

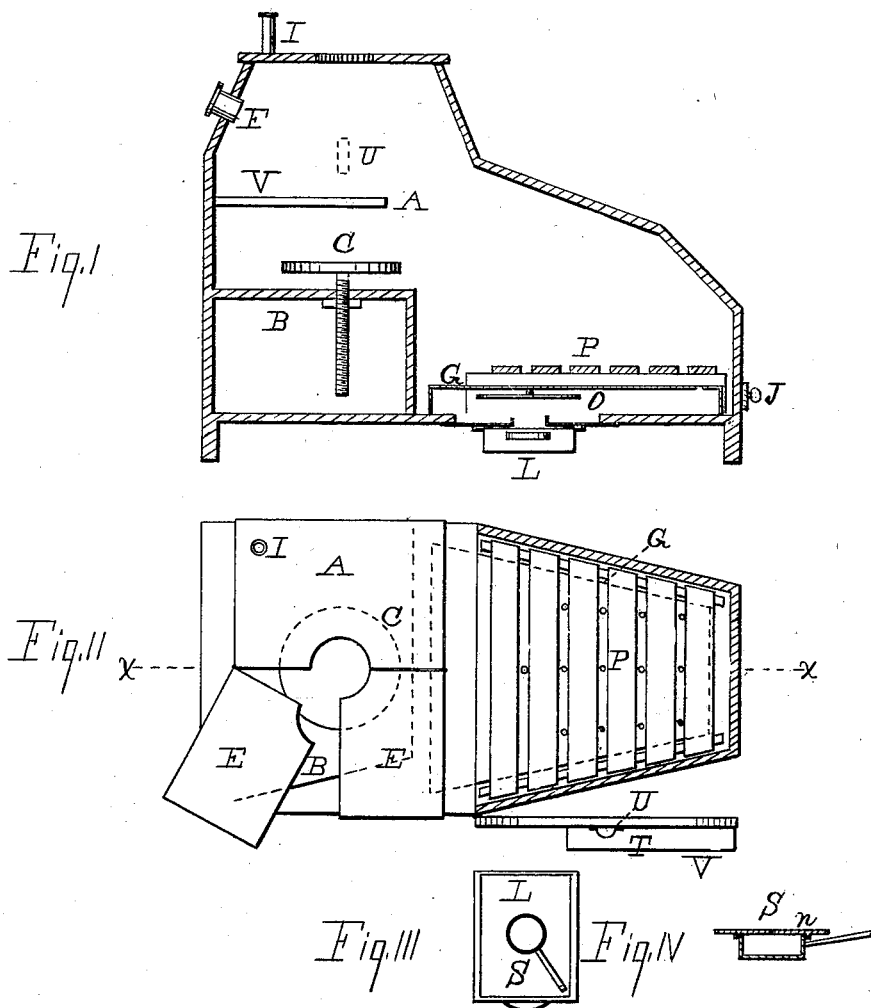
(No Model.)

J. TSCHIEMBER.

BATHING BOX.

No. 264,797.

Patented Sept. 19, 1882.



WITNESSES:

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JACOB TSCHIEMBER, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JULIUS L. McILHENNY, OF SAME PLACE.

BATHING-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,797, dated September 19, 1882.

Application filed May 24, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB TSCHIEMBER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bathing-Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to several improvements in boxes adapted to the administration of vapor-baths, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, the principal objects being to diminish the interior space of the bathing-box, to examine the patient and handle the lamp without the necessity of opening a door, and thereby exposing the patient to drafts of air, to so attach a thermometer to the box that the temperature of the interior is read from the outside, and to effect a more uniform distribution of the heat. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a vertical longitudinal section of the bathing-box on the line *x*. Fig. II is a top view of the same with the top of the front removed to exhibit the interior. Fig. III is a top view of the lamp-pan. Fig. IV is a transverse section of the lamp.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A represents a wooden box of irregular shape, as illustrated by Figs. I and II. The box has six openings, first, the side door, T, which extends from the top to the bottom, and to near the center longitudinally, and is for the admission of the patient; second, a circular orifice in the top for the neck of the patient, closed by two hinged wings, E, each having a space of a quarter of a circle, and when fully opened leaves a semicircular space within the permanent part of the top; third, an opening in the back near the top, closed by the plug F, through which the arm may be passed to examine the condition of the patient; fourth, an exit-pipe, I, used when disinfecting the box, and should communicate with a flue of the building and have a suitable valve or damper for closing the same; fifth, small openings in the end of the box, closed by the slide

J—this likewise with the pipe, is used in disinfecting the box; sixth, a small opening in the bottom to admit the heat and vapor of the lamp.

To the inside of the box, above the seat, are attached arm-supports V, one to the box and the other to the door. These supports enable the patient to use his arms in changing his position when wearied.

B is a seat or bench which supports the stool-seat C. This seat has a screw to support it in the bench, and is adjustable in height by turning it one way or the other. The near side of the bench has the angle, (shown at B, Fig. II,) which enables the patient to place his feet in the box without obstruction; and, inasmuch as the bench otherwise closes snugly against the sides and bottom of the box, it diminishes the interior by so much.

The metallic pan L is held within grooves on the bottom of the box. The use of this pan is to carry the lamp to the center of the box and remove the same when desirable. The lamp S is a shallow circular vessel with a handle, and when used is set into the pan. At Fig. IV is shown a circular plate with a flange to embrace the lamp, and has a circular orifice in the center of the plate.

G is a radiator, made preferably of galvanized iron, and is of the form shown at Figs. I and II. A rim extends all around the sides, and when in position rests on the bottom of the box.

A circular plate, O, is suspended by a stem from the under surface directly over the orifice in the bottom, above the lamp. This plate distributes the heat as it arises from the lamp, and a further distribution takes place from a series of orifices in the top plate of the radiator.

Over the radiator is placed a wooden rack, P, which prevents the patient's feet coming in contact therewith.

A metallic plate may constitute a part of the bottom of the box, or the wooden bottom may be lined to prevent the lamp setting fire to the box.

The operation is thus: The patient steps into the box, the side door is closed and the wings

at the top embrace the neck, the head protruding. The lamp is filled with alcohol, put into the pan, and carried to the center of the box. The heat is distributed throughout the box, producing free perspiration. A thermometer, U, is attached to the door at the position indicated by dotted lines at U, Fig. I, to determine the temperature. The extent of sweating may be determined by the attendant passing his hand through the orifice in the back of box. When medicated vapors are applied the orificial plate is placed over the lamp. The flame is thus directed to a shallow vessel, resting on a tripod, containing the compound, which vaporizes by the heat and envelops the person. To disinfect the box, the disinfectant is treated in a similar manner, with the orifices, as before specified, opened to admit of a free circulation of air through the same.

The same general arrangement of parts, with a modification of the box, may be used in the treatment of domestic animals.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The detachable pan L and lamp S, in combination with a bath-box, substantially as set forth.

2. In a bathing-box, a radiator, G, combined with the lamp S and pan L, and the distributing-plate O, centrally suspended from the radiator G over the lamp, substantially as set forth.

3. The bench B of the bathing-box, with the side facing the door at an oblique angle to the side of said box, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JACOB TSCHIEMBER.

Witnesses:

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