

W. M. PARKS & B. B. CROSS.
MEDICAL IMPLEMENT.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 13, 1908.

912,024.

Patented Feb. 9, 1909.

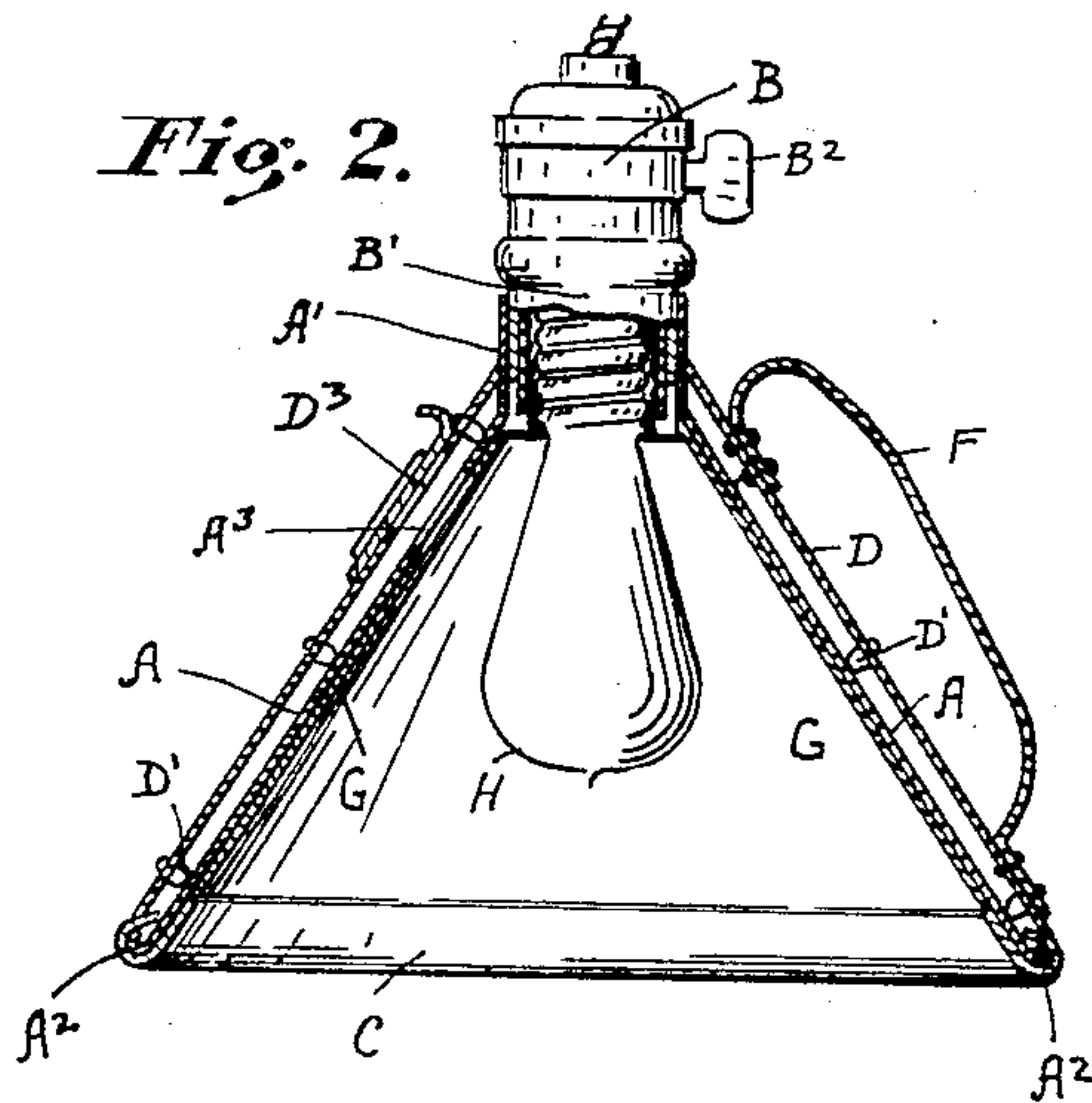
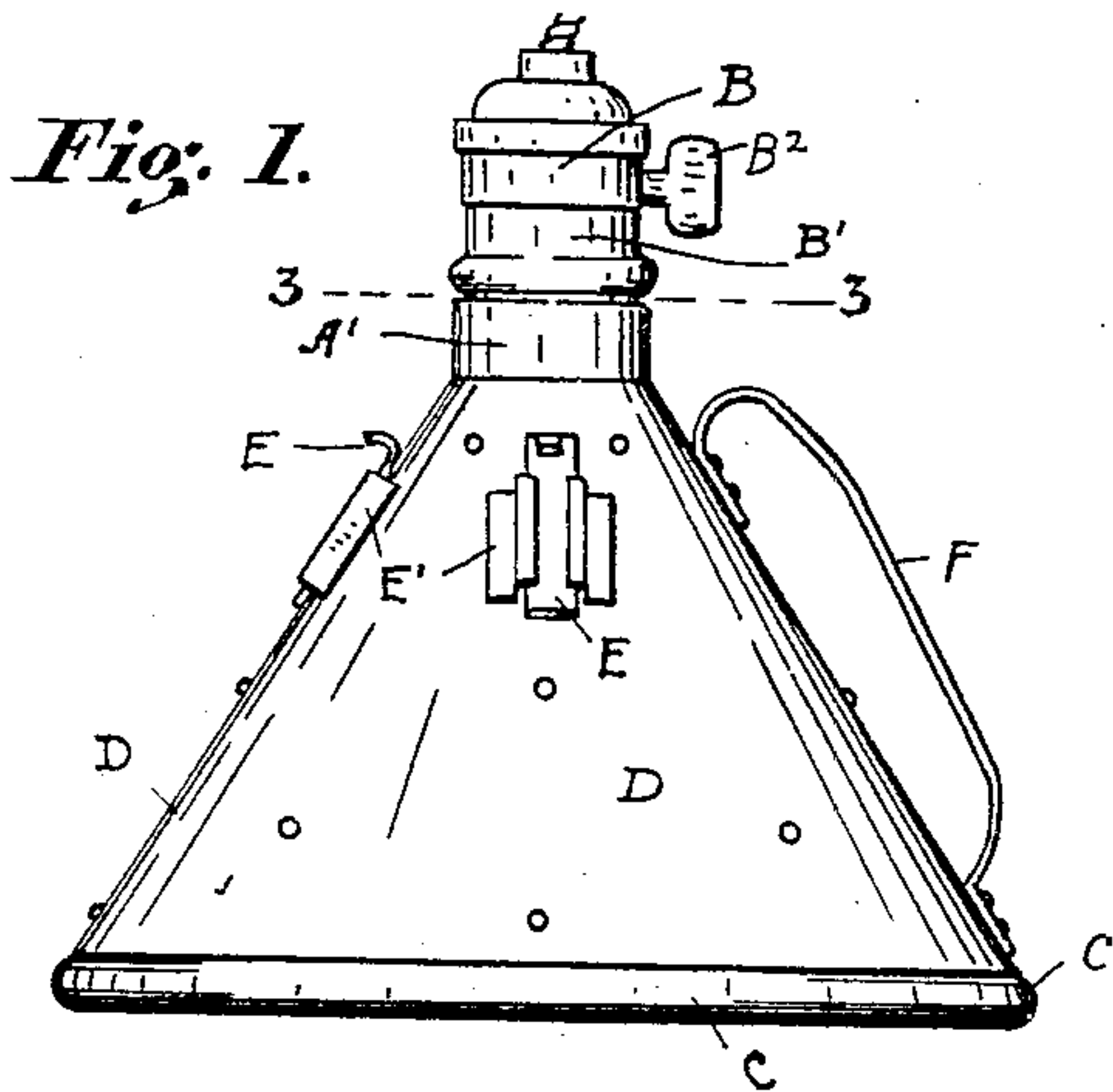


Fig. 3.

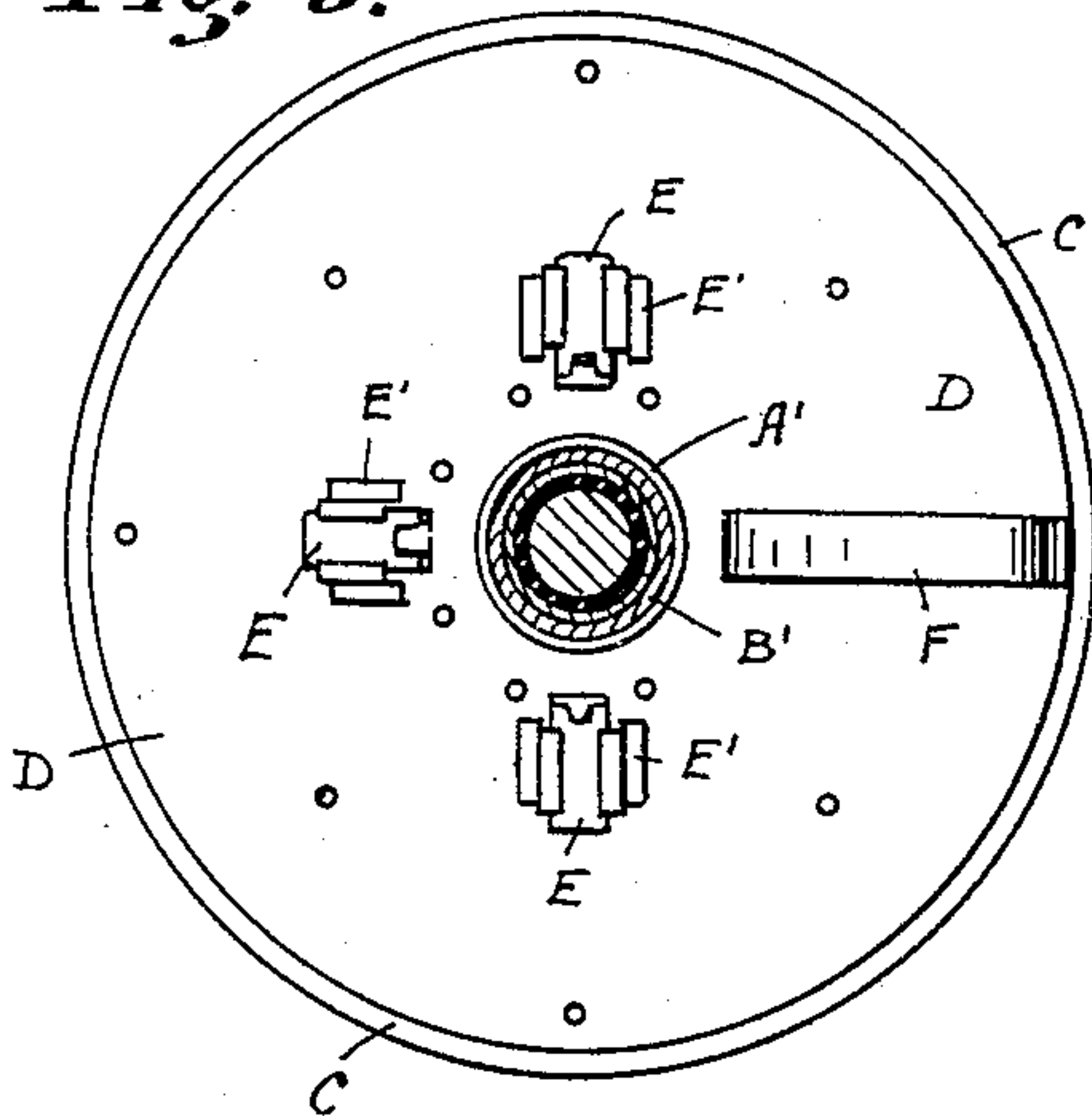


Fig. 5.

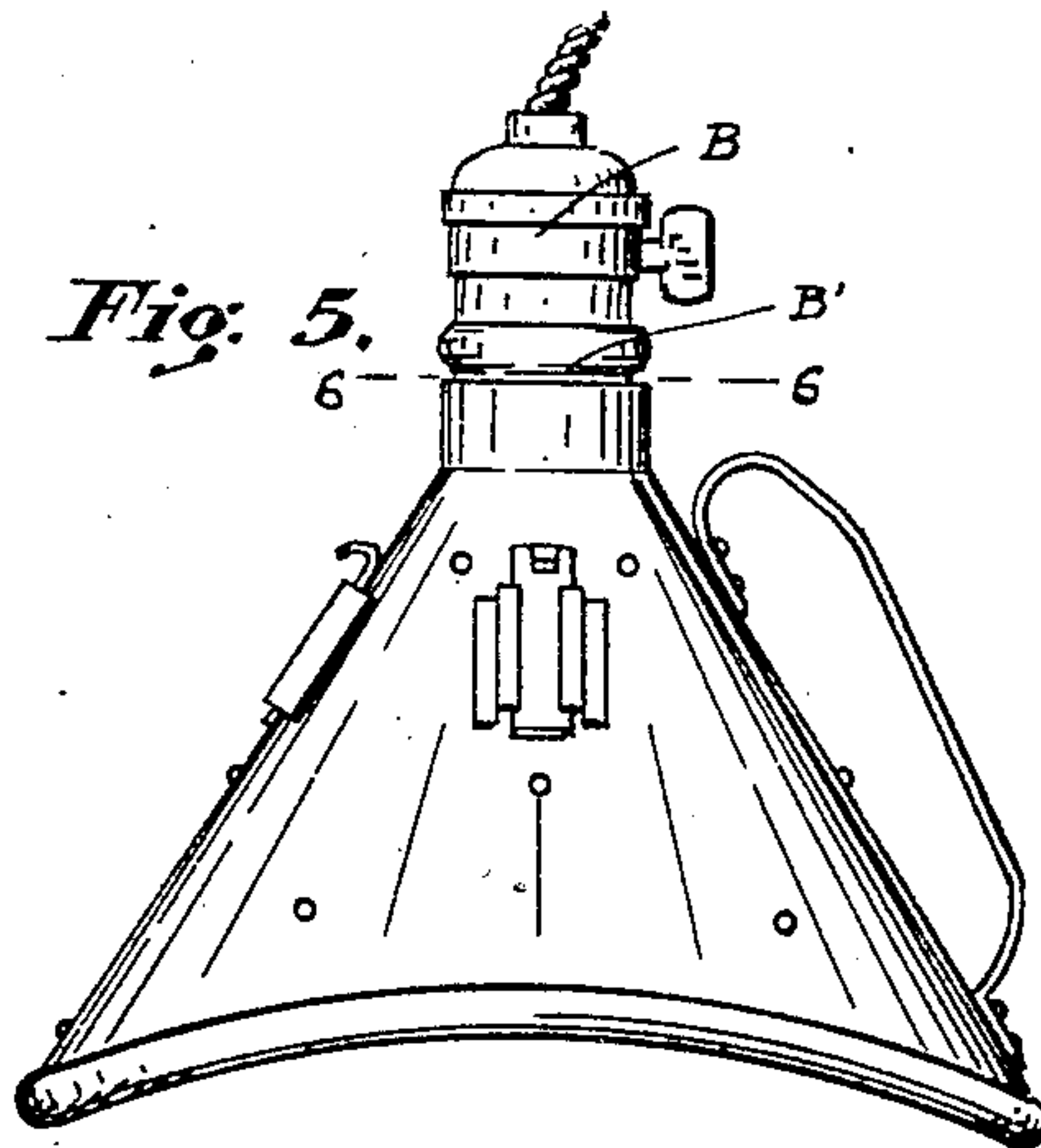


Fig. 4.

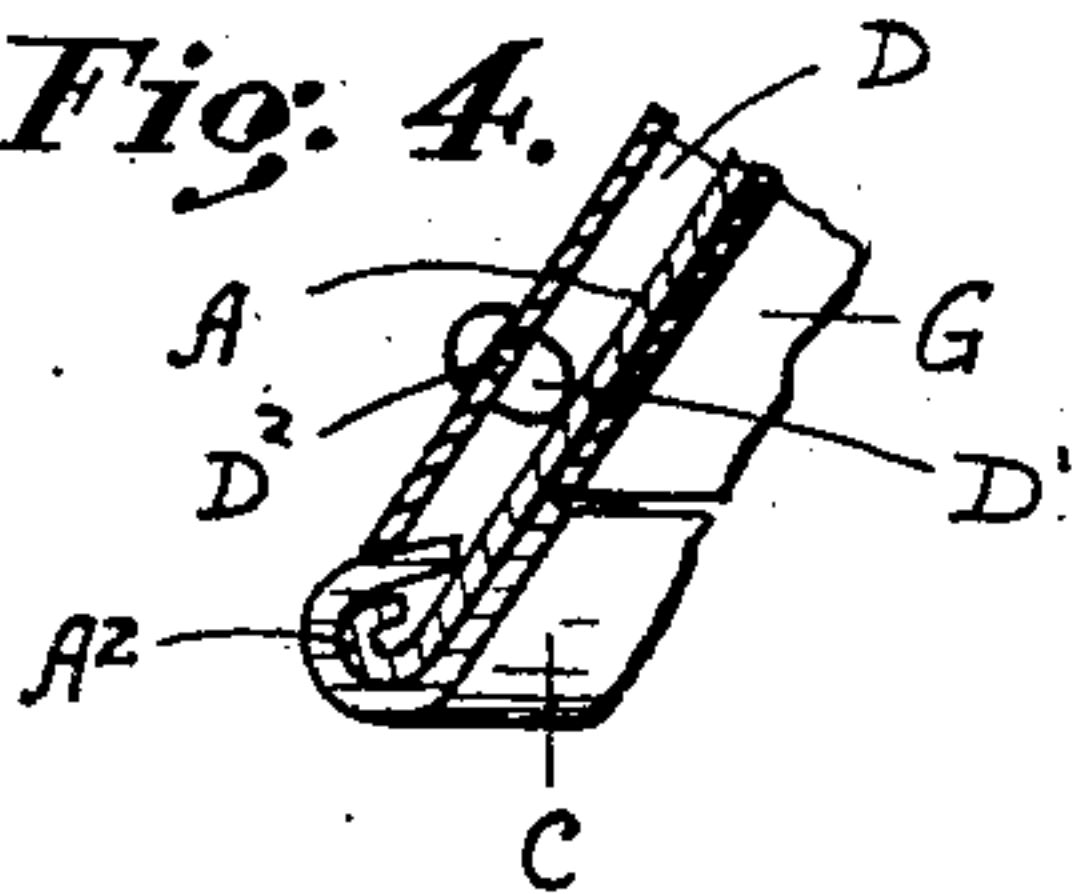
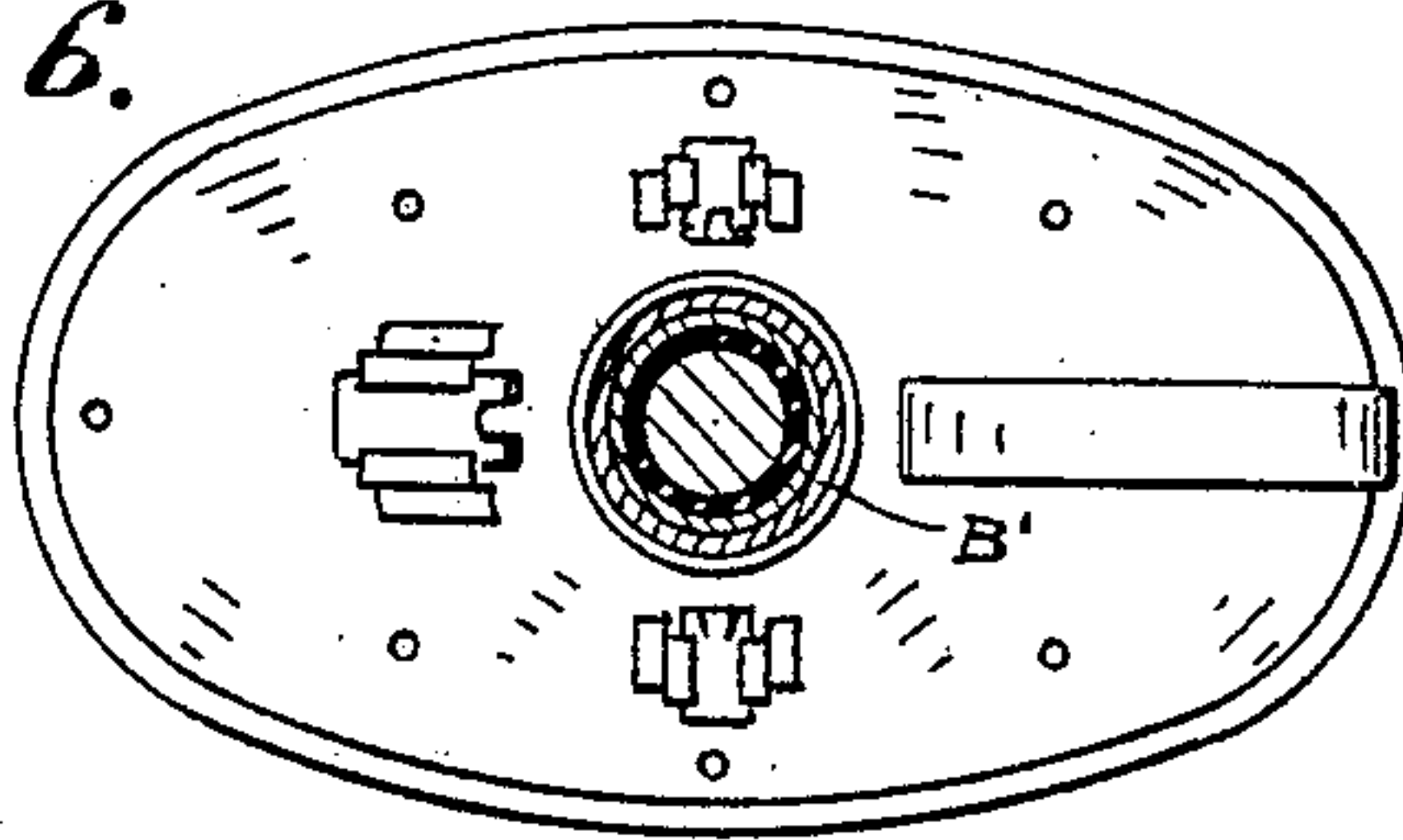


Fig. 6.



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WILLIAM M. PARKS AND BURWELL B. CROSS, OF GAS CITY, INDIANA.

MEDICAL IMPLEMENT.

No. 912,024.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 9, 1909.

Application filed May 13, 1908. Serial No. 432,561.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM M. PARKS and BURWELL B. CROSS, citizens of the United States, and residents each of Gas City, in the county of Grant, State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Medical Implement, of which the following is a specification.

Purposes of this invention are to provide a device whereby the radiant energy of incandescent electric lamps may be so conserved and applied as to be rendered useful and of utility for medical purposes.

The objects of our invention are accomplished by the new construction, combination and arrangement of parts, set forth in this specification, pointed out in the claims and illustrated in the accompany drawings wherein similar characters of reference refer to corresponding parts throughout the several views, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view, and Fig. 2 is a vertical central sectional view of our invention. Fig. 3 is a plan view taken on the line 3—3 Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detached enlarged sectional view of a portion of the wall of the implement. Fig. 5 is a side view, and Fig. 6 is a plan view on the line 6—6 Fig. 5, of a modified form of our invention.

Specifically the objects of our invention are to provide a device of the kind referred to that will be economical of manufacture, easy to manipulate, and which will be substantial and durable.

The preferred form of such structure or implement consists of a cone-shaped body the wall of which consists of a pair of sheet metal plates arranged as shown in the drawings. The inner plate A is terminated at its top by the annular band A¹ which is joined to the bottom-ring B¹ of an ordinary electric lamp socket B. The lower terminus of the inner-plate A is so turned as to form the continuous bead A².

C designates an edging of soft fabric such as felting or chamois skin which is securely cemented to the internal face and along the bottom edge of the inner-plate A and about the out and upper surface of the bead A², as plainly shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 4.

A³ designates one of three vents in the inner-plate A, and G designates a layer of light colored asbestos that is secured to the internal face of the said inner plate there being the opening therein at A³ as shown.

The outer plate D is also made of sheet metal and is of such contour that when in position it will be concentric to the inner plate A.

D¹ designate separators positioned suitably at different locations on the internal face of the outer plate D so that the said outer plate will be held in correct position with reference to the inner plate. These separators D¹ consist of a small metallic slug-shaped body having the stem D² adapted to be passed through holes provided therefor in the plate D, and to be riveted, as plainly shown in Fig. 4.

F designates a handle that is secured to the plate D by riveting or soldering. This handle is of such suitable size and form that the device may be manipulated by the user or by the attendant with equal facility. D³ designates one of a series of three vents in this outer plate D so placed and of such dimension as to register with the similar vents A³. At each of these vents D³ is provided the damper-door E suitably secured in position as shown. The said separators D¹ and the handle F and also the guide-bars E¹ are secured to the outer plate D in the proper positions, so that when the meeting ends of the outer-plate are brought together and soldered it has assumed the form as shown in the drawing. This outer plate is then disposed in position; the lower edge will reside in direct contact with the edging C whereby a neat and tight jointure of the metal to the fabric is effected. The upper edge of the outer-plate is then soldered along the line of its contact with the annular band A¹, so that the body so finished appears as shown in the drawings.

In this specification of our invention we have shown what we consider the preferred form of combination with and jointure to the electric lamp socket, the band A¹ being soldered or brazed to the usual bottom ring B¹ of such socket. It will be understood that such change as may be necessary at this jointure of the band A¹ to the electric lamp socket to enable and to use our device built up with slightly varying styles and makes of sockets may be made without departing from the nature or principle of our invention.

Our invention in readiness for use appears as shown plainly in the view Fig. 2, the lamp H being screwed into the usual posi-

tion in the socket that is provided with the usual key B². The current is turned on and the lamp will operate in the usual way. The implement is then placed on that portion of the body of the patient where it is desired to apply the heat and is sustained there a sufficient length of time to accomplish the purpose desired.

It is contemplated that our improved implement shall be constructed of various forms; one of such modifications is shown in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6. In this form the bottom edge is curvilinear whereby the implement may be more conveniently and effectively used upon certain parts of the body.

In the use of our implement the radiant energy of the lamp is conserved and directed so that the rays of light and heat are concentrated against the afflicted part to which the implement is applied, and a constant unvarying and dry heat so much desired, and which it is so difficult to accomplish by any means hitherto devised, is obtained. The non-conductive refractory interior lining of the inner plate A serves the double purpose of refraction of the rays, and of conserving the heat generated. The patient may hold the implement in position by passing the hand underneath the handle F, and should it be desired to lower the temperature of the interior of the implement one or more of the damper-doors is opened.

What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The combination of an electric incandescent lamp, the socket therefor, a flared body the walls of which are composed of plates sustained apart to provide an air space

between them, the inner plate having an upper annular extension to be secured to said socket and the free end of said inner plate being turned outwardly to form a bead, a refractory lining on the internal face of the inner plate and a soft edging to cover said bead, an outer plate having its upper edge secured to the inner plate and its lower edge being adapted to reside in direct contact with the said soft edging, substantially as described.

2. The combination of an electric incandescent lamp, the socket therefor, a cone-shaped body the walls of which are composed of plates sustained apart to provide an air space between them the inner plate having an upper annular extension to be secured to said socket and the free end of said inner plate being turned outwardly to form a bead there being an aperture in the upper portion, and a refractory lining on the internal face of the inner plate and a soft edging to cover said bead, an outer plate having a handle thereon and provided with an aperture therein adapted to be closed by a door, the upper edge of said outer plate being secured to the inner plate and the lower edge being adapted to reside in direct contact with the said soft edging, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM M. PARKS.
BURWELL B. CROSS.

Witnesses:

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THOMAS L. RYAN.