

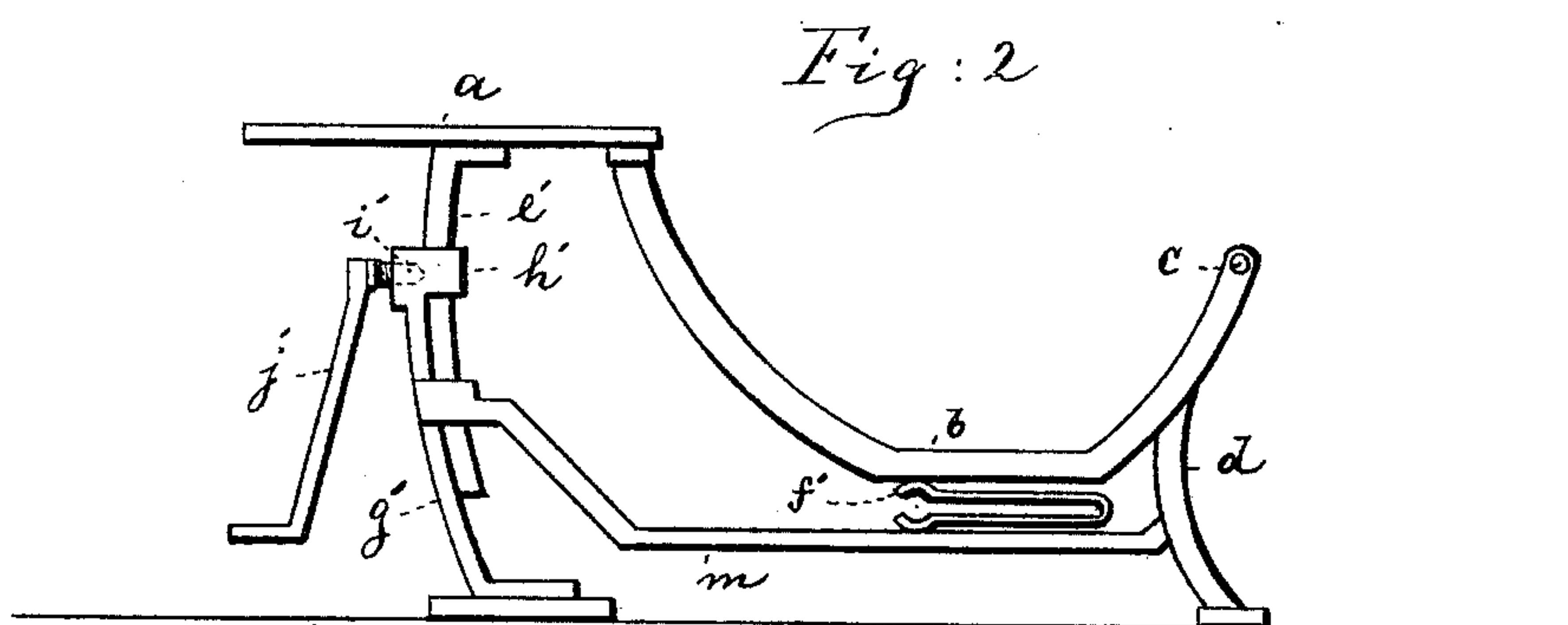
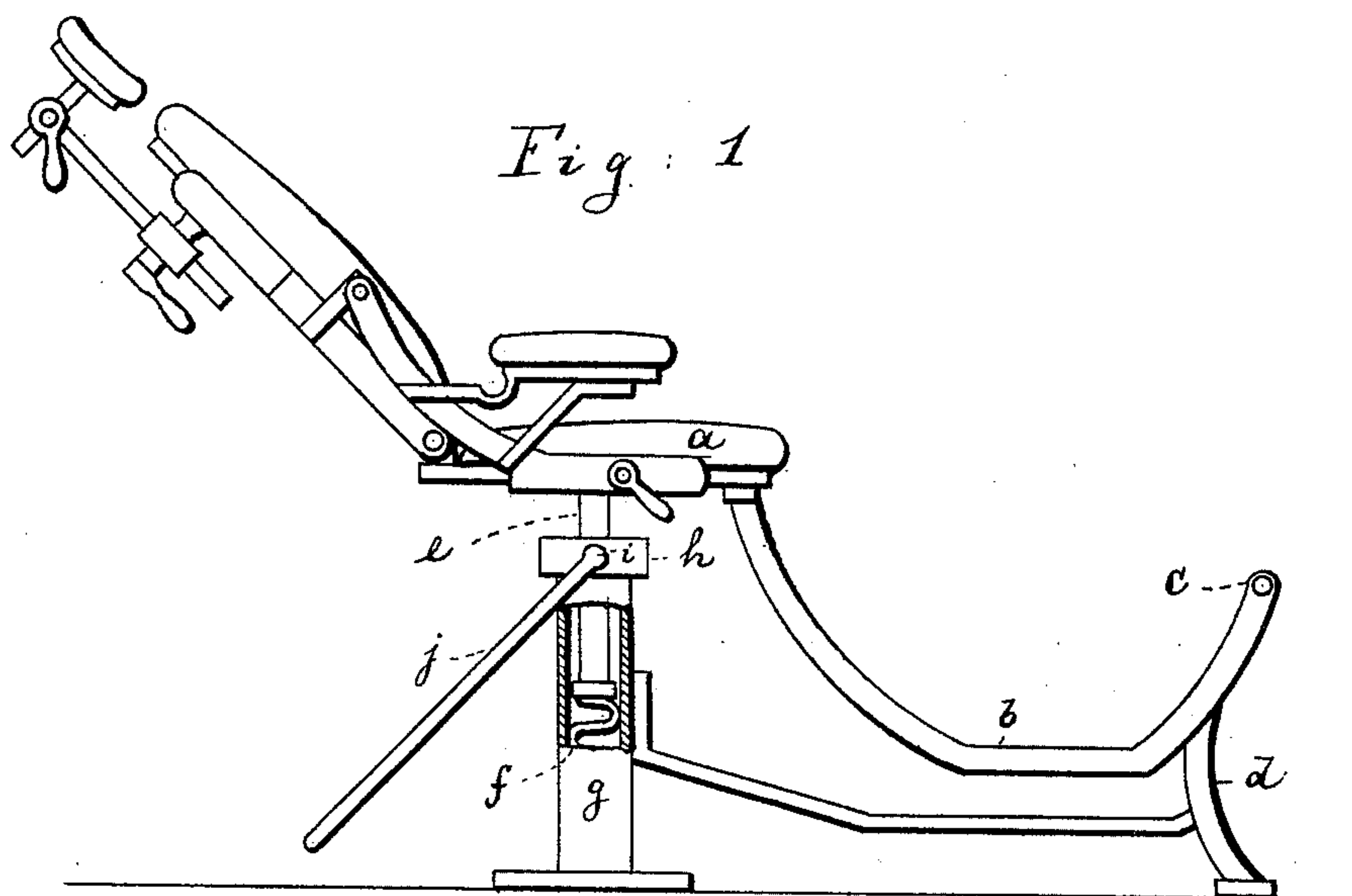
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. RAUHE.
DENTIST'S CHAIR.

No. 410,674.

Patented Sept. 10, 1889.



Witnesses:
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John F. Allen

Inventor:
Carl Rauhe
by his attorneys
Roeder & Brieren

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

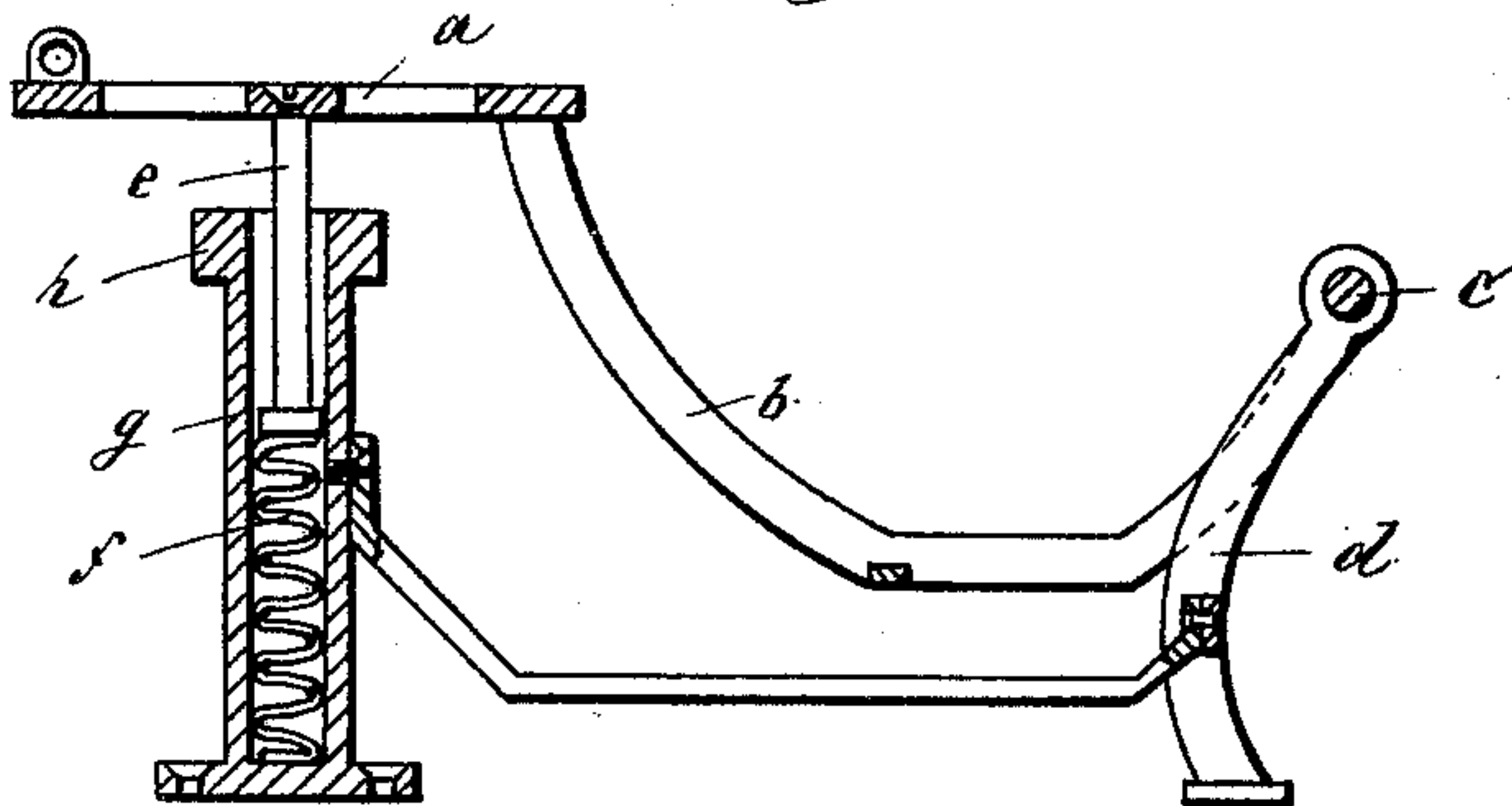
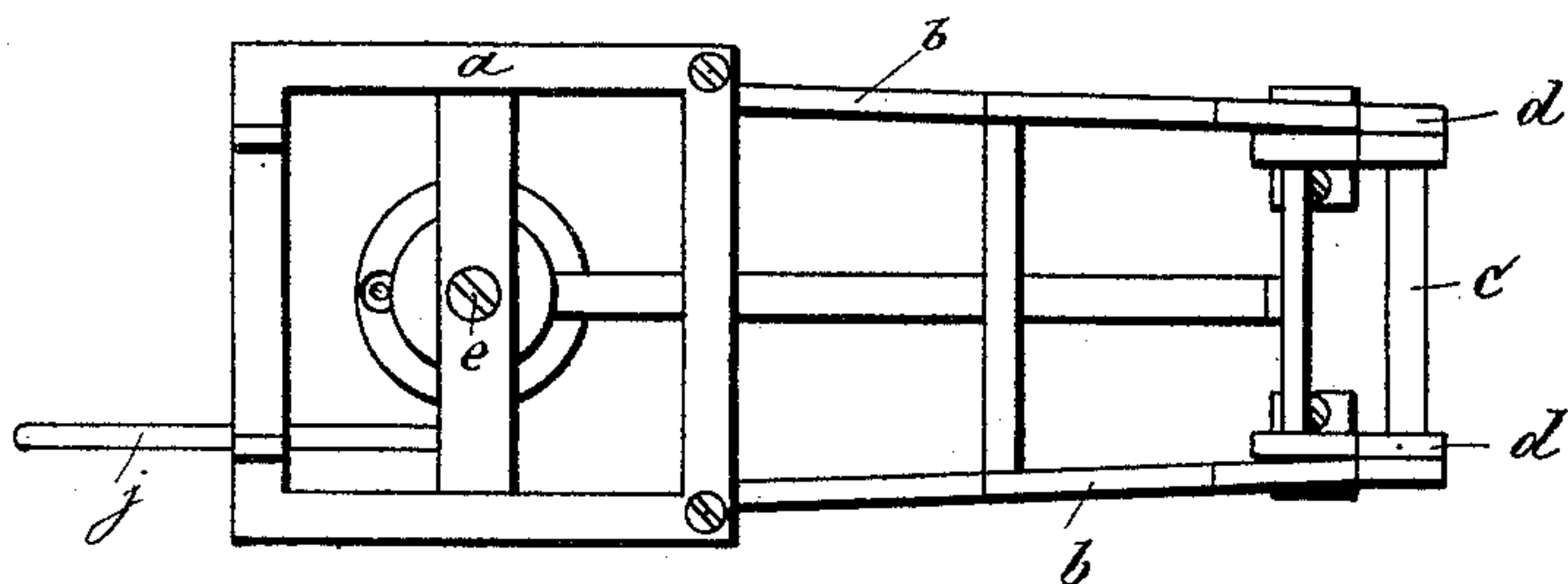


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL RAUHE, OF DUSSELDORF, GERMANY.

DENTIST'S CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 410,674, dated September 10, 1889.

Application filed October 22, 1888. Serial No. 288,779. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL RAUHE, a subject of the German Emperor, residing at Dusseldorf, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dentists' Chairs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an adjustable dentist's chair in which the seat turns round a pivot while being raised or lowered. Thus the weight of the person occupying the chair is borne partially by the pivot and partially by the adjustable support underneath the seat.

The invention consists in the various features of improvements more fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved dentist's chair, partly in section. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a modified construction of the chair-base. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the chair-base represented in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a top view of the same.

The letter *a* represents the top of the chair-frame, provided with a curved foot-piece *b*, which is by a pivot *c* connected to a fixed support *d*. To this top *a* the seat is attached. Directly underneath this top plate *a* there is attached to it the rod *e*, upon which the seat rests and which is supported upon a spring *f*. This spring is contained within the lower portion of a tubular foot *g*, that also receives the rod *e*. The tube *g* carries a collar *h*, through which passes a clamp-screw *i*, that bears against rod *e*, and that may be operated by lever *j*.

In use the plate *a*, with seat, is raised or lowered to the desired elevation, and is then locked in place by the clamp-screw *i*. During this operation the seat will turn on pivot *c*. The plate or frame *a* should either be piv-

oted to its foot-piece *b* or the rod *e* should be made of so much less diameter than the bore of tube *g*, as shown in Fig. 3, that the rod has the necessary lateral play within the tube during its up-and-down motion.

In Fig. 2 the foot *g'* is made in the form of an eyed standard. In this modification the spring *f'* is placed between the foot-piece *b* and a cross-bar *m*, connecting the support *d* with the eyed standard *g'*.

By pivoting the foot-piece of the seat to the fixed support *d* increased stability is given to the chair. Moreover, as a large portion of the weight is carried by the support, the height of the seat may be readily adjusted. Were the entire weight placed upon the foot underneath the seat it would be only with the greatest difficulty that the chair could be adjusted while being occupied.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of a fixed standard *d*, with foot-piece *b* pivoted thereto, a seat-plate *a*, secured to the foot-piece, and an adjustable support beneath the seat, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of a fixed standard *d*, with foot-piece *b* pivoted thereto, a seat-plate *a*, secured to the foot-piece, a rod *e*, supporting the seat, a hollow foot *g*, receiving the rod *e*, a spring *f*, placed in the hollow foot *g*, and a clamp-screw and lever for locking the rod to the hollow foot, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CARL RAUHE.

Witnesses:

H. SCHREY,
D. J. PARTELLO.