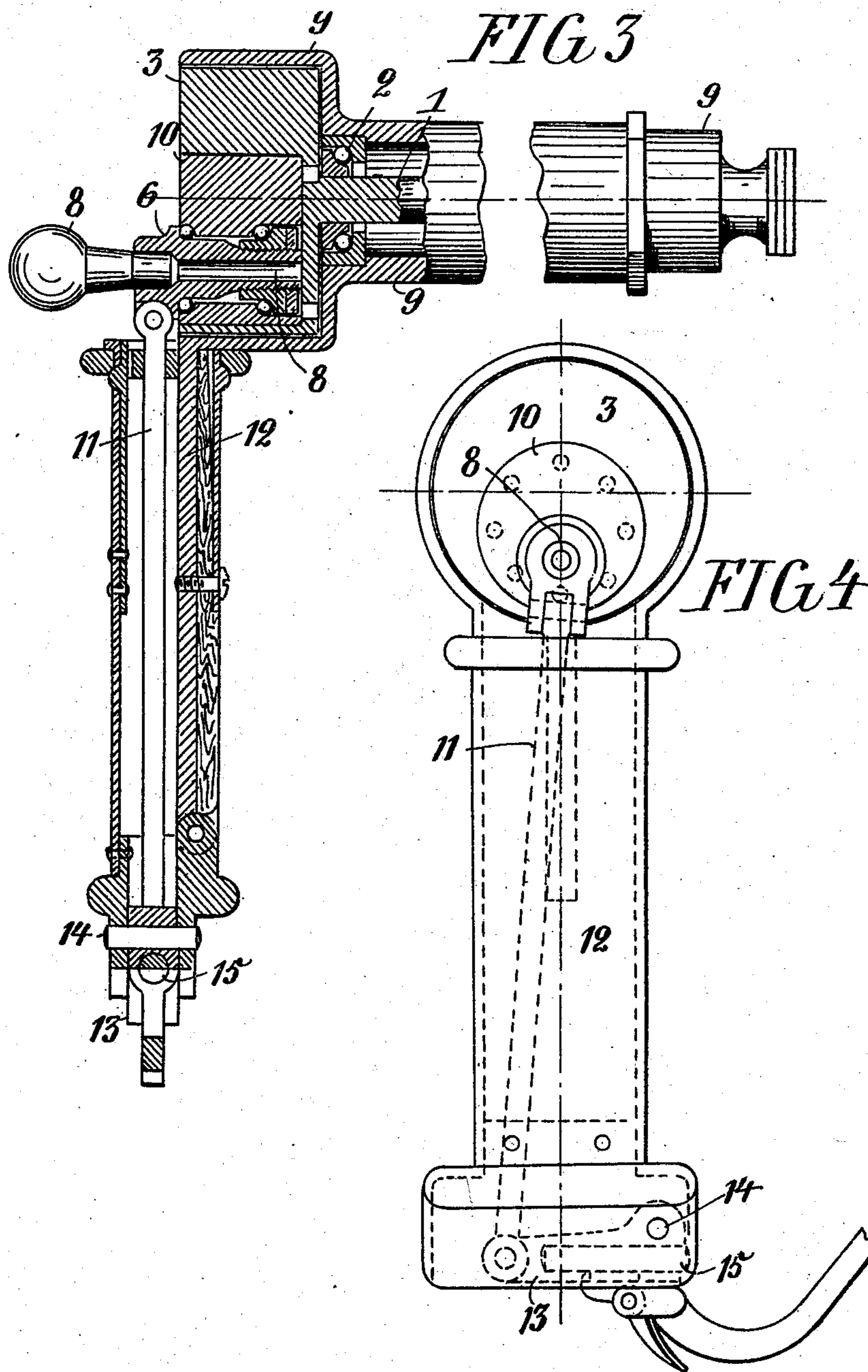
ATTORNEYS,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHANNES CHRISTIAN JOHANSEN, OF COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

MESSAGE APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 782,663, dated February 14, 1905.

Application filed May 18, 1904. Serial No. 208,537.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHANNES CHRISTIAN JOHANSEN, physician, a citizen of the Kingdom of Denmark, and a resident of Osterbrogade 22, Copenhagen, Denmark, have invented new and useful Improvements in Massage Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention concerns a mechanical massage apparatus of special construction which makes it possible to use the apparatus for several different kinds of massage and which permits that the extent of the movement may easily be adjusted as required.

The annexed drawings show some methods of the invention as examples; but it must be pointed out that the invention may be varied in many ways without deviating from the principle on which it is based.

In Figure 1 a section of the principal appliance is shown, while Fig. 2 shows the front of same, the friction arrangement having been removed. Fig. 3 shows a modified mechanism with arrangement for tapping massage. Fig. 4 shows the front of same.

In order to explain the invention, it must be explained that when it is applied it is supposed to be affixed to an axle pliable when required, which rotates quickly, driven by a motor, a treading mechanism, or other power of transmission.

A pliable axle is connected with the axle 1 in the apparatus. This axle, which may most conveniently be placed in the ball-bearings 2, ends in a flat disk 3, provided with a number of holes 4 at a more or less longer or shorter distance from the center. In one of these holes the friction arrangement, which consists of a case 6, placed on a small axle 5, is inserted. The axle 5 is provided with an extension 7, which fits into the holes 4. On the case 6 various friction-caps 8 may easily be inserted or removed. By placing ball-bearings in the case 6 the friction-cap 8 will during the rotation of the disk 3 by a very slight pressure against the part of the body which is treated keep the same position with relation to the massage object—i. e., its inclination to self-rotation is eliminated. When the disk 3

rotates, the friction-cap 8 will describe a circle with different diameter, which is fixed by the eccentricity of the holes 4, in which the pivot 7 is entered. The axle 1 and the disk are covered by a case 9.

If the cap 8 is placed close to the body, a kind of rubbing massage will be given, while by quick rotation vibrations (circular) will practically result.

For producing tapping massage the axle 5 can be connected with a tapping mechanism, as shown in Fig. 3.

On Sketch 3 the disk 3 is not provided, as before, with several holes, but only with one larger eccentric hole. In this rests an eccentric block 10, in which the friction arrangement 6 is placed eccentrically. The massage-cap 8 can easily be inserted in or drawn out from the friction arrangement 6. By turning the block 10 in the disk 3 the cap 8 will obtain more or less eccentricity with relation to the axle 1. The case 6 bears a lever 11, which can slide in a case 12, affixed to the case 9. The lever 11 is below connected with a one-armed lever 13, which can be turned round the pivot 14, so that the extreme end of the lever 13 will get a progressing and retiring movement. In this lever there is a hollowing 15, in which various massage-caps may be inserted, by means of which partly tapping partly vibrations (from side to side) may be effected.

The adjusting of the cap 8 is easy, as the case 12 may be divided in two parts connected by means of a hinge. By the lever 11 the cap 8 is effectively prevented from self-rotation. When applying massage treatment, partly the case 9 and partly the case 12 are handled. Owing to the firm grip one gets in this way on the apparatus the massage movements are better felt than by other apparatus, and the operator does not get tired from holding it.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a massage apparatus, a rotary disk, and a friction device eccentrically mounted on the disk and extended at right angles to the face thereof.

2. A massage apparatus comprising a cas-

ing, a disk mounted to rotate in the casing, an axle extended eccentrically from the disk, a casing mounted to turn on the axle, and a friction device carried by the second-named
5 casing.

3. In a massage apparatus, a casing, a disk mounted to rotate in the casing, a casing carried eccentrically by the disk and arranged to

turn, and a massage device adapted for connection with the last-named casing. 10

Signed by me at Copenhagen, Denmark, this 30th day of April, 1904.

JOHANNES CHRISTIAN JOHANSEN.

Witnesses:

OTTO WIESEMANN,
OSCAR WILTS.