(No Model.)

W. STOTT.

SPECIALIST'S CHAIR.

No. 594,296. Patented Nov. 23, 1897.

Fig. 1.

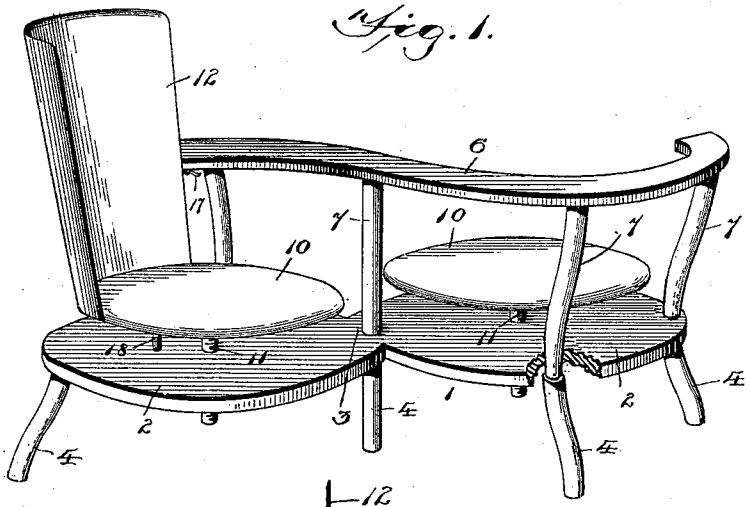
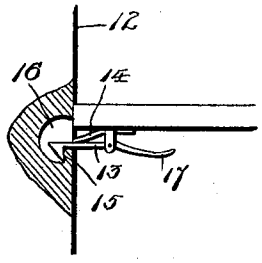


Fig. 3.



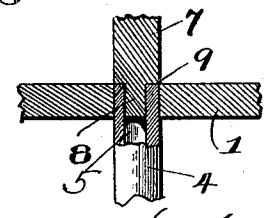


Fig. 6.

Fig. 2.

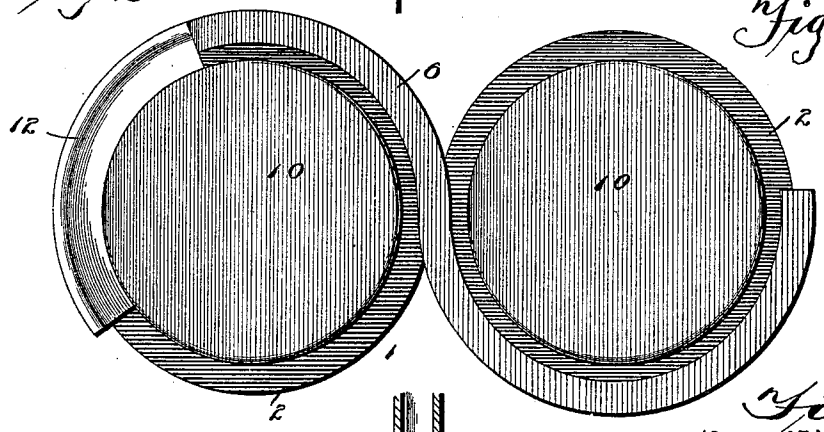


Fig. 5.

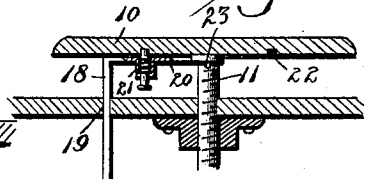
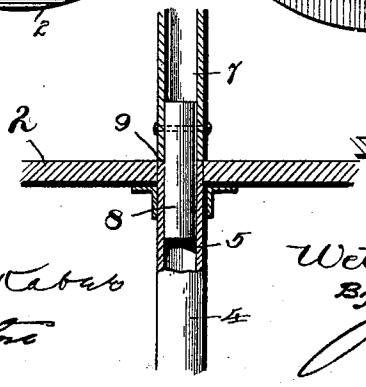


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

T. L. Mockabee

Wm. Paynter

INVENTOR

Wellington Stott,

By John Wedderburn

Attorney

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WELLINGTON STOTT, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SPECIALIST'S CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 594,296, dated November 23, 1897.

Application filed March 12, 1897. Serial No. 627,072. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WELLINGTON STOTT, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Washington city, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Specialists' Chairs; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to chairs, and is designed particularly for the use of physicians and specialists, being in the nature of an operating-chair and resembling what is known as a "tête-à-tête" chair.

The object of the present invention is to provide a chair of the character referred to in which the patient may be turned around, so as to be brought into the proper position without varying the distance between the patient and the operator, provision also being made whereby the operator may shift his position with relation to the patient.

One aim of the invention is to provide a superposed rail upon which the arms of the operator may be rested for steadying his hands and arms in performing delicate operations and to make said rail removable in case the same interferes with certain operations, so it can be dispensed with entirely and removed from the chair. The patient's seat is provided with a suitable back, and means is also provided whereby the back may be locked in such a manner as to prevent any possibility of the seat revolving at an inopportune time.

The detailed objects and advantages of the invention will be pointed out in the course of the subjoined description.

The invention consists in certain novel features and details of construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an operating-chair constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view showing the catch for locking the chair-back. Fig. 4 is also a detail section showing the manner in which the rail, together with its supports, is made removable. Fig. 5 is a detail section showing the means for holding the chair-seat stationary. Fig. 6 is a detail section showing the engagement between one of the rail-supports and one of the chair-legs.

Like numerals of reference denote corresponding parts in the several views.

The improved chair contemplated in this invention is of the type known as "tête-à-tête" chairs, being designed to seat two persons and under the normal arrangement to have said persons face in opposite directions.

In embodying the present invention a base 1 is employed, the same resembling and consisting of a pair of disks 2, of any suitable material, such as wood or metal, said disks being connected, as indicated at 3, and being supported at a suitable elevation above the floor by means of a number of legs 4, which may be tubular in part or in whole and which may be formed either of wood or metal, as preferred. The upper ends of these legs are tubular or hollow, as indicated at 5, and extend through the disk-shaped bottoms 2, so as to receive in their upper open ends the rail-supports, hereinafter described.

6 designates a superposed rail or arm or back rest, which is in the shape of the letter S. This rail is provided upon its under side with depending supports 7, the lower ends of which are reduced to form pins 8 of any suitable length and of a size adapting them to fit snugly into the upper open ends 5 of the legs 4. By reducing the lower ends of the supports 7 each support is formed with a shoulder 9, which rests upon the upper surface of the bottom 1 and sustains the rail 6 at the proper elevation. At the same time the pins 8 have an elongated or extended bearing in the upper ends 5 of the legs, which serves to thoroughly brace the rail 6 and prevent the same from swaying. If desired, the supports 7 may be made tubular, and the pins 8 may be solid or tubular and inserted in the lower ends of such tubular supports, in which event the lower end of the support 7 will form the shoulder 9, while the pin 8 is adapted to enter the upper end 5 of one of the legs 4. One leg 4 and support 7 is preferably arranged at the junction of the two disk-shaped portions of the bottom 1, and other or auxiliary legs and supports may be arranged at any suit-

able point or points for properly supporting the chair-bottom and the rail 6.

The seats 10 are of disk form and have pendent screws or threaded standards 11, which pass through openings in the chair-bottom and preferably through internally-threaded screws or nuts secured to the under side of the bottom 1 for preventing undue rocking of the seats 10. The patient's seat 10 is provided with a back 12, which is adapted to abut at one of its side edges against the adjacent edge of the rail 6. Secured to the under side of that end of the rail 6 is a pivoted latch 13, which is pressed by means of a leaf-spring 14 into engagement with the shoulder 15 of the recess 16, formed in the adjacent side edge of the chair-back 12 for locking the chair-back to the rail and preventing the chair from turning accidentally. The latch 13 is extended to form a finger-lever 17 for facilitating the throwing of the latch out of engagement with the chair-back, so as to allow the patient's chair to be turned when necessary.

When for any reason the operator desires to face the patient directly, in which case the rail 6 and its supports might interfere therewith, the chair-back may be disconnected from the rail, whereupon the rail, together with its supports 7, may be bodily lifted from the chair, thus leaving no projection above the bottom 1 of the chair and enabling the patient and the operator to assume any required positions.

The chair as a whole may be upholstered in any desired manner and may be given any ornamental finish. It may be constructed from any suitable material, such as wood or metal, and will be found of great value and convenience by physicians who follow specialties, such as diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat.

It will thus be apparent that the chair is susceptible of changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction, which may accordingly be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In order to prevent the patient's seat from turning when the rail 6 is lifted off the chair, I provide an L-shaped stop 18, the vertical arm of which extends through an opening 19 in the bottom or base 2 and the horizontal arm of which embraces the screw 11 and is supported on a pin 23, passing transversely through said screw. The horizontal arm 20 is secured to the bottom of the seat 10 by means of a spring-actuated plunger or pin 21. By withdrawing the pin 21 the seat 10 may be turned and brought to any desired position or elevation, whereupon the pin 21 may be snapped into any one of a number of sockets 22 in the bottom of the seat 10, thus preventing further rotation of said seat.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. An operating-chair, embodying a bottom in the form of two disks joined together, a series of supporting-legs for said bottom, a superposed rail detachably connected to said bottom, and a pair of revolving seats, all arranged substantially as described.

2. An operating-chair, comprising a bottom in the form of joined disks, legs supporting said bottom, revoluble and vertically-adjustable seats mounted on said bottom, a back attached to one of said seats, a superposed rail or arm-rest detachably connected to said bottom, and means for locking said chair-back and rail together, substantially as described.

3. An operating-chair, consisting of a bottom embodying two joined disks, legs supporting said disks and having tubular upper ends which open out at the upper side of the bottom, a pair of movable seats arranged above said bottom, a superposed rail or rest, and a series of pendent supports for said rail, said supports having their lower ends adapted to be removably fitted in the upper tubular ends of said legs, substantially as described.

4. An operating-chair, consisting of a suitable bottom, legs supporting said bottom and having tubular upper ends which open out through the upper surface of the bottom, a pair of movable seats supported upon said bottom, a back secured to and movable with one of said seats, an S-shaped rail superposed above the bottom and having means whereby the chair-back may be locked thereto and unlocked therefrom, and pendent supports carried by said rail and having their lower ends reduced and removably fitted in the upper ends of the legs, substantially as described.

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

WELLINGTON STOTT.

Witnesses:
T. L. MOCKABEE,
REXFORD M. SMITH.