No. 834,755. PATENTED OCT. 30, 1906.

H. H. ROBERTS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT BATH CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 5, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

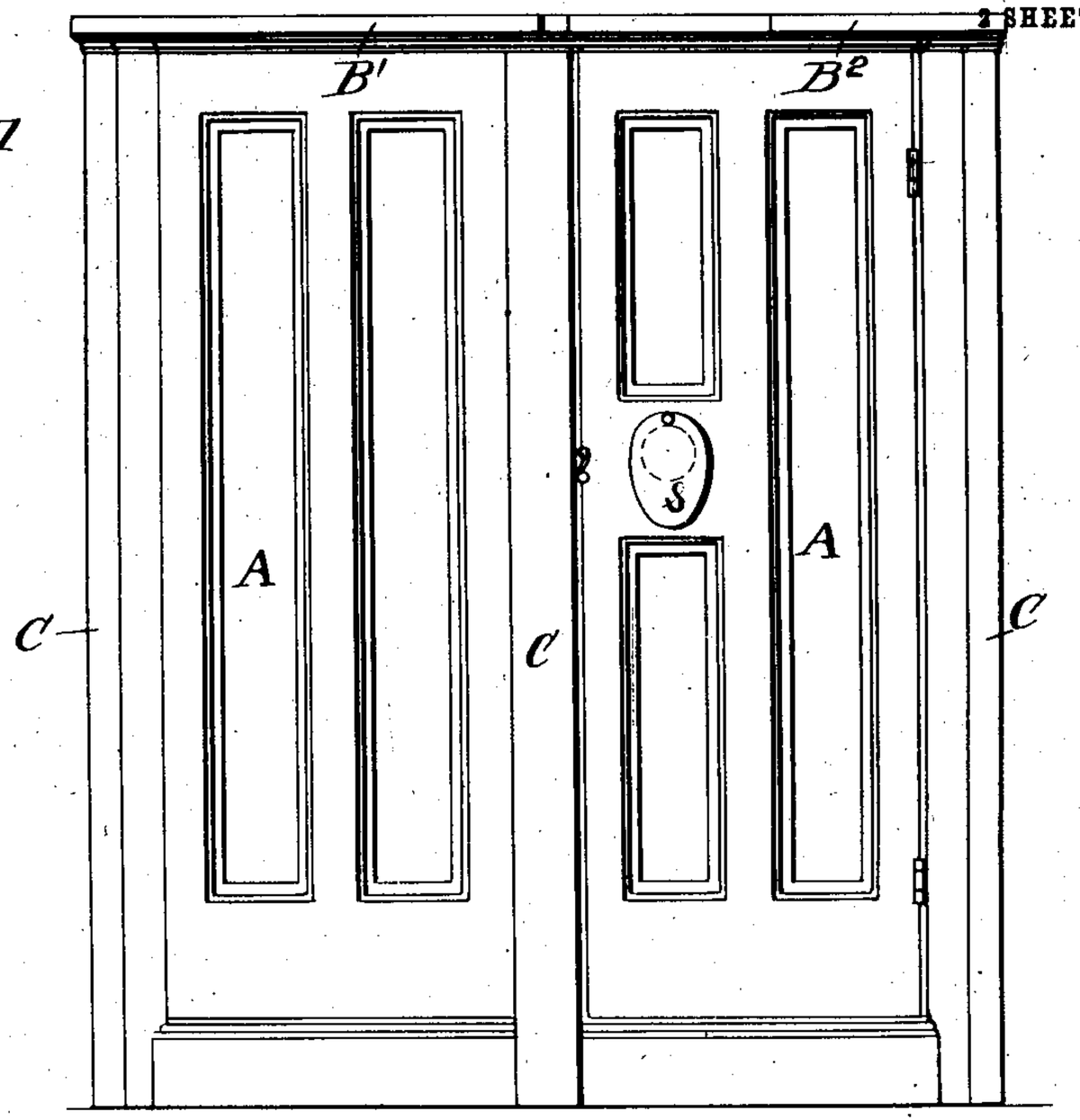
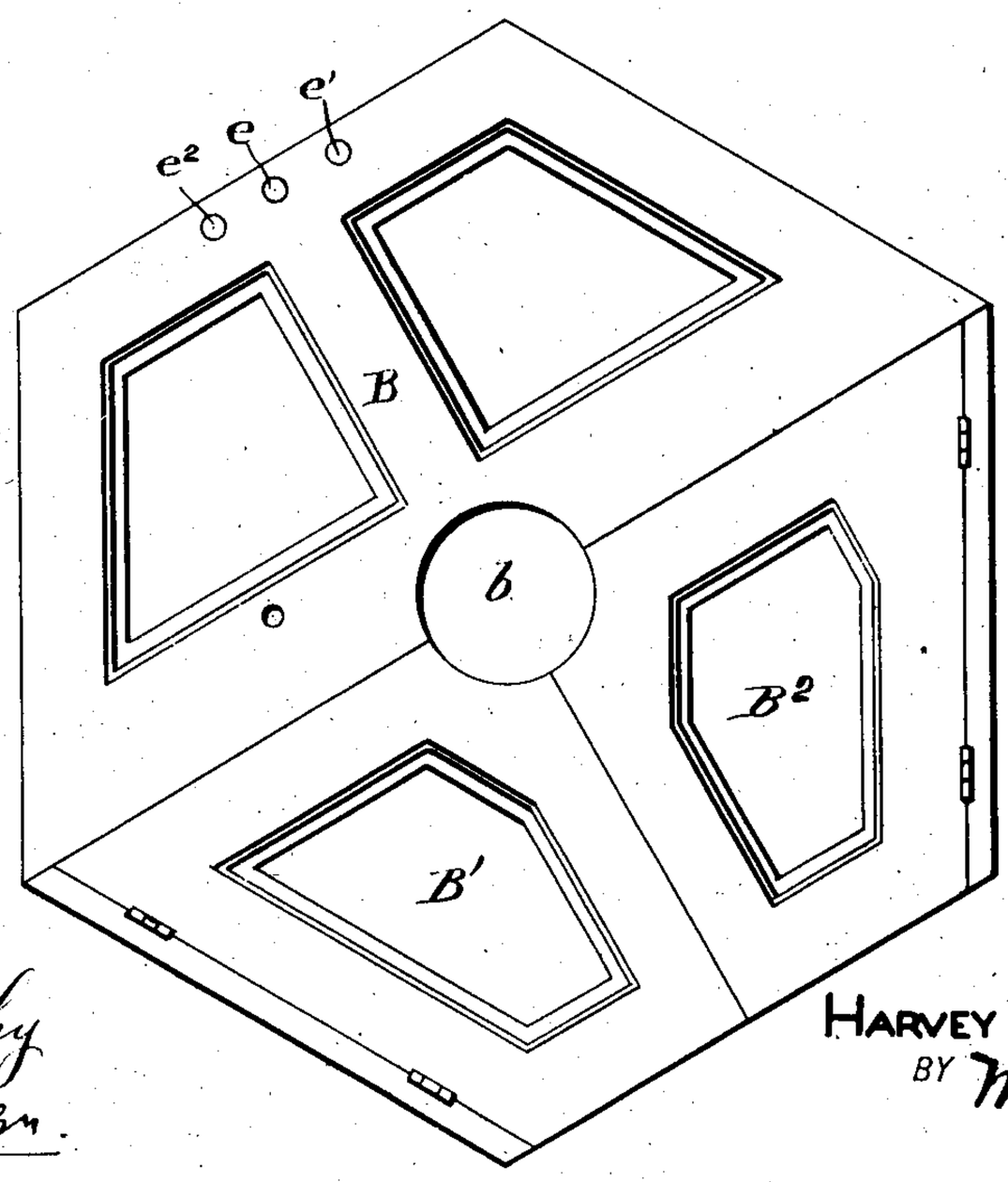


Fig. 2



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3

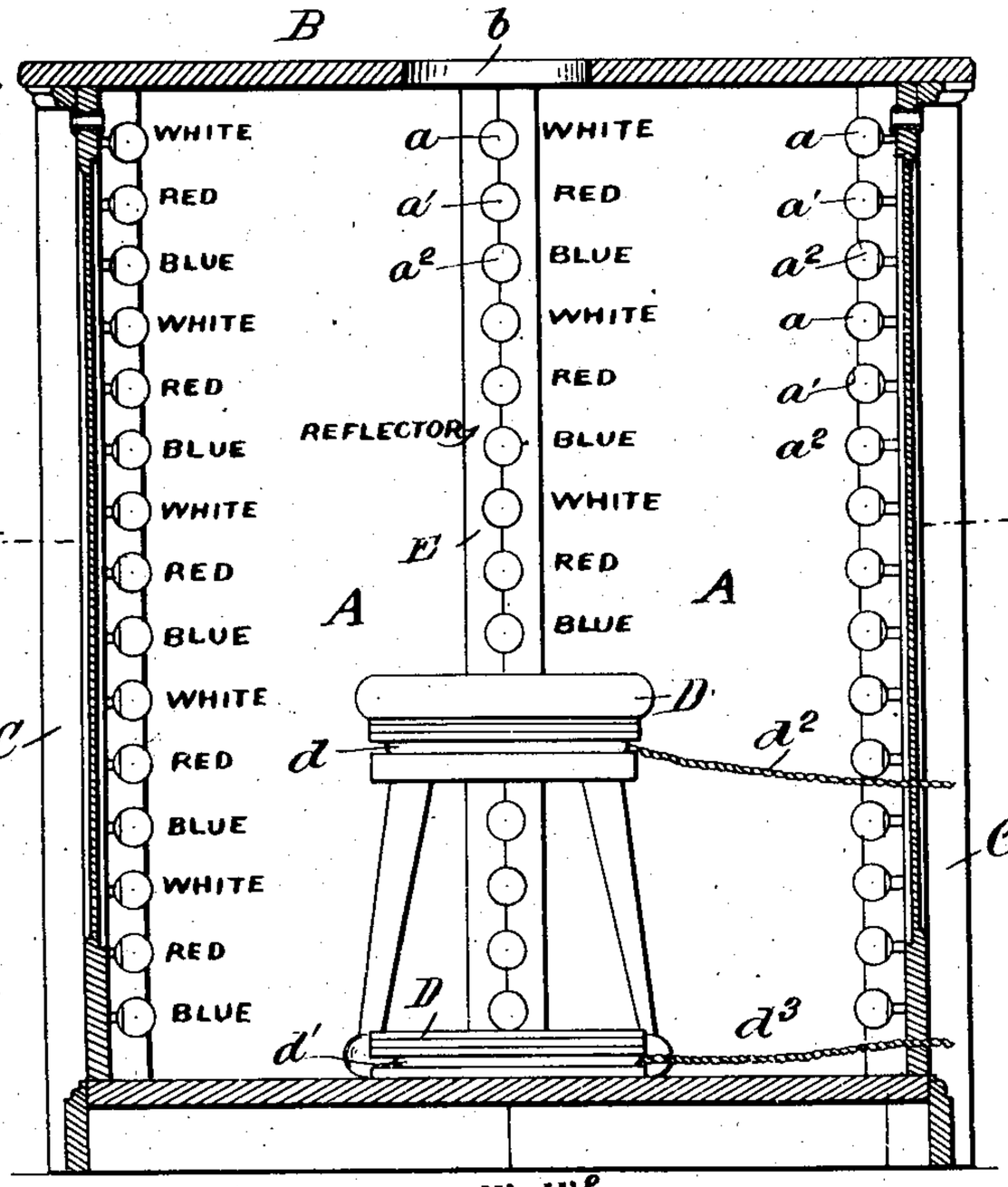


Fig. 5

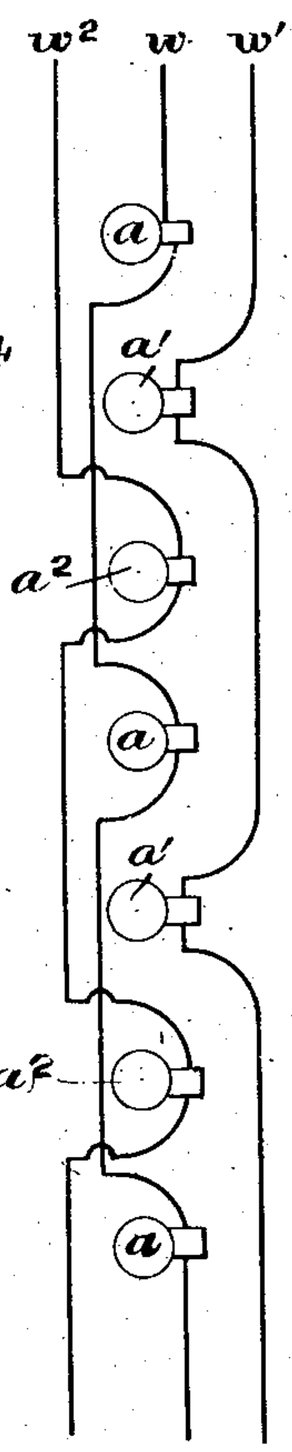
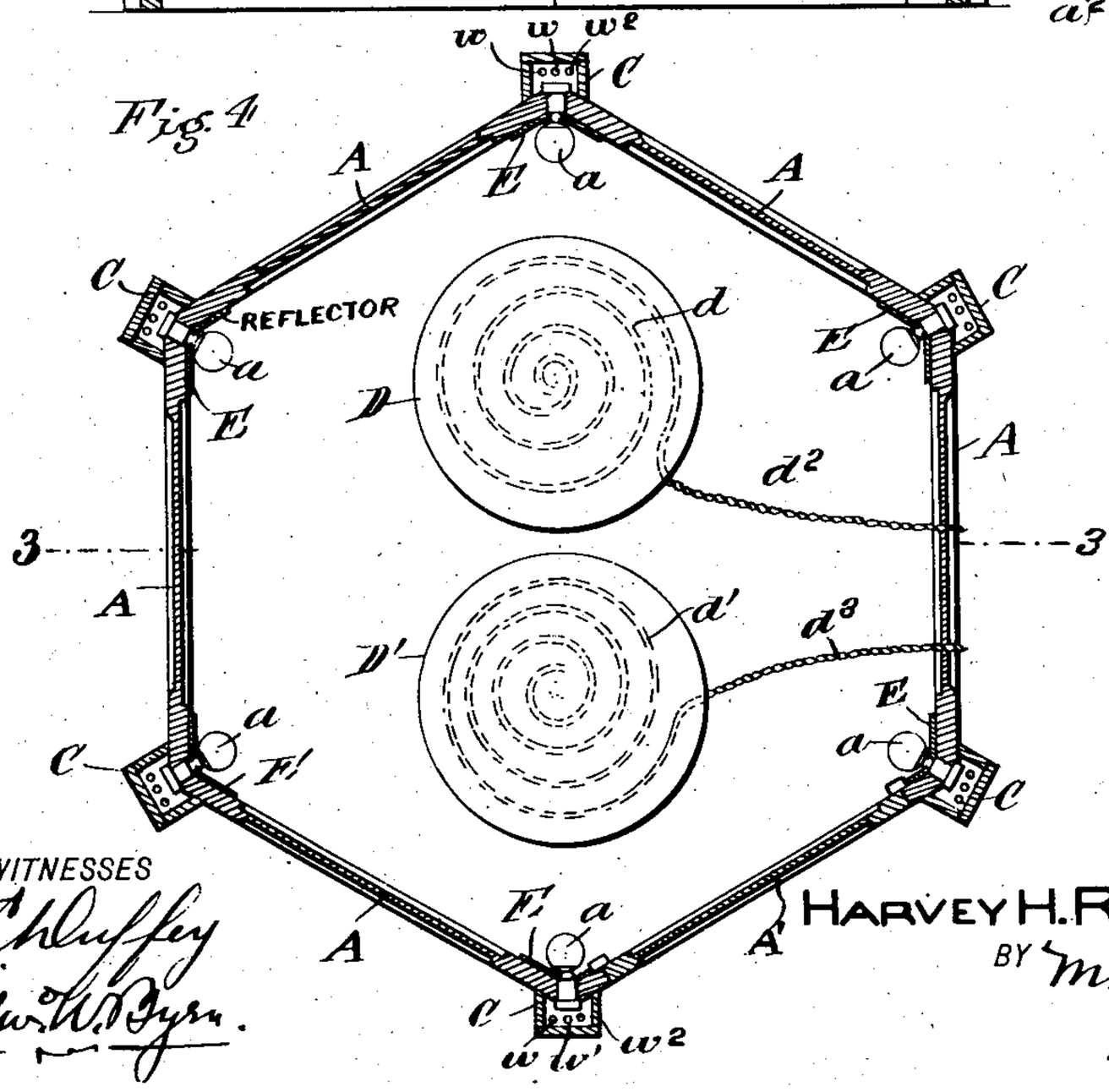


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ELECTRIC-LIGHT-BATH CABINET.

No. 834,755. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 30, 1906.

Application filed April 5, 1906. Serial No. 310,073.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARVEY HAMILTON ROBERTS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lexington, in the county of Fayette and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric-Light-Bath Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is in the nature of a novel electric-light-bath cabinet, designed to treat the body with the radiant heat and light of electric lamps under variations of different colors of light and the special application of high-frequency currents.

It consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts, which I will now proceed to describe with reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the cabinet on lines 3 3 of Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on line 4 4 of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 is a detail showing the wiring of the electric-light bulbs of different colors.

The cabinet, as shown, is an upright inclosure with polygonal sides, here shown as a hexagon; but it may be square, octagonal, or of any other desired shape. As shown, the sides are made of separate panels A A A, constructed of wood and painted white on the inside; but they may be made of sheet metal painted or enameled on the inside or of any other material.

One of the six sides of the cabinet is constructed as a hinged door A′, provided with a suitable latch or fastening and having an opening covered by a slide or cover *s*.

The top of the cabinet consists of a stationary part B, Fig. 2, covering one-half of the hexagon, and two hinged cover-doors B′ and B^2, each representing one-quarter of the hexagon. These cover-doors are hinged to adjacent side panels of the cabinet and close together in the middle on a radial line. The inner edges of the cover-sections B B′ B^2 are cut away to leave a circular opening *b*, through which the head of the patient is allowed to protrude.

At each angle of the polygonal cabinet on the inside is arranged a vertical row of electric-light bulbs *a a′* a^2, extending from the top to the bottom of the cabinet. These lamps are focused tipless lamps of a well-known construction. Behind each vertical row of lamps is arranged an angular reflector E, extending from the top to the bottom of the cabinet and whose angles correspond to the angles of the polygon.

The necks of the lamps are detachably fixed in a vertical row of sockets in the angles of the polygon, and the circuit-wires *w w′* w^2, connecting with the terminals of each lamp, are contained within vertical hollow pilasters C C C, built upon the outside of the angles of the cabinet and serving to house these wires outside the cabinet inclosure and out of contact with any moisture which might exist within the cabinet. These external pilasters also serve to strengthen and reinforce the joints of the cabinet and are so built with a removable side as to give ready access to the terminals of the lamps for adjusting, changing, or repairing the same.

My bath-cabinet is provided with a stool D, mounted on glass feet, and upon which is connected a coil of heavy wire *d*, being spiral in form and lying flat upon a board, the spirals of the coil being one inch apart. The coil is in turn covered with another board about one-half inch thick, the two boards being attached together and between which is the coil of wire having its terminals projecting from between the boards to the cable d^2 from a high-frequency apparatus. The section of the stool having the coil of wire is covered with cotton and upholstered with leather. The utility of this arrangement in connection with the light treatment is the advantage of having the additional therapeutic effects of the high-frequency currents. The therapeutic effect of the high-frequency currents is too well known to need explanation. The arrangement of the stool acts in the way of a condensation and takes the place of the autocondensating-couches now in use for high-frequency currents. The utility of the currents has been proven in rheumatism, neurasthenia, faulty metabolism, and many chronic diseases. This arrangement gives the advantage of both treatments at the same time. The current being one of condensation no unpleasant effect is experienced at the time of the treatment.

A footstool D′ is arranged in the bottom of the cabinet upon the floor, and this is in like manner arranged upon an insulating-support and carries a flat horizontal coil *d′* of insulated wire, whose terminals emerge through the side of the cabinet in the form of a duplex cable d^3. These two coils in the stool and

footstool permit of inductive treatment by the electric current transmitted through the cables d^2 d^3.

In constructing and arranging the electric-light bulbs they are made of different colors of glass which succeed each other in regular sequence in the vertical series. Thus the top bulb will be white, the next lower one red, and the next blue or violet. Then follows again the white, red, and blue.

All the white bulbs a are wired on a circuit w, Fig. 5, to themselves, and the terminals of this circuit connect with a switch e, Fig. 2. All the red bulbs a' are on a circuit w', Fig. 5, and the terminals of this circuit connect with a switch e', Fig. 2, and in like manner all the blue or violet bulbs a^2 are on a circuit w^2, Fig. 5, and its terminals connect with a switch e^2, Fig. 2. This enables me to turn a current onto all the white bulbs to the exclusion of the others, or onto all the red bulbs alone, or onto all the blue bulbs alone, and the distribution of the bulbs in the sequence arranged causes the entire cabinet to be lighted up from top to bottom with white light, red light, or blue light, according to the requirements of the case, it being well known that different colors of light have different therapeutic effects.

In applying electric current to my cabinet I employ alternating currents of high frequency. The advantage of the treatment by the lights in connection with the high-frequency current is the minimizing of the amount of heat generated, with an intensifying of the perspiration, the soothing effect of the colored lights, and the soothing effect of the high-frequency current.

My cabinet is especially recommended and is serviceable in all forms of rheumatic troubles, neurasthenia, nervous diseases of all kinds, and to increase metabolism, and to relieve catabolism.

The high-frequency current in the electro-therapeutic field I have found to be of great value in relieving the sick, and I am not aware that it has ever before been used in this connection.

I claim—

1. A bath-cabinet having vertical rows of electric lamps on the inside and external pilasters built upon the exterior of the cabinet immediately opposite each row of electric lamps and containing the circuit-wires of the said lamps.

2. A bath-cabinet made with angular sides and having vertical rows of electric lamps arranged within the interior vertical angles of the cabinet and vertical pilasters applied externally to the vertical corners of the cabinet and containing the circuit-wires of the electric lamps.

3. A bath-cabinet made with angular sides and having vertical rows of electric lamps arranged within the interior angles of the cabinet, vertical reflectors arranged in said angles behind each row of lamps and external pilasters applied to the outside corners of the cabinet and containing the circuit-wires of the lamps.

4. A bath-cabinet having within the same a set of electric lights a stool with a flat coil of insulated wire arranged within the supporting seat or rest for conjoint electrical treatment.

5. An electric-light-bath cabinet having rows of electric lamps with bulbs of different colors, the colors following each other in constantly-repeated sequence to distribute each color throughout the cabinet, a separate circuit for the lamps of the same color and a switch for each circuit.

HARVEY HAMILTON ROBERTS.

Witnesses:
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MARY KEITH MILES.