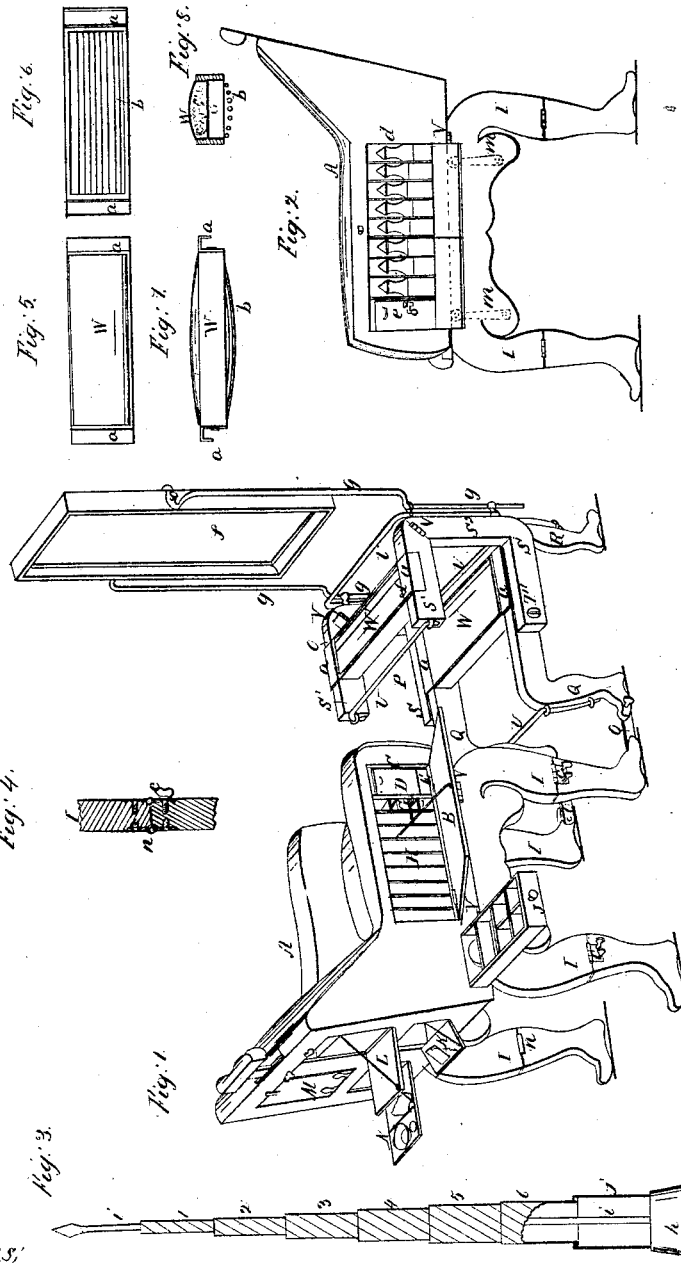


# H. Remick, Barbers' Chair,

N<sup>o</sup> 50,032.

Patented Sep. 19, 1865.



Witnesses:  
Geo. J.usch  
C. L. J. J. J.

Inventor:  
Henry Remick  
By Messrs. C. L. J. J. J.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY REMICK, OF PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## BARBER'S CHAIR AND STOOL.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 50,032, dated September 19, 1865.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY REMICK, of Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Chairs for Barbers, Dentists, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of the specification, in which--

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a chair made according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view of a part thereof. Fig. 3 is an elevation of a barber's pole. Fig. 4 is a detailed view of one of the joints of a chair-leg. Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8 are detailed views of one of the foot-rests. Fig. 9 is a plan of the pole when erected.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention consists in a novel construction of a chair for the use of barbers and dentists. It comprises a stool and mirror, and the body of the chair is provided with receptacles for a supply of hot and cold water, implements of trade, washing apparatus, money-drawer, and other closets. The legs of the chair-body are hinged so that they can be folded up, and the sides of the stool can be separated from each other and folded up, so that the whole apparatus can be packed in a small compass for transportation.

A designates the body of the chair, and P the stool. The outer part of the stool has eyes projecting from it, in which are placed the lower parts of the rod *g g*, which supports the mirror. This rod is bent so as to go behind the mirror at the height where the mirror is suspended from it. The legs *I* of the chair are hinged at *V* to the side rails in such a way as to swing outward, and they are locked in their places, when the chair is set up for use, by means of stay-rods *m*, (partly seen in dotted outline in Fig. 2,) whose shape is like to that of the rod *U* on the back of the stool, and which extend beneath the chair's bottom and down along the inside of the legs, to which their ends are fastened by set-screws. The legs *I* are also hinged at about the middle of their height in such a way as to fold inward. Only one of these hinges is seen in the drawings. (See let-

ter *n*, Fig. 1.) These joints are made stiff by means of hinged plates *c*, which are hinged to the upper half of the legs, and fastened to the lower half by set-screws.

Fig. 4 shows the manner of hinging and staying the legs *I*.

The chair is provided with the usual head-rest. The back of the chair is provided with several closets or receptacles, each having a door properly hinged and furnished with stays to prevent them from falling down too low.

The closets *L M* are made for receiving any articles or implements which need a place of deposit. The closet *N* is a place for depositing a wash-bowl and other articles of a toilet, its door being double, and the inner leaf thereof, which is hinged to the edge of the main part, being provided with an opening for the bottom of the bowl. *K* is a closet for holding paper, documents, and writing materials, and its door can be swung down and held at such an inclination as to form a convenient desk. The sides of the chair are also provided with receptacles for different uses, to wit: A receptacle, *C*, with a door, *B*. Part of this receptacle is divided by many partitions (designated by the letter *H*) to provide places for brushes, razors, soap, and other articles used in the tonsorial art. It also contains a vessel, *D*, for hot water and a lamp, *E*, beneath said vessel, for heating the water. *F* is a vessel placed in an adjoining division to that containing the vessel *D*, and supplied from the latter by means of a faucet. Over the vessel *F* is a soap-dish, *G*, and over that a place for powder.

*I* is a money-drawer, sliding in and out on the same side of the chair which has the receptacle *C*. The opposite side of the chair (see Fig. 2) has a receptacle, *d*, for cold water and for bottles, drugs, medicines, &c. The front feet of the chair have links *O O* extending forward from a point near the floor, whose outer ends are fastened to the front feet, *Q*, of the stool by screws or pins. The front feet, *Q*, and the hind feet, *R*, are hinged at about the center of their horizontal rails, and fold inward when the screws *T* (one of which is seen on the side exposed to view in Fig. 2) are withdrawn. These screws pass through the U-shaped frames *S* and take hold only of the rails of the front feet, *Q*, of the stool.

The U-shaped pieces *S* are fastened to the rails

of the feet R by means of straps and screws applied on their inner sides, and therefore not seen in the drawings. When the stool is to be set up the rods V are applied, in the manner seen in the drawings, to the feet Q Q R R and to the frame S, both behind and before, thereby holding the several parts together and stiffening the stool. The stool is also stiffened by the seats or foot-rests W W, of which there are two, one above the other. Their construction is shown in the detailed Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 8. They have one surface upholstered and cushioned, and one surface grated or barred. Beneath the bars is a receptacle which will hold any refuse scraped off from the feet by the bars. Each foot-rest has end pieces, *a*, pivoted to the ends of the rests, so that when the buttons O are turned aside the latter can be revolved, thereby exposing their cushioned or their barred surfaces at pleasure. The end pieces, *a*, are U-shaped, and their outer sides hook over the rails of the feet Q and R and the upper part of the frame S of the stool, respectively, in the manner shown in the drawings. When the inside fastenings which connect the frames to the legs of the stool are withdrawn, the frames can be revolved on the screws T until their limbs S<sup>2</sup> lie alongside the vertical part of the front feet, Q, the limbs S' being then folded over on the limbs S<sup>2</sup> by means of the hinges V, which connect them.

Figs. 3 and 9 show a barber's pole made on the telescopic principle, so that it can be nested and packed in a small compass for transportation. *h* is a pedestal, in the center of which is

placed an arrow-headed rod, *i*. Upon this rod are extended the painted emblematical sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and *j*, the lower one of which, *j*, receives all the others when they are nested together. In this state they can be placed in one of the closets of the chair for transportation or safe-keeping.

It will be observed that this apparatus supplies the professional man—that is, the physician, dentist, and hospital-steward, and also the barber and hair-dresser—with a convenient chair for his patients and clients, and one which is capable of containing all the appliances used in his profession or art, and also appliances which are of use in ordinary business, and one which can be conveniently and safely transported, because it can be folded together in a small compass.

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

1. The chair A, constructed with folding legs and with receptacles, substantially as above described.
2. The stool P, constructed substantially as above described.
3. The combination of the chair A and stool P, substantially as above shown.
4. The rests for the feet, W, constructed with an upholstered and a barred side, substantially as shown.

HENRY REMICK.

Witnesses:

FRANK E. DEARBORN,  
HENRY B. REMICK.