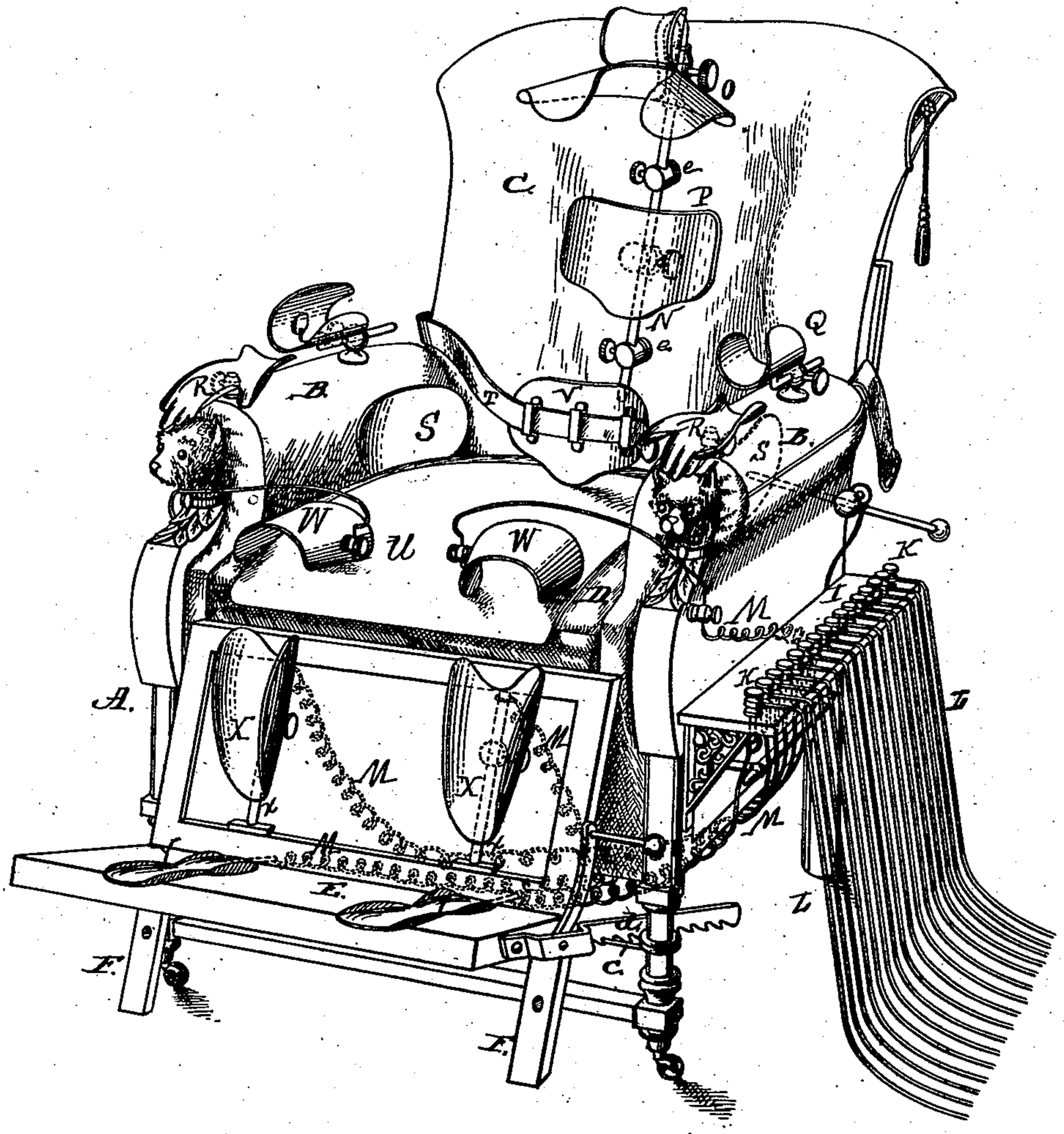
(No Model.)

C. C. SHARP.

Electro-Therapeutical Chair.

No. 238,721. Patented March 8, 1881.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER C. SHARP, OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICAL CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 238,721, dated March 8, 1881.

Application filed November 13, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER C. SHARP, of Davenport, in the county of Scott and State of Iowa, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Magnetic Chairs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

The figure of the drawing is a perspective view of my device.

This invention relates to the application of electricity in the cure of diseases.

The invention consists in a chair of peculiar construction with appliances whereby the treatment may be general or local, as desired.

In the annexed drawings, A is a chair, having arms B B, back C, hinged to seat D and made adjustable by pins, and notched arms, and foot-rest E, hinged to the seat D by supports F F, and made adjustable by rod *c*, and notched arms *d*. There is a drawer beneath the chair, and a hinged support behind.

Supported at one side of the chair is an index-board, I, having thereon the binding-screws K, of any desired number.

L represents wires leading from an adjacent battery to the screws K, and adapted to be fastened to the latter at the top. Leading from the bottom of these screws K are wires M, which terminate in plates arranged upon different parts of the chair. Attached to the chair-frame are these various plates, each being shaped and adapted to fit different portions of the human form.

N is a rod sliding in brackets *e*, and held by set-screws, said rod carrying a plate, O, made to fit the head and shoulders, and a plate, P, to fit the back, both plates being adjustable by set-screws along the rod N.

Upon the arms of the chair are arranged plates Q and R, to fit the arms and hands, and on the inside of said arms are plates S, to fit the hips, all three being adjustable.

T is an elastic band carrying a plate, V, to fit the stomach.

U is a plate on the seat of the chair. W are plates to fit the knees. X are plates made adjustable on rods *x*, to fit the calves, and Y are plates for the bottom of the feet, attached to foot-rest E. Each of these plates, as stated, is connected by one of the wires M to one of the binding-screws K, each screw being labeled to correspond with the portion of the form to which the wire leads.

It is obvious that any number of plates may be constructed to fit any portions of the form, those mentioned being the ones most commonly to be used.

In using this device the patient is placed in the chair, which, by its adjustable back and foot-support, is put into an easy and comfortable position.

In treating diseases the great point is to readily affect the part which is the location of the trouble. It is the prime object of this invention to furnish a device by which such treatment can be localized, and only those parts of the body which are diseased subjected to the action of the electricity directly, leaving the other portions untouched and only affected indirectly.

The patient being seated, as described, the proper plate for the part to be treated is put in place. Now, by connecting its binding-screw with the battery, a current of electricity will flow directly to the desired part. More than one part can be treated at the same time, and by sending the current direct it can be better manipulated, and the required amount better determined, than if it were conveyed at one point of the body for all diseased portions.

In using this chair it is of course understood that the same is insulated, and that the plate and wire through which the current is administered is an anode, and the patient is connected by a cathode with the battery.

I am aware that electro-medical and electro-galvanic chairs are not new, and I do not, broadly, claim the same.

What I claim is—

In a magnetic chair, the hinged back C, provided with the adjustable head and shoulder plate O, and the adjustable back-plate P, both secured to the rod N, working in brackets *e*, the seat D, having plate U, the arms B, having arm and hand plates Q and R, the

knee-plates W W, calf-plates X X, and foot-plates Y Y upon the hinged foot-rest E, operated by rod *c* and rack *d*, and the index-board I, having binding-posts K, for connecting the wires M with the battery-wires L, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS SHARP.

Witnesses:
B. C. ACKERS,
H. H. ASCHERMANN.