To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OAKLEY SMITH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Diagnostic and Treating Table, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention relates to the tables used in the healing arts in diagnosing the ailment from which the patient may be suffering; and, also, for administering treatment for such ailment as may be found to exist.

The principal objects of my invention are the provision of an economical and simple structure which may be so adjusted as to bring the patient’s body into the requisite positions for a diagnostic examination, or for the administration of treatment; and which at the same time will be so stanch as to permit of the administration of treatment without fear of breakage or a disarrangement of the desired adjustment.

I attain the above objects by means of the structure illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal elevation of a table embodying my invention, different adjustments thereof being shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2 is a transverse section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, showing the beveled channel in which the movable end of my table travels.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts in the respective figures.

My table comprises a substantially rectangular top or bed portion, 1, supported by rigidly attached legs, 2, situated at or near the four corners thereof. The table is sufficiently long to easily accommodate a person and narrow enough to just support a patient’s body comfortably, thereby permitting the operator easy access to the patient from either side. Upon the end of the bed of the table designed to support the legs of the patient is provided the triangular elevation, 3, shown in Fig. 1, the high end of the triangle being disposed toward the center of the table. To the high edge, 4, of the triangular portion is pivoted by means of suitable hinges a board or leaf, 5, of suitable length to support the legs and lower portion of the trunk of the patient’s body. It is obvious that the board or leaf, 5, may be permitted to rest upon the triangular elevation, 3, in which case it would slope downwardly from its point of pivotal attachment, or it can be swung to a horizontal position, or swung even higher, in which case it would slant upwardly from its point of pivotal connection.

Any suitable means may be employed for maintaining the board or leaf, 5, at the desired angle. I have shown an ordinary block, 6, which may be inserted between the board or leaf, 5, and the triangular elevated portion, 3, of the table at different distances from the pivotal edge, 4, for this purpose. Such a block has the advantages of being simple and at the same time securing a high degree of rigidity to the structure in whatever position it may be desired to adjust it.

The lateral edges or side portions of the bed, 1, of the table not occupied by the triangular elevation, 3, are provided with the beveled rails or gibbs 7, between which and resting upon the top or bed of the table slides a triangular member, 8, in all respects similar to the triangular elevation, 3, except that it may be made shorter, as it is designed to support a lesser length of the body. To the high edge, 9, of the member, 8, is pivoted a board or leaf, 10, similar to the board or leaf, 5, which may also be supported at any desired position by a block, 11, similar to the block, 6. It is apparent that by sliding the member, 8, upon the top of the table a separation of the varying extent between the adjacent edges or ends of the elevation 3, and member 8, and boards 5 and 10, may be secured.

Over the boards 5 and 10, extends a single continuous pad, 12, which spans and bridges the space which may exist between them. This pad may be made in any manner, but I find a tufted construction, such as is employed in making cushions and mattresses very satisfactory. The pad, 12, performs the function of rendering the boards 5 and 10 much more comfortable to lie upon, and also of forming a yielding support for the portion of the body between the adjacent ends of the boards 5 and 10 which will sensitively support the body, but will not interfere with bending and depressing that portion of the body which is often extremely desirable in administering treatment.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawing, it will be seen that I have provided an extremely simple structure, capable of being made extremely
rigid, and which will at the same time permit of a great variety of adjustments, so as to support the patient's body in a great many positions, and so as to support portions of the patient's body yieldingly when that may be desirable.

Having described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A diagnostic and treatment table comprising a table top, legs rigidly secured thereto, triangular elevations upon said table the high ends whereof are spaced apart or are adjacent each other, boards or leaves pivoted to the high edges of said elevations, movable blocks interposed between said leaves and the upper surface of said elevations for supporting said boards or leaves at different angular positions relative to said table, and a continuous pad extending over said boards or leaves and bridging the space between said boards.

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

OAKLEY SMITH.

Witnesses:

J. L. O'HARA,
DENJ. T. ROODHOUSE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."