(No Model.)

M. M. COPP.

GYNECOLOGICAL CHAIR.

No. 299,520. Patented June 3, 1884.

Fig. 1.

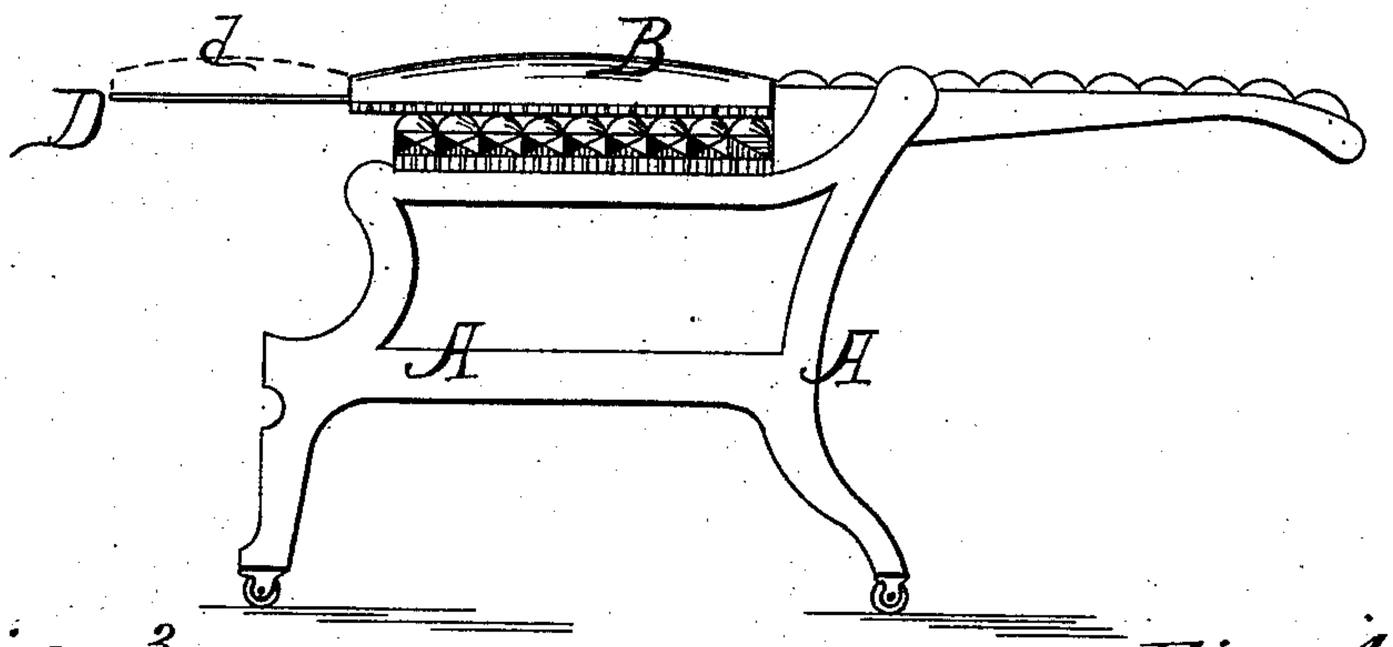


Fig. 3.

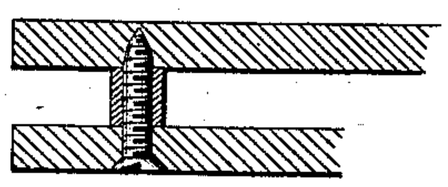


Fig. 2.

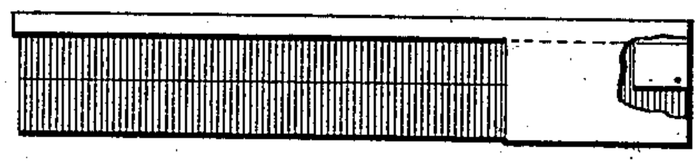
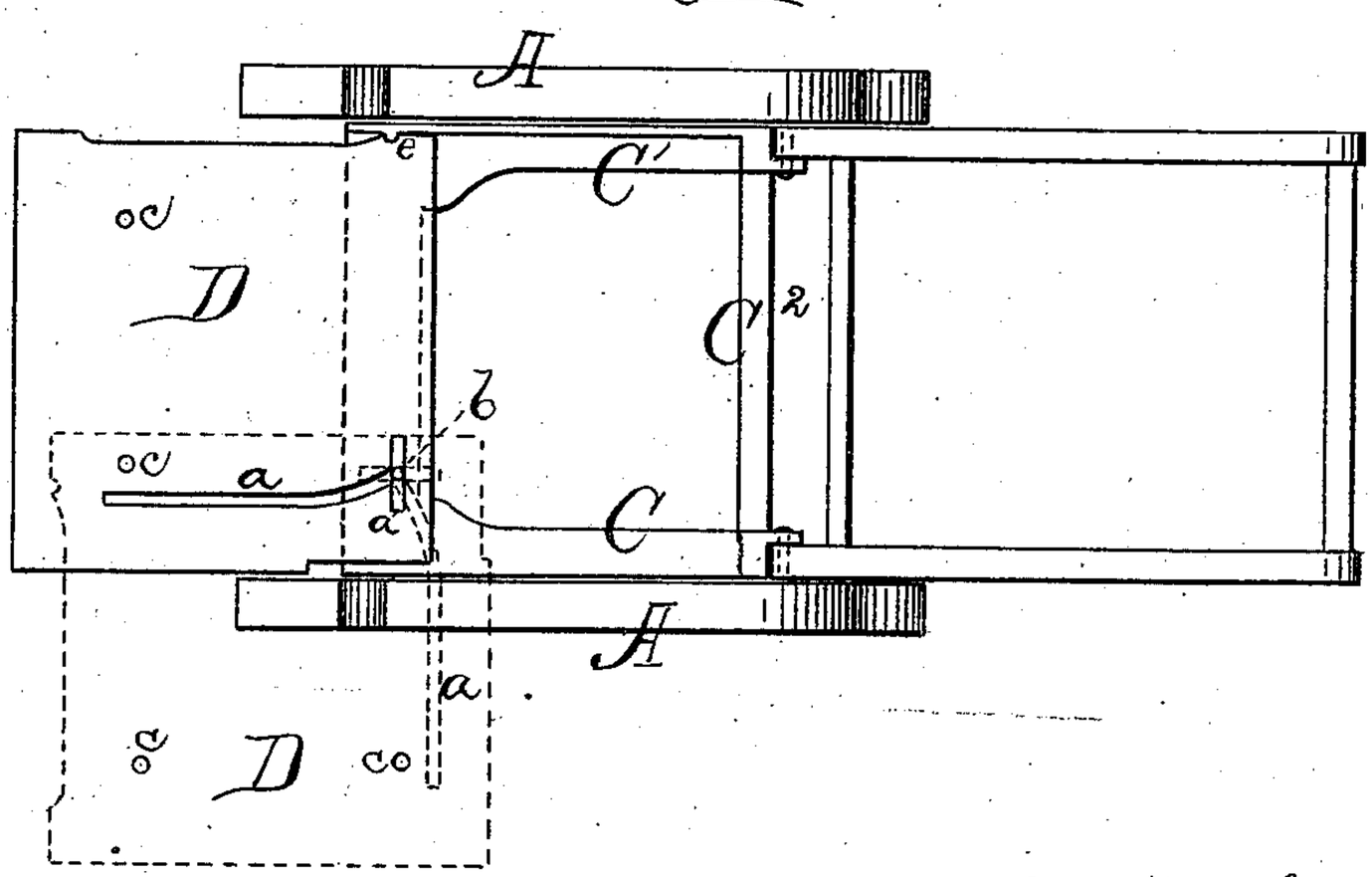


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MONROE M. COPP, OF BATAVIA, NEW YORK.

GYNECOLOGICAL CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,520, dated June 3, 1884.

Application filed October 11, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MONROE M. COPP, a citizen of the United States, residing at Batavia, in the county of Genesee and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gynecological Chairs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention is designed as an improvement upon the Archer gynecological chairs; but may be applied to all gynecological chairs; and it consists in means by which they can be extended in a direct line or on the side. It can also be applied to gynecological or surgical tables, to permit the same to be widened, so as to give sufficient room to lay the patient on the side.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a gynecological chair with the seat raised up above the arms and the back thrown over, thus forming a level surface, with my improved slide D in position, with cushion in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the chair-frame, showing the frame of the seat with the slide drawn out. Figs. 3 and 4 are details of construction, partly in section.

A A represent the frame of a gynecological chair of the class described; B, the seat-frame of the same. C C′ C^2 is the seat-frame. The side bar, C′, is provided with an upwardly-projecting flange, as shown, having near its front end the lug *e*. The opposite side bar, C, has an even surface on a level with the main part of the bar C′. The bar C^2, forming the rear end of the seat-frame, has its upper surface even with the upper edge of the flange of bar C, and the wooden frame, to which the upholsteries is attached, rests upon the top of bar C^2 and the flange of bar C′. It is rigidly secured to the bar C^2 by screws or bolts. The wooden frame at the side, resting over the bar C, with a short flange which depends down even with the lower edge of the bar C and the front edge of the frame, is secured and supported at the same side by a bolt, *b*, passing through a short sleeve in a way well known to all mechanics. By this construction a space is provided beneath the cushion for the slide D when not in use. This slide is constructed with the T-shaped slot, the longer part of which is curved, as shown. The slot is located near one side of the slide, and the edge of the slide is cut away, as shown. The opposite side of the slide is cut away at its central part, and at the rear is provided with the recess *e′*. I am enabled to draw the slide out from the seat B, and thus lengthen the level surface long enough for a person to lie upon it at full length, and hold it firmly in position by means of the T end of the slot *a*, attached to the pin *b* and the lock *e*. I attach a cushion to the slide by means of pins corresponding with the holes in the slide, at *c c*. It will also be seen that the pin *b* acts in a triple capacity—that of holding the cushion and frame together, also assists in holding the slide in position and locking it, and, because of the curve in the slot *a a*, it carries the slide to one side and causes it to pass the locking-lug in the side of the frame at *e*, to which it is locked. I am also enabled to widen the surface of the seat by turning the slide around to one side, as shown by the dotted lines, and by attaching the cushion by means of the holes *c c*, as in the front position, I have the desired width for a patient on the side.

The slide may be disposed of by removing the cushion and sliding it into the seat in the recess made between the cushion and the frame by the construction set forth.

It is apparent that the seat-frame and cushion may be constructed in many ways, so as to leave the proper space between the two for the slide, without departing from the spirit of my invention; also, that the locking device at the side of seat-frame opposite the slot in the slide may be of other forms than that described, and I do not limit myself to its exact construction.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a chair-seat provided with ways, substantially as described, of a slide fitted to said ways and pivoted to the seat-frame, substantially as set forth, whereby the same may rest beneath the cushion of the seat or be withdrawn in front of the seat or turned to one side, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with the seat of a chair having ways, substantially as described, of a slide provided with the slot *a*, fitted to said ways, and a bolt, *b*, passing through said slot, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination, with the chair-seat provided with ways, substantially as described, and having the locking-lug *c*, of the slide D, having the slot *a* and recess *c'*, and the bolt *b*, passing through the slot in the slide and uniting the two parts of the frame, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MONROE M. COPP.

Witnesses:

RUSSELL L. KINSEY,

MYRON H. PECK, Jr.