

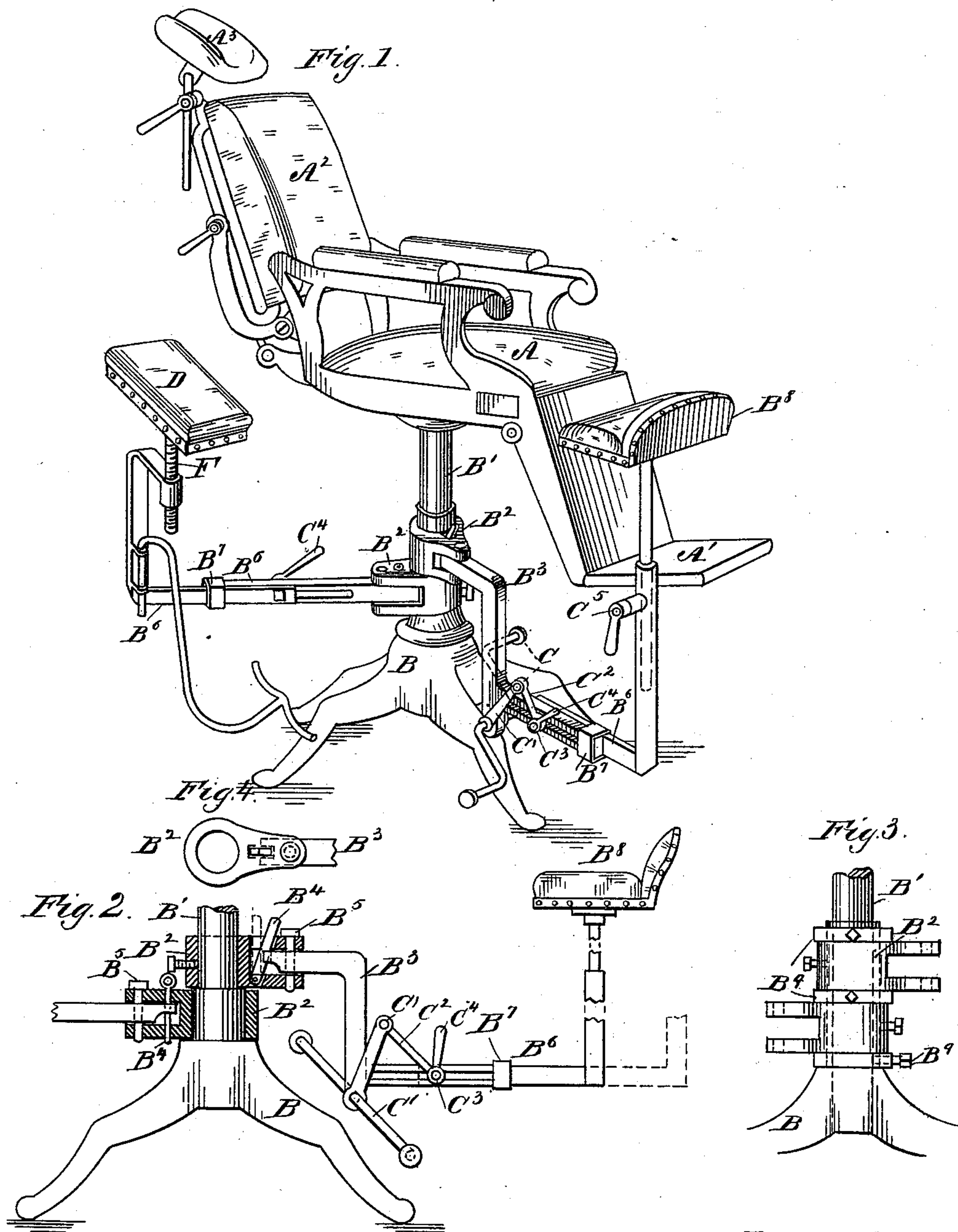
(No Model.)

J. N. FARRAR.

DENTIST'S CHAIR.

No. 336,220.

Patented Feb. 16, 1886.



Witnesses.
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DENTIST'S CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 336,220, dated February 16, 1886.

Application filed April 13, 1885. Serial No. 162,044. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN N. FARRAR, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dentists' Chairs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and clear description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to construct the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in dentists' chairs; and it consists in combining with such chairs one or more seats, which are capable of revolving around the column or base of the chair, as a consequence of which the operator or his assistant, or both of them, are enabled to place themselves in any desired position with reference to the person being operated upon; and it further consists in certain other combinations, which will be more fully described and claimed hereinafter.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a perspective view of a dentist's chair having one form of my improved parts applied thereto, it showing two rotating seats attached thereto and the means of adjusting them both horizontally and vertically. Fig. 2 is an elevation, partly in section, showing the base of the chair, the supporting-column, the two revolving sockets to which the adjustable arms are attached, with a seat upon one of them, together with the methods of attaching the arm to said sockets and the devices for adjusting the arm horizontally. Fig. 3 is an elevation showing a portion of the base and supporting column, the revolving sockets and the collars, and set-screws for adjusting and keeping the sockets in position. Fig. 4 is a plan view of one of the revolving sockets, showing the slot in the end of the arm for the reception of the adjustable arm-catch.

Corresponding letters refer to corresponding parts throughout all of the figures.

Dentists' chairs as heretofore constructed have been found to be objectionable on account of the fact that the seat for the operator or for his assistant, or either of them, has not been capable of being turned entirely around the person being operated upon, owing to which the operator has been obliged to leave his seat portions of the time during

which the operation continued, thus causing him great inconvenience as well as fatigue. With a view of removing this and other objections I construct a chair having any suitable seat, A, provided with foot-rest A', back A², head-rest A³, and suitable means for adjusting them. From the base B of such a chair there rises a supporting-column, B', upon which the revolving sockets B¹ B² are placed, and upon which they move. To each of the projecting portions of the sockets B² there is secured an arm or seat support, B³, which may be of the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or of other suitable forms. When constructed as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the one used for a support to the seat of the operator is to be substantially of the form shown, said arm consisting of a bent bar of iron or other metal, the inner end of which is secured to one of the sockets B² by means of a bolt passing through the projections on said sockets and through the bent arm, said arm extending inward from said bolt to near the body of the socket, where it is provided with a slot, as shown in Fig. 4, in order that the pivoted lever B⁴ (shown in Fig. 2) may prevent the arm B³ from turning upon the bolt B⁵, when desired, but which will allow it to be turned by pushing it into the position shown in dotted lines, which will allow the arm B³ to be turned into any position desired without moving the socket. The same swinging movement may be made by removing the pin or pins B⁴. To the outer end of the arm B³ there is attached a horizontally-sliding seat-rest, B⁶, which is attached to the arm B³ by means of staples or sockets B⁷, and is so arranged that it can slide horizontally, in order that it and the horizontally and vertically adjustable seat B⁸, which it carries, may be placed at the desired distance from the patient's seat A.

One method of adjusting the seat B⁸ horizontally is shown in Figs. 1 and 2, it consisting of a shaft, C, which is secured in bearings on the vertical portion of the arm B³, it extending outward therefrom in both directions, as shown in Fig. 1, and being bent, as there shown, so as to form convenient foot-rests, and at the same time act as a means of adjusting the seat horizontally, such adjustment being effected by an arm, C', made fast on the shaft

C, and having attached to its outer end a connecting-link, C², the outer end of which is connected to a stud, C³, which passes through slots formed in the arm B³ and the slide B⁶, it being provided with a screw-thread and a nut, C⁴, with a handle upon it for clamping the arm and slide together, and thus holding the seat in its proper position horizontally.

It is evident that since the shaft C is bent to form foot-rests that the operator can, by the pressure of his foot upon these rests, adjust the seat B⁸ horizontally through the actions of the various levers and the stud C³, just described.

The vertical adjustment of the seat B⁸ may be effected by means of the mechanism shown in Fig. 1, or it may be done by a screw formed on its vertical support in the usual manner. When the device shown in the drawings is employed, the seat is held in its vertically adjusted position by means of a screw, C⁵.

The seat D, which is for the use of the assistant, may be constructed and arranged in the same manner as that above described, or its supporting-arm may be as shown in Fig. 1, it being provided with the requisite means for effecting its vertical and horizontal adjustment.

I am aware that the individual parts of this device, when considered separately, are not novel, and hence I do not claim them, except as they are combined for the production of the results described or others of a similar character.

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

1. In a chair for dentists and barbers, the

combination of a supporting-column, B', the sockets B², revolving upon said column, supporting-arms B³, pivoted within these sockets by pivots B⁵, and capable of being locked by the pivoted levers B⁴, and horizontally and vertically adjustable seats, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a chair for the use of dentists and barbers, the combination, with a supporting-column, B', provided with revolving sockets B², of bent supporting-bars B³, to the outer ends of which are attached by means of sockets B⁷ the horizontally-sliding seat-rests B⁶, carrying the seats B⁸, substantially as shown and described.

3. In a chair for the use of dentists and barbers, the combination of a supporting-column, B', slotted supporting-bar B³, connected with said column and provided at its extremity with a socket, B⁷, through which slides a horizontal seat-rest, B⁶, provided with stud C³, which has nut C⁴ and connecting-link C², the latter attached to the arm C', connected with the shaft C, whereby the seat B⁸ is rendered horizontally adjustable, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a dentist's or barber's chair, the combination of the foot-rests C, arm C', connecting-link C², stud C³, having nut C⁴, slotted bar B³, socket B⁷, and sliding rest B⁶, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN N. FARRAR.

Witnesses:

BERNARD FLANAGAN,
EMMIT FLANAGAN.