

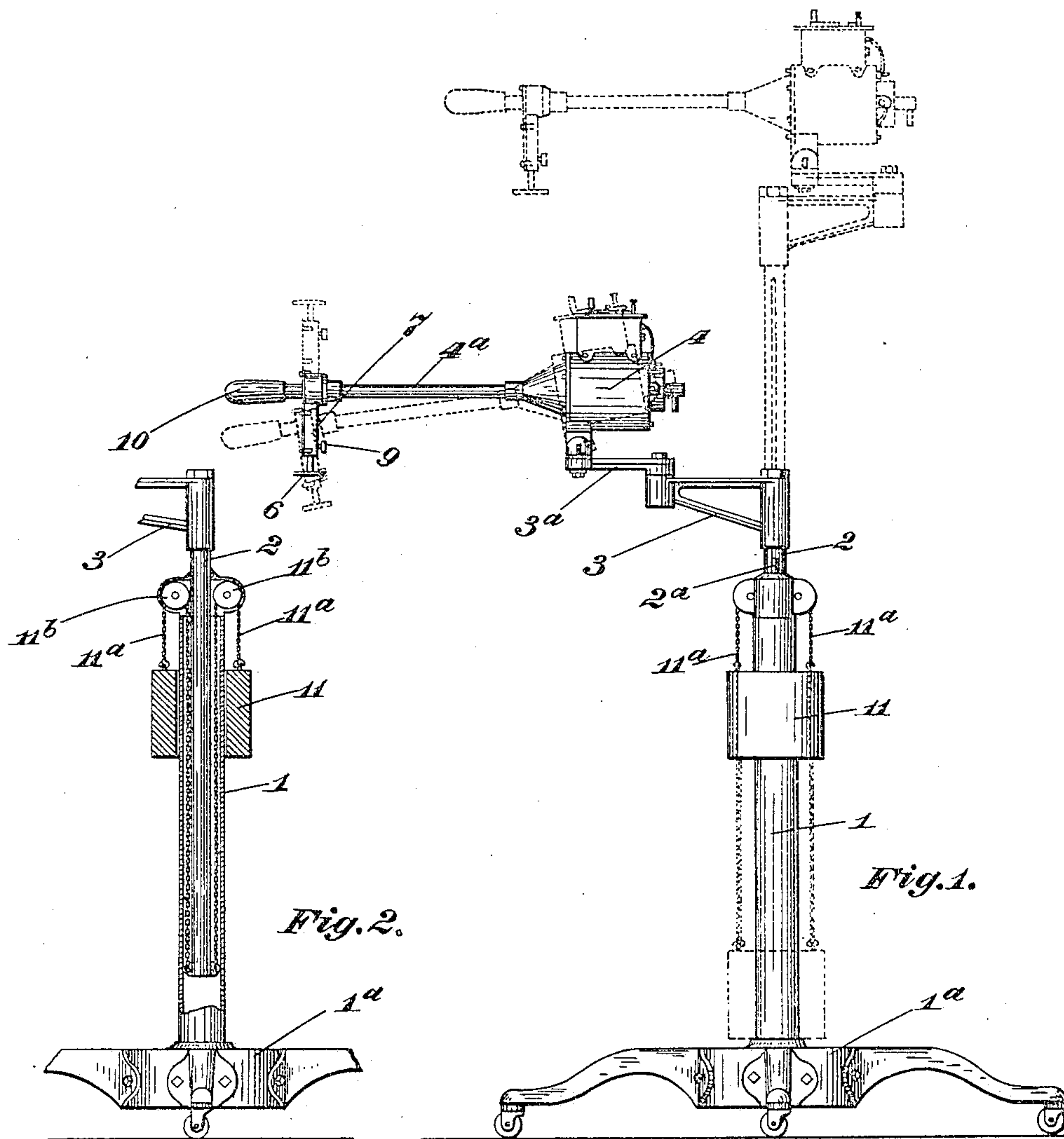
No. 787,168.

PATENTED APR. 11, 1905.

M. E. GIBSON.  
MOVEMENT CURE APPARATUS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses  
*Thos P Davis*  
*Benj. Linschel*

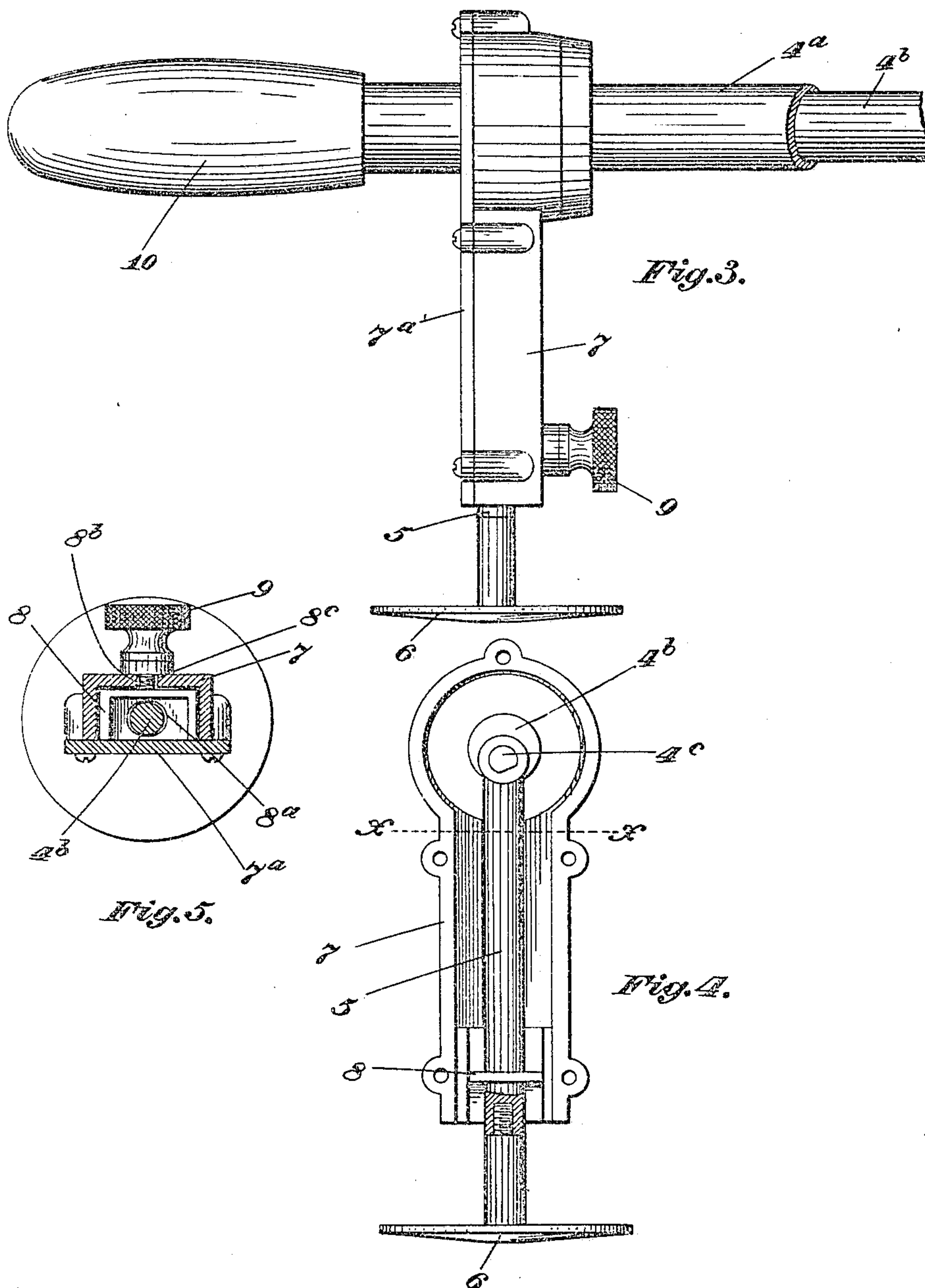
Inventor  
*Marion E. Gibson*  
by *Lincol Lincol*  
his Attorneys

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*Thos P Davis*  
*Benj. Stuebel*

Inventor  
*Marion E. Gibson*  
by *Finckel Finckel*  
his Attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARION E. GIBSON, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
ANDREW J. PEMBROKE AND ROBERT P. CURTS, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

## MOVEMENT-CURE APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 787,168, dated April 11, 1905.

Application filed September 12, 1904. Serial No. 224,097.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARION E. GIBSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Movement-Cure Apparatus; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved machine of the kind stated which shall be more easily manipulated than those now on the market.

The invention consists in the construction hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, showing an embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation showing in broken lines other positions of parts. Fig. 2 is a sectional view illustrating the counterbalancing construction. Fig. 3 is a detail, on a larger scale, showing the vibrating or massaging implement, the casing in which it works, and the handle by which it is directed. Fig. 4 is a detail showing the mechanism to operate the vibrator. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on the line *x-x*, Fig. 4, looking down.

In the views, 1 designates a vertically-arranged tubular standard mounted on a base 1<sup>a</sup>, having casters on which the apparatus as a whole can be easily moved about the floor. The operative parts are supported on a post 2, sliding in the standard 1. The post 2 is made non-rotative with respect to the standard 1 by means of a feather 2<sup>a</sup>, engaging an appropriate notch in the cap on the standard 1. Swiveled on the upper end of the post 2 is a horizontal bracket-arm 3, and hinged to the outer extremity of this is another arm, 3<sup>a</sup>. On the extremity of the arm 3<sup>a</sup> is pivotally supported, so as to swing horizontally and rock vertically, the motor 4, (preferably an electric motor,) having a tubular extension 4<sup>a</sup>, in which the shaft 4<sup>b</sup> for operating the vibrating implement turns. The shaft 4<sup>b</sup>, which is rigid, but rotated by the motor, has at its outer end a crank-pin 4<sup>c</sup> to which is attached

one end of the reciprocating and vibrating rod 5, which receives at its other end the striking or contacting head 6. The head 6 is shown to be threaded into place, so that other forms of striking device can be substituted for that shown. As before indicated, the reciprocating rod 5 works in a casing 7, which is made so that it can revolve on the end of the extension 4<sup>a</sup>, so that the blows of the head 6 can be applied to the human body in various directions. The rod 5 has both a reciprocating and a vibratory movement, the latter imparting a rubbing movement to the head 6, and to vary the extent of the vibratory movement I provide in the casing 7 a sliding block 8, having a laterally-elongated hole 8<sup>a</sup>, through which the rod 6 reciprocates. By adjusting the sliding block 8 toward the shaft 4<sup>b</sup> the vibrations are made greater. The sliding block can be fixed in the position to which it is adjusted by means of a knurled clamping-nut 9, that turns on a screw 8<sup>b</sup>, passing through a slot 8<sup>c</sup> in the back of the casing 7.

10 designates the handle by which the massaging implement is directed. This can be formed with the plate 7<sup>a</sup> for covering the casing 7.

11 designates a weight for counterbalancing the motor and the operative parts. This weight encircles the standard 1 and is connected with the lower end of the post 2 by means of chains 11<sup>a</sup>, that pass over pulleys 11<sup>b</sup> in the cap at the top of the standard down into the interior of the standard. This weight so far counterbalances the post 1 and the superstructure thereon that the superstructure will naturally remain in any position to which it is adjusted.

In order to save time in manipulation, it is of paramount importance that the motor and the operative parts be raised and lowered by the application of comparatively slight force on the handle 10; but because the handle 10 is somewhat remote from the line of motion of the post 2 in the standard 1 the application of pressure is likely to tilt the post 2 and effect a binding of the post in the standard. The arrangement of the arms 3 and 3<sup>a</sup> overcomes this difficulty and permits the weight of the superstructure to be nearly balanced



with respect to the axis of the post 2, and hence when the parts are placed in the position indicated by broken lines in the upper part of Fig. 1 slight pressure on the handle 10 effects the lowering of the superstructure. The case is different, however, when the structure is to be raised. I find that the position indicated in full lines, Fig. 1, is the best for raising the structure. This I believe to be due to the fact that the preponderance of weight is near the point of application of the lifting force.

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

1. In a movement-cure apparatus, the combination of a standard, a support sliding vertically with respect thereto, a bracket-arm swiveled at the upper end of said support, an arm hinged to said bracket-arm and capable of being completely rotated on the hinging point, a motor supported on said arm and a massaging implement to be operated by said motor.

2. In a movement-cure apparatus, the combination of a standard, a support sliding vertically in said standard, the horizontal bracket-arm 3 hinged to rotate at one end on the upper end of said sliding support, the horizontal bracket-arm 3<sup>a</sup> hinged at one end to rotate on the other end of the bracket-arm 3, a motor 4 pivoted to rotate horizontally on the other extremity of the bracket 3<sup>a</sup>, a rotary rigid shaft 4<sup>b</sup> extending from said motor, a massaging implement at the end of and to be

operated by said shaft 4<sup>b</sup>, and a handle for manipulating said parts whereby the motor 4 can be moved to stand on one side of the vertical line of movement of the sliding support and the massaging implement on the other, substantially as described.

3. In a movement-cure apparatus, the combination of a motor, a crank-shaft driven by said motor, a reciprocating and vibrating rod operated by the crank-shaft for carrying the massaging implement, a casing in which said rod works revoluble about the crank-shaft independently of the shaft and means whereby the vibration of said rod can be varied without varying the length of the reciprocating strokes, substantially as described.

4. In a movement-cure apparatus, the combination of a motor, a crank-shaft driven by said motor, the reciprocating and vibrating rod, operated by the crank-shaft, for carrying the massaging implement, a casing in which said rod works revoluble about the crank-shaft independently of the motor, and a perforated adjustable block through which said rod reciprocates for varying the degree of vibration of the rod with means for fixing the same in adjusted position.

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

MARION E. GIBSON.

Witnesses:

GEORGE M. FINCKEL,  
S. W. LATHAM.