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Dickson™ Clinic Paraffin Bath

Compact unit has a timed melting or sterilizing circuit, making it ideal for hospitals, clinics, or nursing homes. Tank is constructed with corrosion-resistant stainless steel. Includes plastic cover and 6 lbs. of paraffin. Measures 17" x 8-1/2" x 8-3/4". Interior tank dimensions are 12" x 6" x 6". Height on stand: 27-1/2". Paraffin capacity: 6-8 lbs. UL, CUL, and CE approved.

[Paraffin Bath Manual](#)

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Inventory Status: In Stock				
923574		Clinic Paraffin Bath	More Info	\$611.05
Inventory Status: Drop Ship - Ships from factory in approx 28 days				

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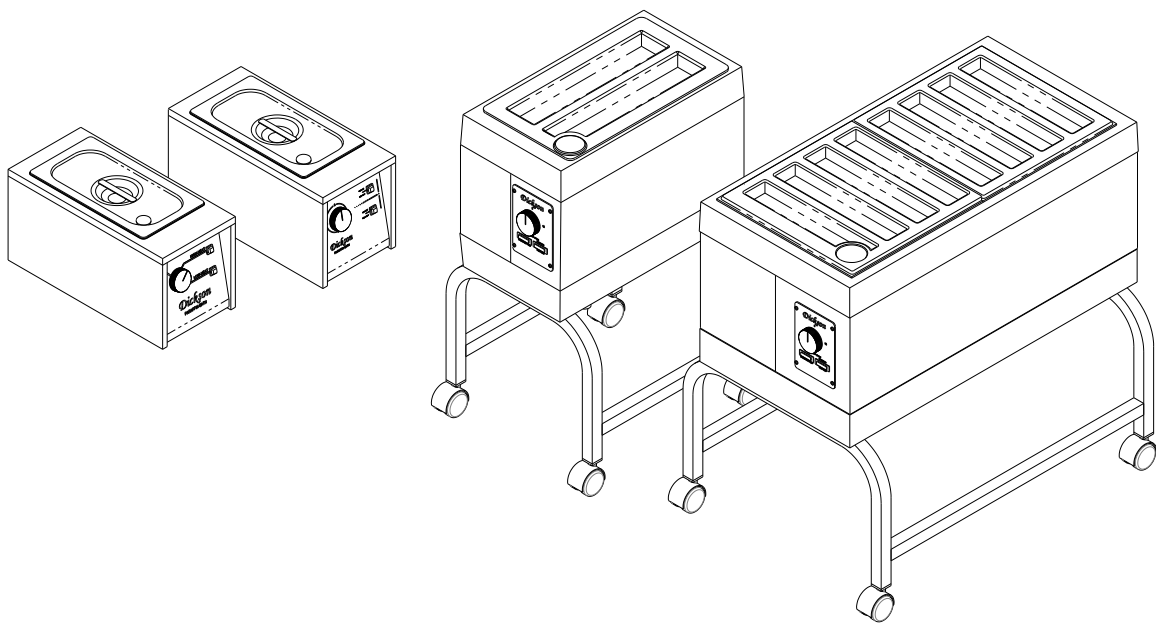
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATION AND CARE OF

Dickson

INSTITUTIONAL PARAFFIN BATH

(MODELS PB-101, PB-107, PB-104 & PB-105)



- | | | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> PB-101 | <input type="checkbox"/> PB-107 | <input type="checkbox"/> PB-104 | <input type="checkbox"/> PB-105 |
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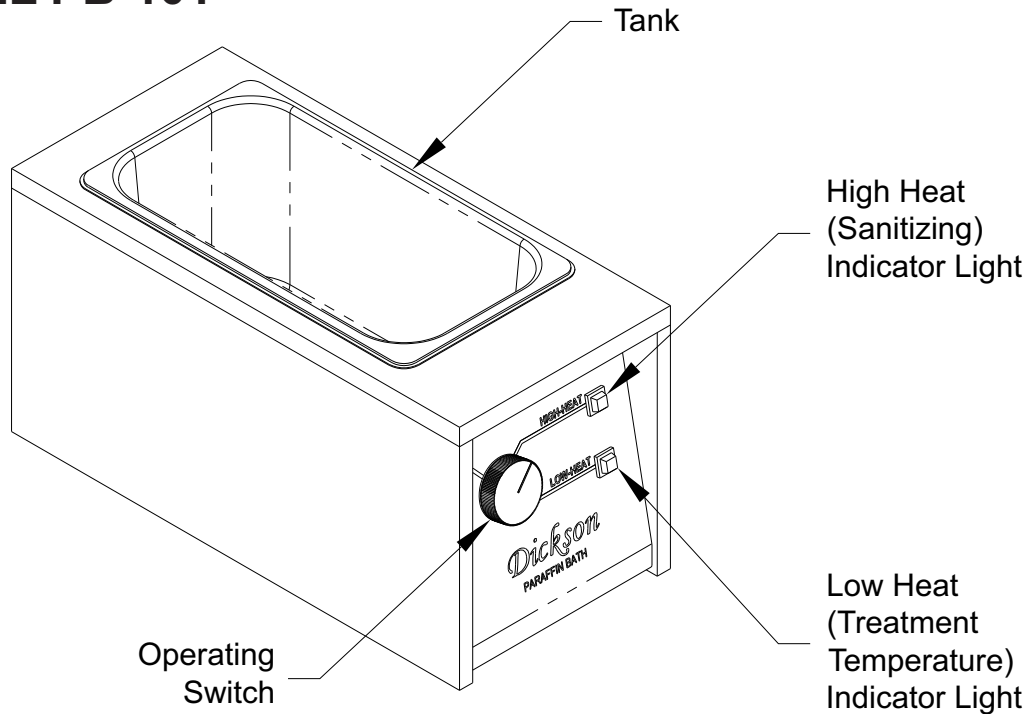
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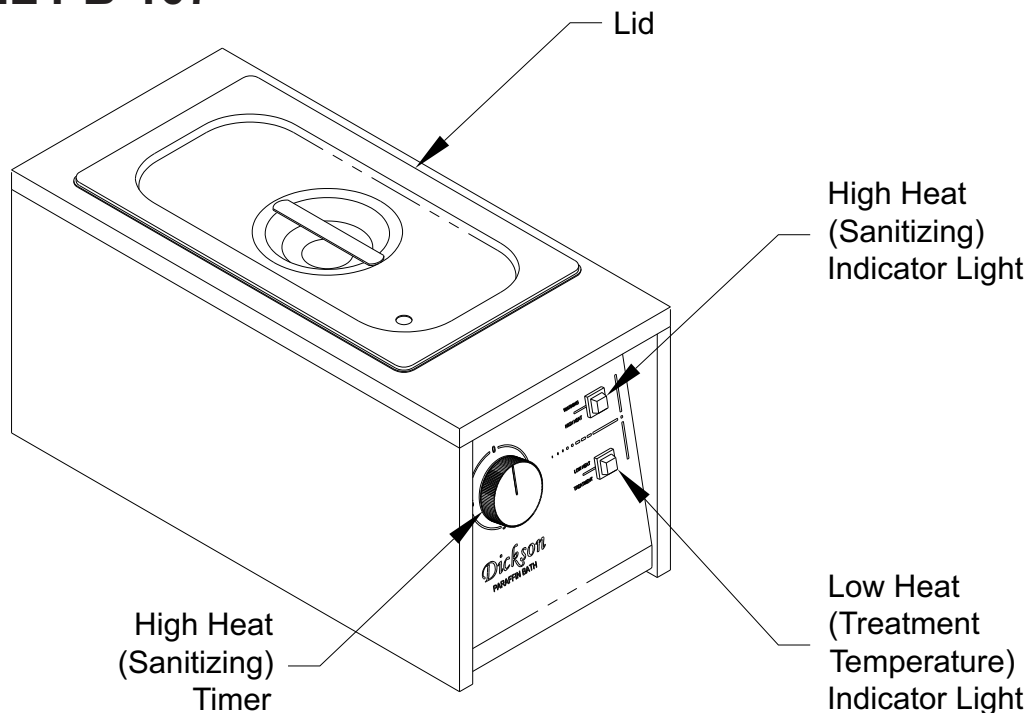
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DICKSON PARAFFIN BATH MODEL PB-101

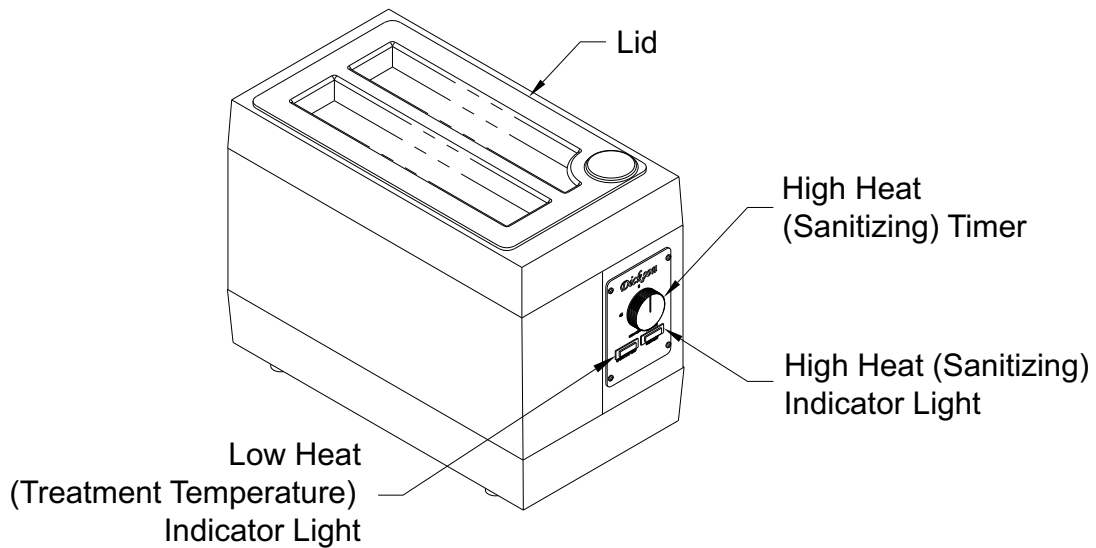


DICKSON PARAFFIN BATH MODEL PB-107

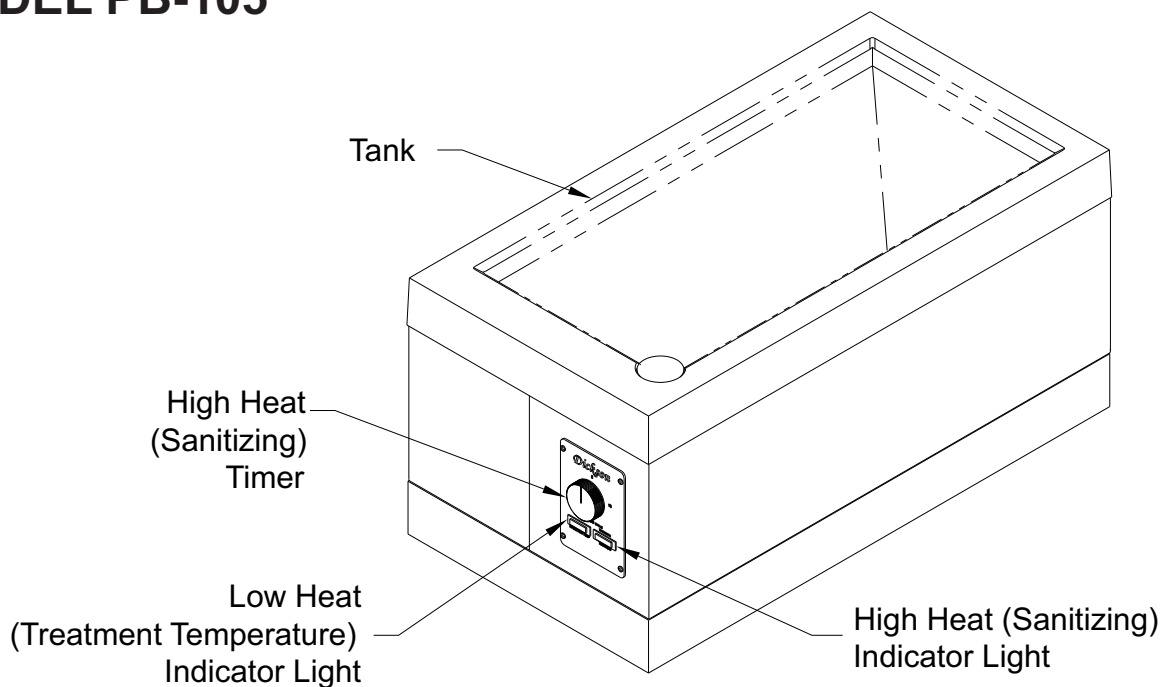




DICKSON PARAFFIN BATH MODEL PB-104



DICKSON PARAFFIN BATH MODEL PB-105





DIRECTIONS FOR OPERATING

Plug the bath into any convenient outlet of 115 volt 50/60 cycle alternating current (unless specifically modified for operation on higher voltage or direct as well as alternating current). Where a proper outlet is not available, an adapter plug should be used and correctly grounded.

Remove Plexiglass Slat from inside unit. Place the paraffin in the bath. There is no power switch so the unit will be on once plugged in. Turn the knob clockwise to the high heat position on Model PB-101 to activate the high-heat circuit (the high heat circuit will stay in operation until the circuit is manually switched off). On models PB-104, PB-105 and PB-107, rotate the timer switch to activate the timed hi-heat circuit for the full 55 minutes. To rapidly melt the paraffin it may be desirable to activate the hi-heat circuit a second time. In any event, when the time switch returns to "0" the hi-heat circuit is broken and the bath automatically will begin to operate on the maintenance circuit. Therefore, after the timer returns to "0", allow the bath to cool until the treatment temperature of 126°F (52.2°C) is reached and maintained. The high heat warming light will go off as treatment temperature is approached.

**** CAUTION! Do not rely on the light alone to determine whether the Dickson Paraffin Bath is at operating temperature – ALWAYS CHECK THAT THE PROVIDED THERMOMETER READS A SAFE OPERATING TEMPERATURE, 126° to 132°F (52.2° to 55.6°C) BEFORE SUBMERGING ANY APPENDAGES IN THE WAX!**

Keep the unit connected to the electrical outlet. The maintenance circuit, independent of the high-heat circuit, is controlled by a close differential thermo-switch set to automatically keep the bath liquid at a temperature of 126°F (52.2°C). The DICKSON Bath precisely maintains this temperature. This insures the quickest possible "glove" to be formed.

If a higher temperature is required for an individual patient, turn on the high heat knob until the thermometer shows the desired temperature. As a rule, with the high-heat knob switched on and the bath covered, the temperature will rise 1°F (0.55°C) per minute.

If a lower temperature is desired, pull the plug from the electrical outlet, letting the bath cool until the thermostat indicates the temperature desired. The bath will cool at a rate of 1°F (0.55°C) every 10 minutes.

The high heat indicator light will go on when the temperature of the bath is anywhere in the range of 140 to 150°F (54.4 to 65.5 °C) and above. This light indicates when the bath is coming up to sanitizing temperature. **DO NOT USE INDICATOR LIGHT TO DETERMINE OPERATING TEMPERATURE! ALWAYS VERIFY OPERATING TEMPERATURE WITH THE PROVIDED THERMOMETER.**

To sanitize the bath, turn the high-heat switch on for a full 55 minutes. The temperature will rise to about 212°F (100°C). The bath should, in this manner, be sanitized after each day's use. Again, the bath will automatically return to the operating temperature (On models PB-104, PB-105, and PB-107 only), the bath is thus normally self-sanitizing.

It is recommended the Paraffin Bath be connected to electric current day and night. It will then be ready for use at any time. To attempt to melt the paraffin every day to bring it to an operating temperature will consume valuable time. The cost of continuous operation of the bath will approximate the cost of continuously burning a 40 watt bulb.

The temperature of the paraffin will not rise above 212°F (100°C) at any time. Again, on all DICKSON models, there is a safety limit switch on the melting element. Thus the powerful melting element is safety circuited by both the cut-out switch and the timer mechanism. As an added precaution the maintenance element, which in itself is not powerful enough to overheat the bath is also limited by a cut-out switch.

If it is necessary to disconnect the bath from the electrical circuit at night, the temperature of the paraffin solution will drop approximately 25 to 30°F (13.8 to 16.5°C). By turning the high-heat switch on in the morning for about 30 minutes the proper treatment temperature will again be achieved.

BE SURE THAT THERE IS PARAFFIN IN THE TANK BEFORE OPERATING UNIT. OPERATION WITH AN EMPTY TANK MAY CAUSE THE HEATING ELEMENTS TO BURN OUT.



DIRECTIONS FOR ADJUSTING THE MAINTENANCE OR TREATMENT CIRCUIT THERMOSTAT

ON MODELS WITH SERIAL NUMBERS 9809 AND HIGHER

Remove the four screws holding the name plate and timer switch with a small screwdriver on units PB-104 and PB-105. For units PB-101 and PB-107 Thermostat adjustment is located in the rear of unit.

To lower the operating temperature, turn the adjusting screw **COUNTER-CLOCKWISE** – about 5 minutes on a clock dial for a 6°F (3.3°C) change. Since the bath cools very slowly, about 1°F (0.55°C) in 10 minutes, allow plenty of time for the temperature to settle to the desired point before further adjustment.

To raise the operating temperature, turn the adjusting screw **CLOCKWISE**.

Because these thermostats are in continuous operation, much like an automobile going uphill, they do occasionally malfunction. In such an event, please call for replacement instructions.

DIRECTIONS FOR TREATMENT

The appendage to be treated should first be thoroughly washed with a antimicrobial soap and dried. The appendage should then be placed in the bath and quickly removed so a thin coat of paraffin congeals and adheres to the skin. This procedure should be repeated until a “glove” of paraffin is of sufficient thickness to allow the patient to keep the member immersed in comfort.

After this glove is formed, the member should be constantly immersed in the bath for 10 to 20 minutes or longer. The glove of adhering paraffin should then be removed, discarded and massage and re-education of the member instituted.

The skin remains soft, pliable and moist when this treatment is used and a characteristic hyperemia results which is not obtainable in any other way.

Continuous immersion is the recommended procedure for the fastest relief. For new patients, it is suggested the following times be considered:

10 minutes for fingers

10 to 15 minutes for hands

15 to 30 minutes for arms

30 to 45 minutes for the feet

Because of the high heat input of the paraffin, the bath must be used judiciously in treating old, weak or debilitated individuals. If circulatory and sensory changes are present, the application of paraffin should be made cautiously.

For such patients, we suggest the glove be allowed to build up and the member removed from the bath until the paraffin is cool. The member in the paraffin glove then should be again immersed for as long as possible.

Also, when there is insufficient time to allow the member to soak, a thick glove should be developed on the member and the glove wrapped in “Saran Wrap” or an equivalent to obtain the longest possible benefit from the heat.

For some patients, particularly those younger and in good health, a higher bath temperature can be used. For these patients it is suggested that the bath temperature be raised to 130° or 135°F (54.4° or 57.2°C)

Many operators of paraffin baths, in an effort to keep the bath as clean as possible, are now discarding the paraffin gloves after use rather than returning them to the bath. This practice has been facilitated by the advent of DICKSON Refill Kits, which economically provide small blocks of paraffin, which can be used to maintain the bath level.



CLEANING THE BATH

Often Paraffin Baths are not cleaned as regularly as their use warrants. Whitehall Manufacturing now prepares an economical refill kit.

To daily sanitize the Bath, as previously mentioned, the melting circuit timer or switch should be placed in the "on" position for approximately 55 minutes. This will raise the Bath temperature above 200°F (93.3°C) and effectively sanitize the Bath.

If there is a noticeable amount of sediment in the bottom of the Bath, all the paraffin must be removed for proper cleaning. Therefore, periodically, the Bath should be drained completely of the paraffin solution and the bottom of the Bath and the plexiglas slats (these slats are only available on models PB-104 and PB-105) cleaned thoroughly.

For this purpose, your Bath is supplied with a hollow drain ring (only available on models PB-104 and PB-105) that can be placed in the drain opening and which rises about half an inch above the bottom of the drain. In this manner the clean paraffin can be drained into a container and the sediment will remain in the bottom of the Bath.

After this is done, the Bath should be disconnected from the electrical outlet and the drain ring removed. The sediment and sludge may then be drained, the bottom flushed and the slats cleaned.

The clean paraffin in the container should still be in a liquid state and can readily be returned to the Bath. Reconnect the cord to the electrical outlet and the Bath will soon be ready again for the patient's use.

This operation removes 1 to 3 pounds (0.45 to 1.36 kg) of paraffin from the solution and it should be replaced by adding fresh paraffin and oil to the bath.

CHANGING THE FUSE

Turn the Dickson Paraffin unit off via the controls on the front panel and then unplug the unit.

Next, position the unit to allow access to the rear of paraffin bath. Locate the fuse holders at rear of the unit.

Depress the fuse holder caps with the use of a "common" blade screwdriver or fingers and rotate counterclockwise approximately 90° or until the cap becomes loose. Remove the fuse holder cap, exposing the glass fuse. Remove the blown fuse.

Once the old fuse has been removed, replace it with a new fuse of the same type and amperage. Re-install the fuse holder cap by depressing and rotating clockwise approximately 90° and ensure that the fuse holder caps are secured. Turn the unit on via plugging it in to an electrical outlet. Allow the wax to warm up to the operating temperature and use as required.

PARAFFIN REFILLS

Whitehall Manufacturing can provide refill paraffin wax (Paraffin Oil sold separately and can be purchased through your therapy products dealer). If the factory paraffin is not used and the paraffin is purchased elsewhere, it is most important that 126°F (52.2°C) melting point paraffin be obtained. If this is not done, the Bath will not operate at a high enough temperature to keep the paraffin liquid or, if adjusted to overcome this, will be too hot for use by all except the strongest patients.



Dickson Paraffin Bath FAQ

1) Breakers kick out when paraffin bath is plugged in:

If fuses in paraffin bath did not also blow out, there is too much load on breaker. Try another electrical outlet.

2) Fuses blow when plugged in:

There is a dead ground in the unit. The unit must be opened up for repairs.

3) On/off light does not turn on when plugged in:

First check the fuses to see if they are blown. Next, check the circuit breaker on the building to see if it has been tripped. Third, the green light may be broken.

(For PB-104 & PB-105: 6902-135-000 and for the PB-101 & PB-107: 6902-122-000)

4) On/off light is dark even though the paraffin bath is plugged in and is melting wax properly:

The green light (see No. 3 above) is no good or has been wired wrong.

5) Paraffin bath gets hot enough to get to the sanitize (high heat) temperature, melts the wax, but won't cool down:

Bad high-temp overheating sensor (6903-144-000 or L-200) or the timer could be stuck (6902-348-000)

6) Bath will not get to the sanitize temperature:

Bad low temp overheating sensor (6903-146-000 or L-145) or bad high temp overheating sensor (6903-144-000 or L-200) or heating element needs to be replaced (see parts list). It is also possible that the unit has been wired wrong.

7) Bath goes to high, 200°F+ or 93.3°C+ but proceeds to cool down to room temperature

Check adjustable operating thermostat on the back of the unit (PB-101 & PB-107) or remove front cover (PB-104 & PB-105) and make sure it is turned all the way clockwise. If the temperature does not rise in 1 to 2 hours, the heating element (see parts list) is bad or it has been wired wrong. Also, the unit may have a bad capillary (6902-140-000)

8) Timer is stuck:

Remove the knob, loosen the nut slightly and try the timer again. If it still is stuck then the timer is bad (6902-348-000).

9) Wax is not melting all the way:

The wax in the paraffin bath must reach 200°F+ or 93.3°C+ when melting the wax for the first time. In order to fully be sure that the unit has reached the proper temperature, make sure the timer has been through at least 2 cycles (3 cycles for larger units). If the wax still does not melt, then the wax may be bad.

10) Old wax not melting properly and hardening over time after continual reuse:

If the wax is at a temperature range of 127° to 130°F (52.8° to 54.4°C) and has been continually reused for months, then it is likely that the oil content has been depleted from the wax. Add oil or get new wax. If the wax in the bath is partially melted then a new heating element is not needed. If the wax goes completely solid, then they will need a new heating element. (see parts list).

11) Wax is too hot for patient and the unit is at lowest possible operating temperature (126°F or 52.2°C):

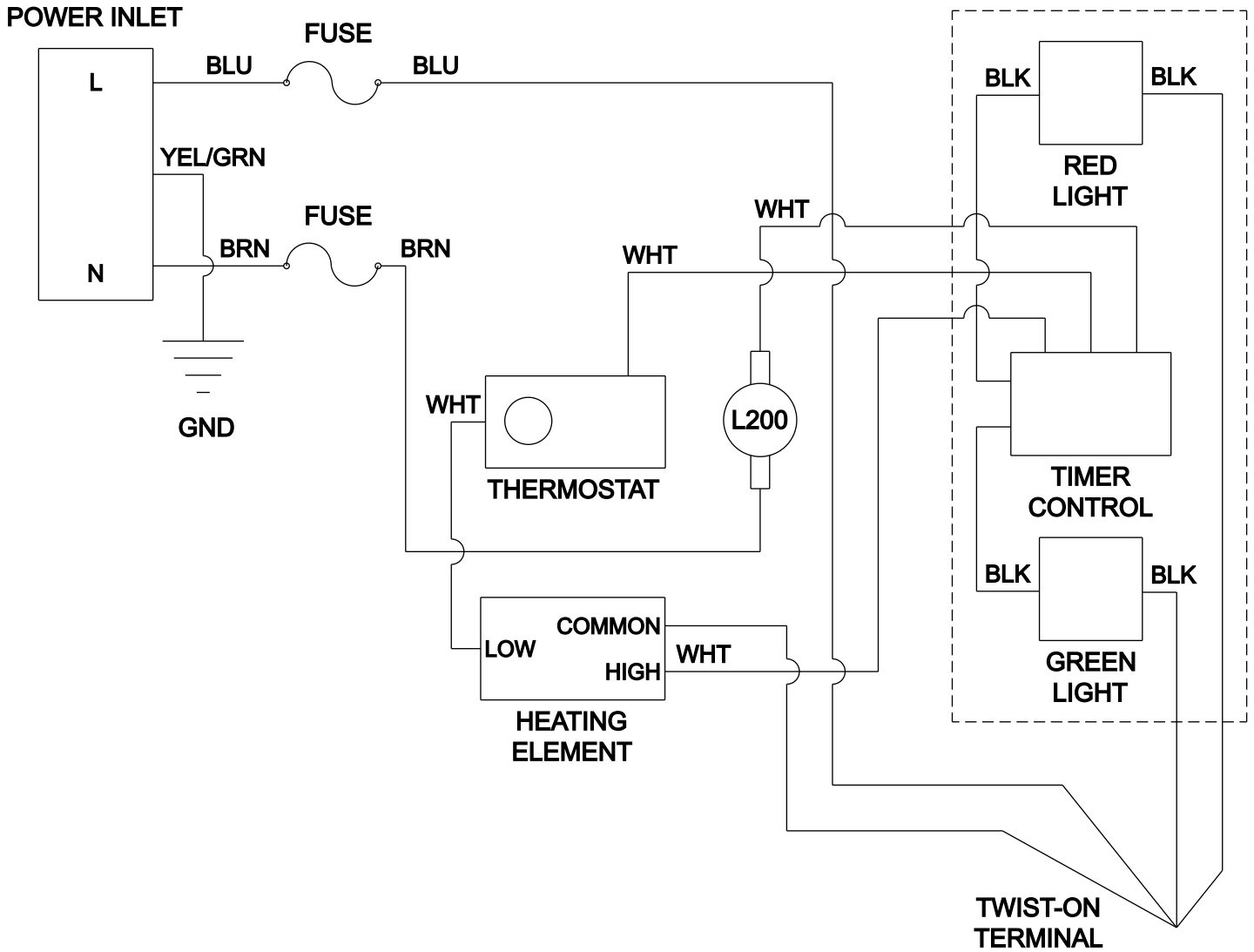
Either different wax needs to be purchased with a lower melting temperature or a temperature acclimation procedure can be followed. This procedure involves dipping the patient's hand from the fingertips to the first knuckle and waiting about ten seconds for the wax to cool. Next, dip the patient's hand from the fingertips to the second knuckle (proceeding to cover up the first layer of wax and effectively insulating the hand from some of the heat). Continue to build the wax up incrementally by small amounts.

OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION:

- Model S is an old reference to current models PB-101 and PB-107
- Model K is an old reference to current model PB-104
- Model BB is an old reference to current model PB-105
- Model H (no longer being manufactured) is referring to an old PB-104 without a drain.
- The sanitize mode on the PB-104, PB-105, and PB-107 are turned on with a timer.
- The sanitize mode on a PB-101 is turned on with a three-way switch.
- All Dickson models have a sanitizing circuit.
- Standard operating temperature is 126° to 130°F (52.2° to 54.4°C)
- Lowest operating temperature is 126°F or 52.2°C. Below this temperature, wax will harden (if lid is removed from the unit or power is off)
- A capillary thermostat is attached to the temperature control. This device controls the temperature with a mechanism that involves a tube filled with oil. The temperature heats up the oil in the capillary, and the hotter it gets, the higher the oil rises up the tube.
- There are 2 overheating sensors in all models except for the PB-101. The L-145 is the low limit overheating sensor. This sensor will turn the unit off when it gets in the range of 145° to 155°F (62.8 to 68.3°C). The other overheating sensor is for the sanitize mode. This sensor will not allow the unit to go past 200°F or 93.3°C.
- Timer is only to be used to turn on the sanitize sequence in which the temperature of the wax will approach 200°F or 93.3°C. All units except for the PB-101 are simply turned on by plugging them in. The PB-101 has a switch.

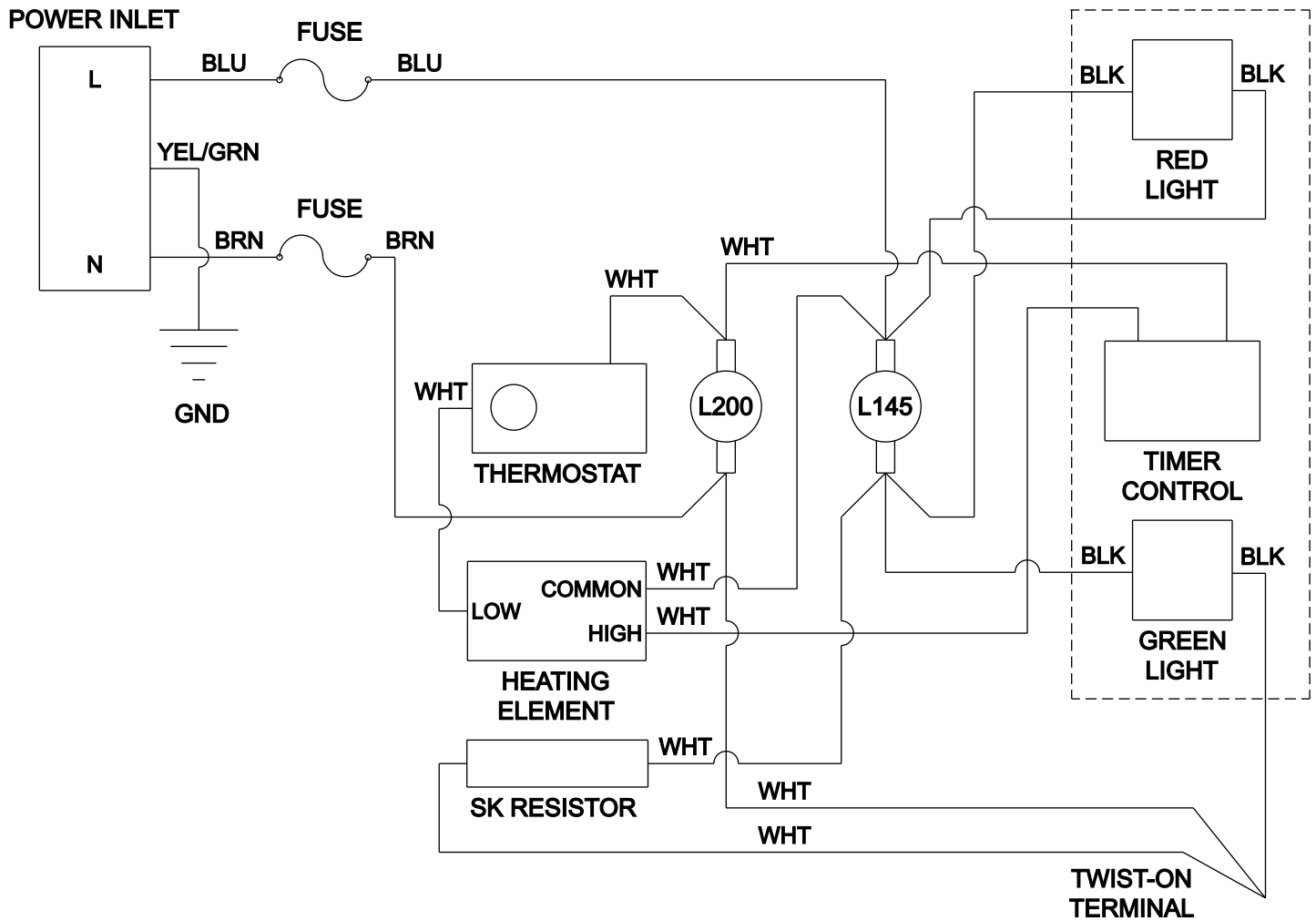


DICKSON PARAFFIN BATH MODEL PB-101



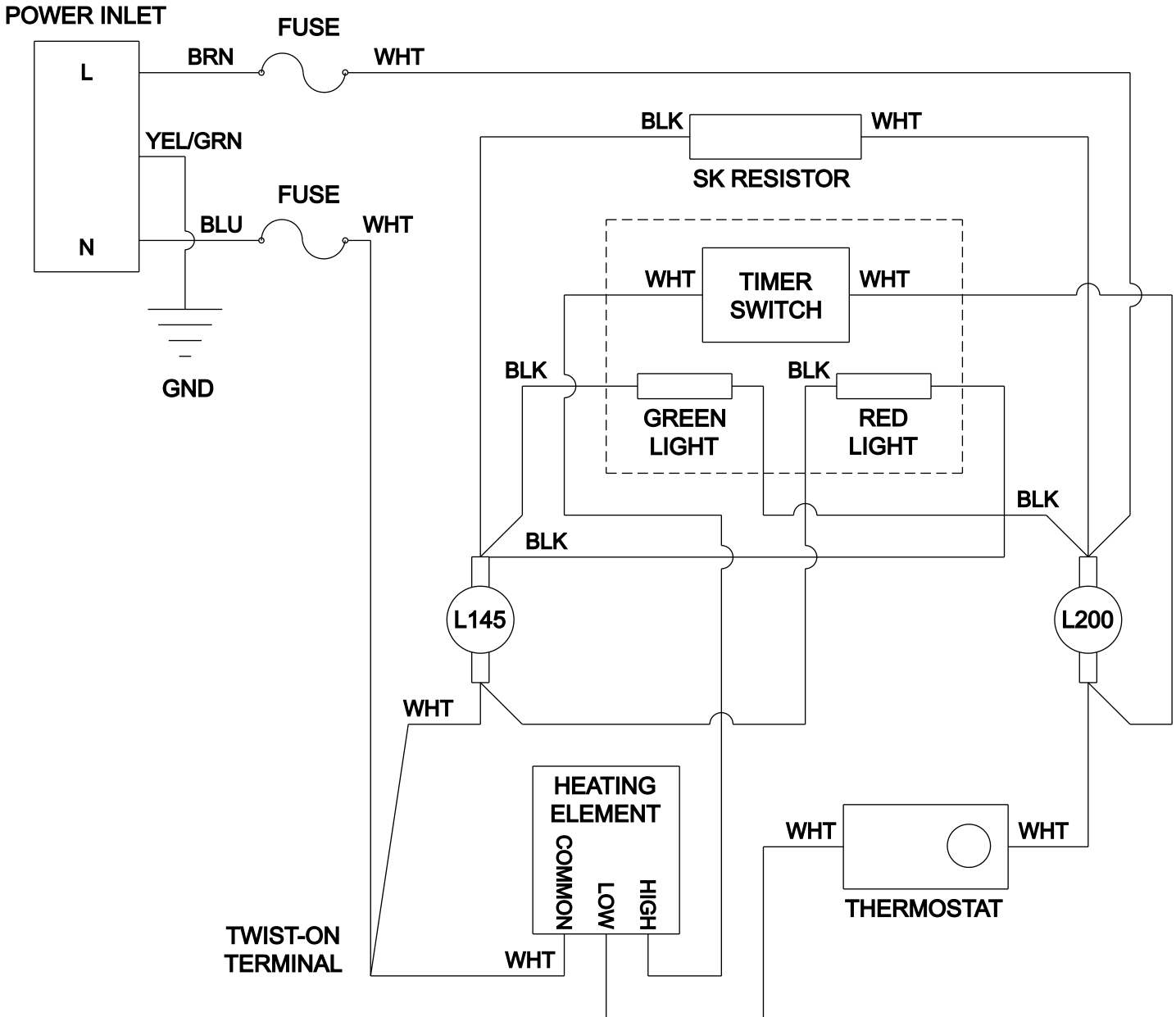


DICKSON PARAFFIN BATH MODEL PB-107



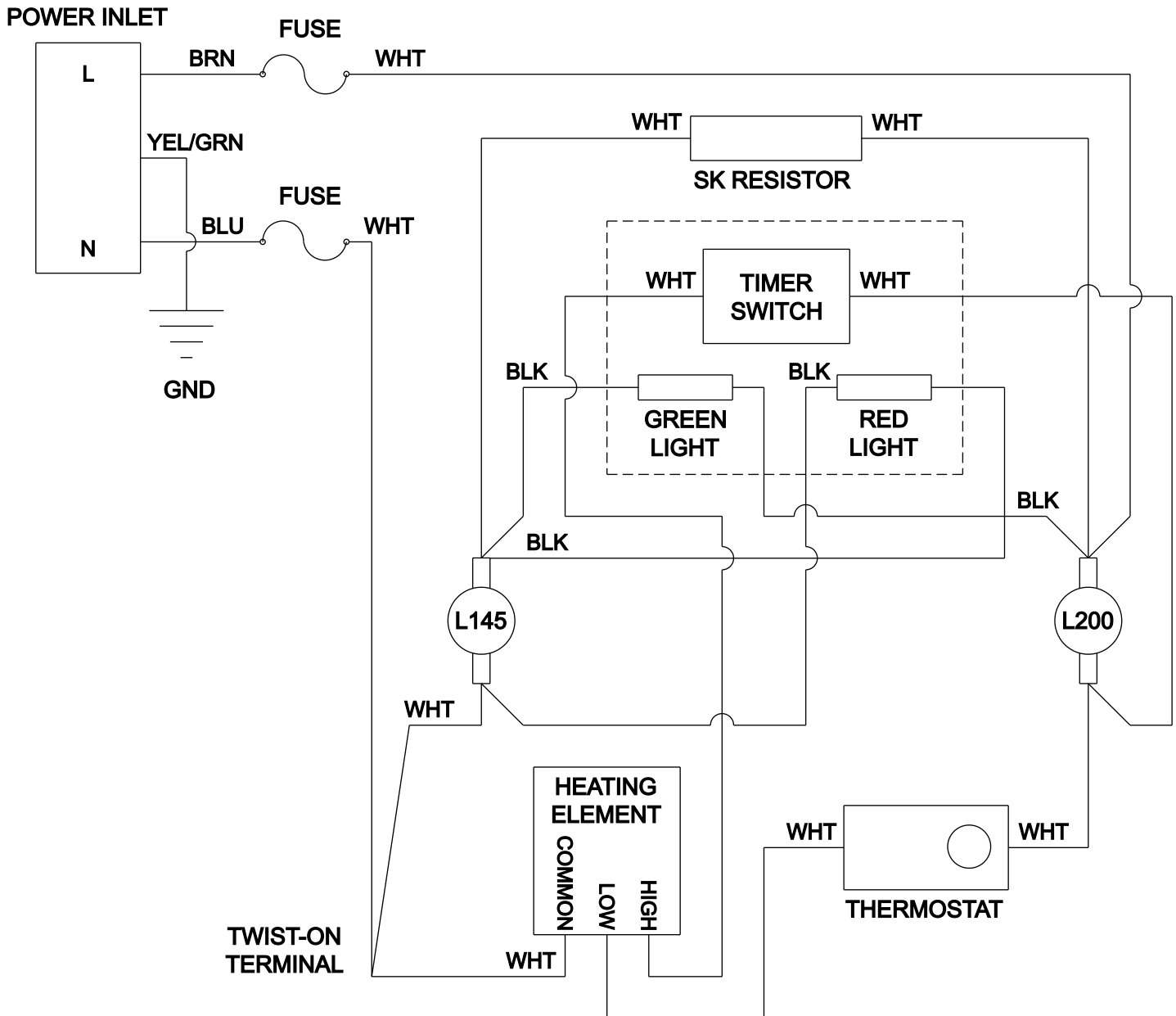


DICKSON PARAFFIN BATH MODEL PB-104





DICKSON PARAFFIN BATH MODEL PB-105





Mailing Address:

P.O. Box 3527 • City of Industry, CA 91744-0527 U.S.A

Physical Address:

15125 Proctor Avenue • City of Industry, CA 91746 U.S.A

Phone 800-782-7706 • 626-968-6681

Fax 626-855-4862

Web: www.whitehallmfg.com

E-mail: info@whitehallmfg.com

Any questions regarding servicing of products in Europe or the Middle East should be directed to:
Niva Medical Company • Olarinluoma 14 B, FIN-02200 Espoo, Finland
Phone 358 9 615 00 540 • Fax 358 9 615 00 545
Web www.nivamedical.fi • E-mail info@nivamedical.fi

MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY

Whitehall Manufacturing Company warrants that its products are free from defects in material or workmanship under normal use and service for a period of one year from date of shipment. Whitehall's liability under this warranty shall be discharged solely by replacement or repair of defective material, provided Whitehall is notified in writing within one year from date of shipment, F.O.B. Industry, California.

This warranty does not cover installation or labor charges, and does not apply to materials which have been damaged by other causes such as mishandling or improper care or abnormal use. The repair or replacement of the defective materials shall constitute the sole remedy of the Buyer and the sole remedy of Whitehall under this warranty. Whitehall shall not be liable under any circumstances for incidental, consequential or direct charges caused by defects in the materials, or any delay in the repair or replacement thereof. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties expressed or implied. Product maintenance instructions are issued with each fixture, and disregard or non-compliance with these instructions will constitute an abnormal use condition and void the warranty. Stainless steel must be properly maintained after the wax has been introduced into the fixture, or Whitehall's limited warranty is void. If you have any questions or require technical assistance, please call 800-743-8219.

NOTICE TO KEEP ORIGINAL PACKAGING- Regarding warranty claims: customer must retain original packaging for one year upon receipt of product. If packaging is discarded, it is the customer's responsibility to provide adequate packaging. Any shipping claims that are a direct result of customer-provided packaging materials will be handled by the shipper.