Sept. 29, 1953

C. R. HOOE

2,653,612

SUNRAY HEAT CABINET

Filed Jan. 9, 1952

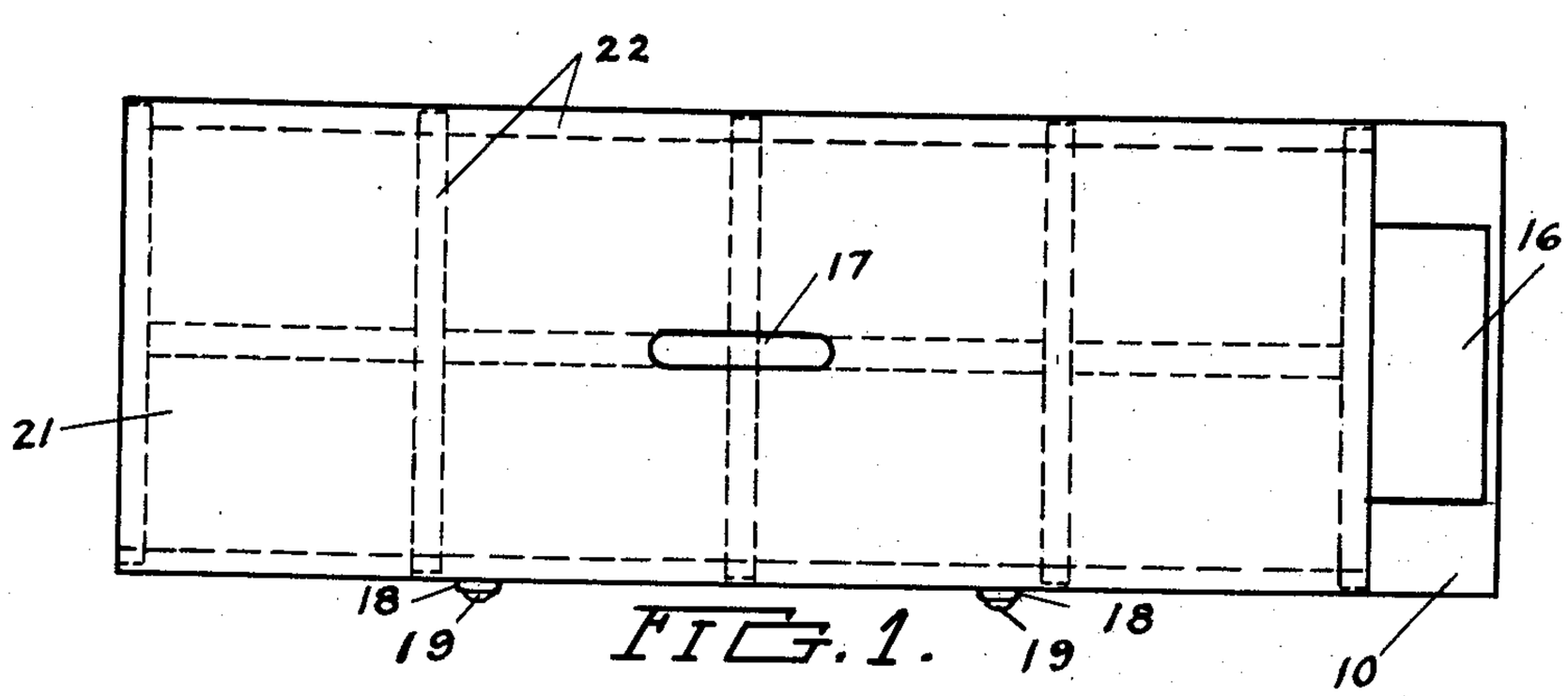

FIG. 1.

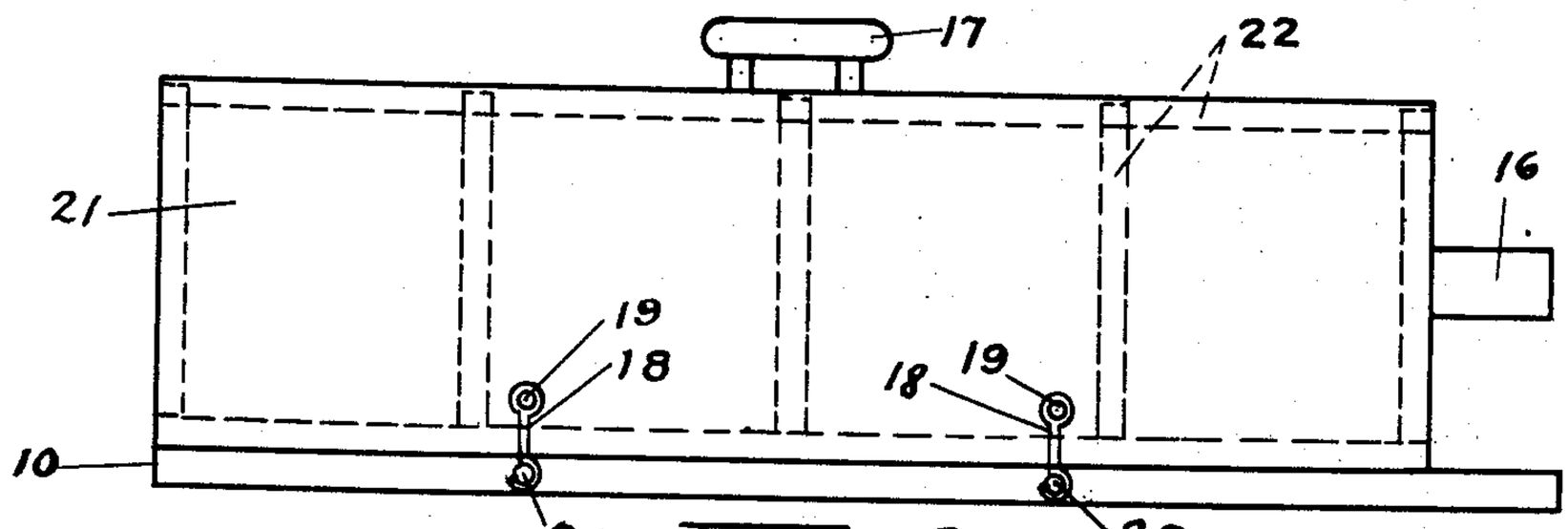

FIG. 2.

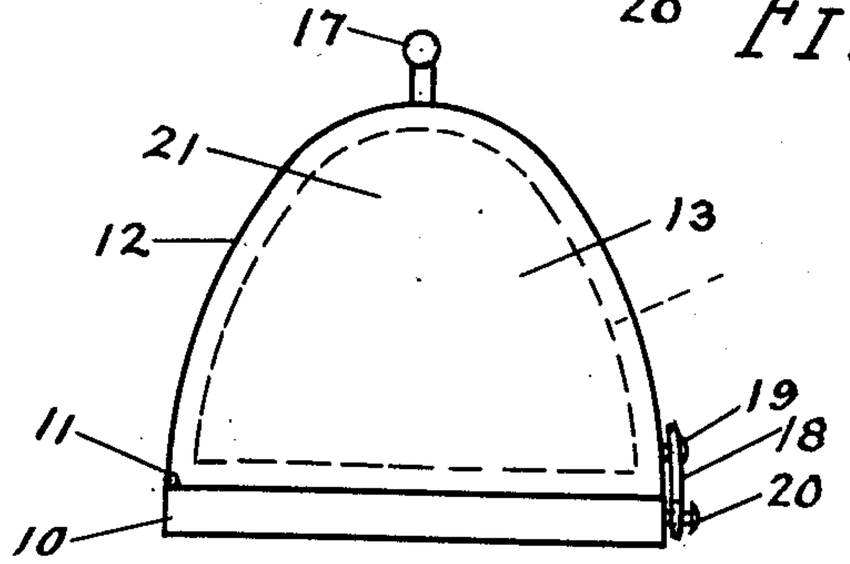

FIG. 3.

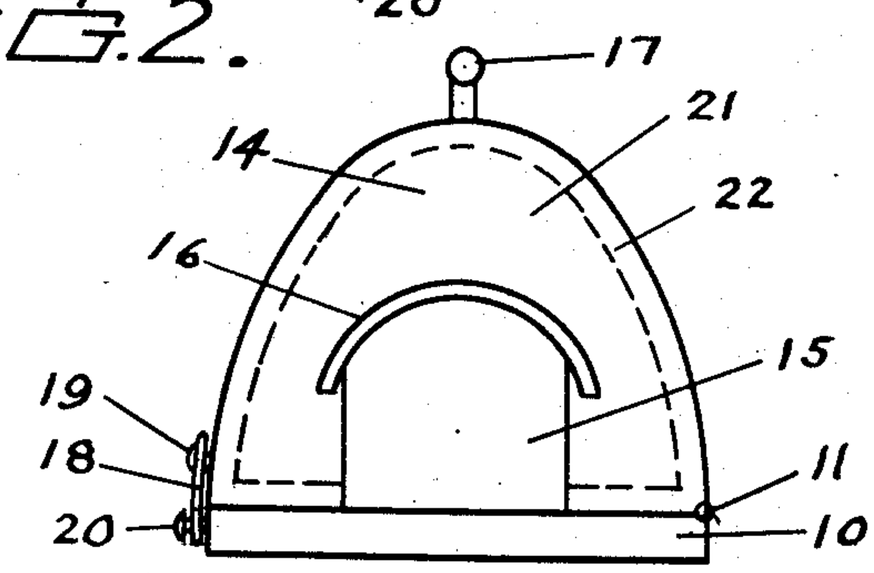

FIG. 4.

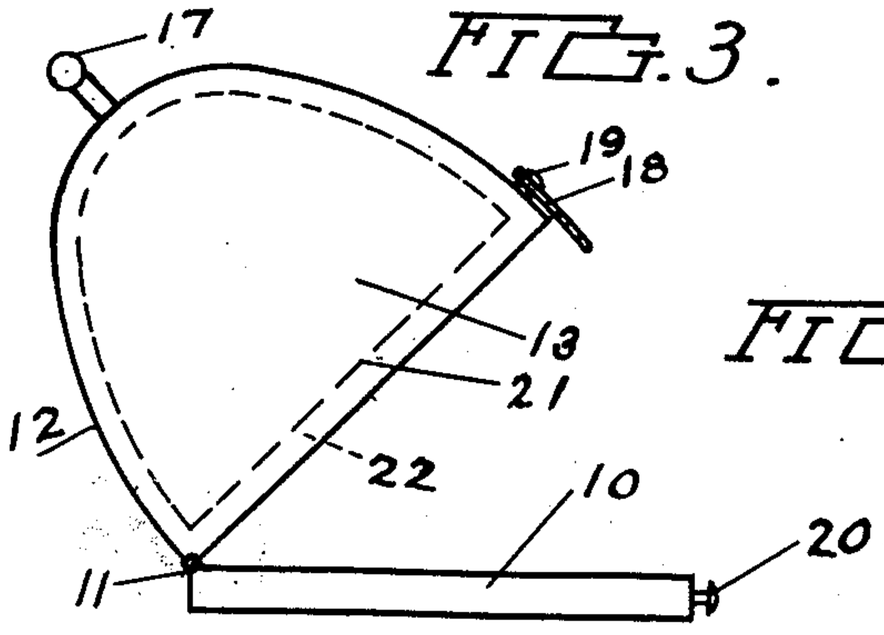

FIG. 5.

INVENTOR.
CHARLES R. HOOE.
BY Howard J. Whelan.
ATTORNEY.

Patented Sept. 29, 1953

2,653,612

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,653,612

SUNRAY HEAT CABINET

Charles R. Hooe, Severna Park, Md.

Application January 9, 1952, Serial No. 265,653

1 Claim. (Cl. 128—372)

1

This invention relates to a sun ray heat tube and more particularly to a hermetically sealed tube used to encase the body of the user.

It is an object of this invention to provide a transparent container for enclosing a person therein.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a container having transparent walls for conducting rays from the sun therethrough to create a dry vacuum heat in said container.

It is an additional object of this invention to provide a new and improved semi-cylindrical tube provided with transparent walls for enclosing and hermetically sealing a person therein, and creating heat without drafts.

It is an additional object of this invention to provide a new and improved light weight, portable cabinet having its top sides and ends covered by a transparent material capable of admitting the sun's rays directly to the interior of the cabinet.

It is an additional object of this invention to provide a new and improved cabinet for collecting heat and other beneficial rays from the sun and directing them to the interior of said cabinet to create a dry vacuum heat to act on the body of the person positioned in the cabinet.

It has been found in modern therapeutics especially for the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism, and generally for other diseases, that exposure to the sunlight has been found to be greatly beneficial, but all treatments by sunlight have been carried out in the open and with the person's body exposed directly to the sunlight allowing drafts of air to pass over the body tending to rapidly cool certain exposed parts. This method had beneficial results with certain diseases, but it did not work so well in cases of arthritis and rheumatism. This invention provides an improved cabinet that may be transported from place to place, and readily set up where the sunlight is unobstructed. The cabinet is provided with a transparent covering that will pass the beneficial rays from the sun to the interior of the cabinet to create a dry vacuum heat surrounding the body of the person encased therein and additionally to offer protection against drafts or other air currents or cooling mediums from entering the interior of the cabinet during the treatment, and to provide a hermetically sealed unit.

Other objects of the invention will become apparent as the invention is more fully set forth.

For a clearer understanding of the invention and the objects thereof, reference is made to the

2

accompanying drawings, wherein a particular form of the invention is indicated. These drawings when used in conjunction with the following description serve to illustrate the invention, its principles and the operation thereof, while the claim indicates the scope thereof.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the sun ray heat tube or cabinet embodying this invention;

Figure 2 is a side elevation of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an end elevation showing the foot or left end view of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is an end elevation showing the head or right end view of Figure 2; and

Figure 5 is a view of Figure 3 showing the top opened ready to receive the person to be encased therein.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

In the construction shown in the drawings a base plate **10** is used to contact the ground or other medium of support, its upper face acts as a rest for the person using the cabinet. Hinges **11** are attached to the base plate **10** and pivotally support the transparent top **12**. The top **12** is provided with a foot end **13** and a head end **14** provided with a cut-out portion **15** so the head of the user can project through it for breathing purposes. A turkish towel is usually wrapped around the neck of the user and hermetically seals the opening. A sun visor **16** is attached to the head end over the cut-out portion **15** to protect the eyes and portions of the face from the sun's rays. A handle **17** attached to the top **12** is used to carry the unit from place to place and also used to pull the top back to open the unit when the fasteners **18** attached to the top by rivets are removed from the pins **20** mounted in the base **10**. The top and ends are preferably covered with a flexible transparent material of plastic form **21** that will pass the sun rays through it. Glass can be used if desired, instead of the plastic material mentioned. The plastic material of flexible form used in the experimental cabinets is sold under the trade-mark Flexo-Glass. Structural shapes **22** are used to support the flexible material **21** when needed.

In the construction of the cabinet, the material used for the covering (glass or flexible material) is positioned high enough above the base so the user can be positioned therein, but still be located below the focus lens point of the material used so the sun rays passing through it will not burn the user's body.

In the operation of the cabinet or tube, the

cabinet is placed so the rays of the sun will pass through it, the fasteners 18 are detached from the pins 20 and the top raised as shown in Figure 5, the person using the cabinet lays on the upper face of the base 10 and pulls the top 12 down over him, he then adjusts the towel around his neck to completely close the space 15 in the head end 14 and the user's neck. He remains in the cabinet a sufficient length of time for the treatment, and when it is over he raises the top and comes out of the cabinet, locks the fasteners 18 to the pins 20 in the base and carries the unit away with him.

While but one general form of the invention is shown in the drawings and described in the specification, it is not desired to limit this application for patent to this particular form as it is appreciated that other forms of construction could be made that would use the same principles and come within the scope of the appended claim.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

A sun ray heat cabinet comprising a base, an arched roof pivotally mounted on said base and fitted thereover, said arched roof including a plurality of spaced structural shapes and transparent covering fitted between and supported by said shapes, said base being located at such distance from the arched roof as to lie below the focus lens point of the transparent covering to avoid burning of the user's body by the sun rays, said roof having a closed vertical end and an opening through the opposite vertical end, a sun visor carried by the last mentioned end above said opening to protect the head of the user extending through the opening, a handle mounted on the apex of the arched roof, and cooperating closure means carried by the roof and the base.

CHARLES R. HOOE.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
735,851	Abell	Aug. 11, 1903
2,295,402	Hildebrand	Sept. 8, 1942

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
71,764	Austria	May 25, 1916