

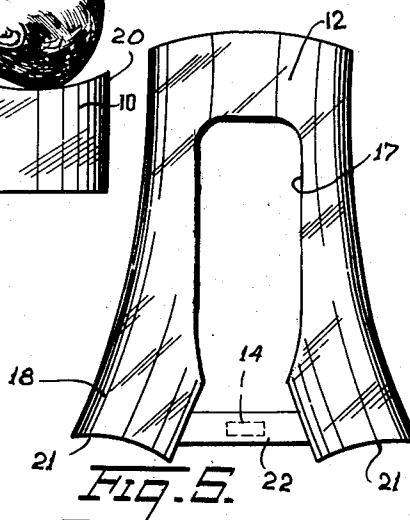
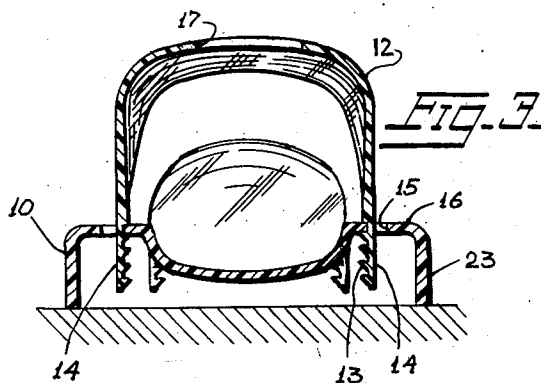
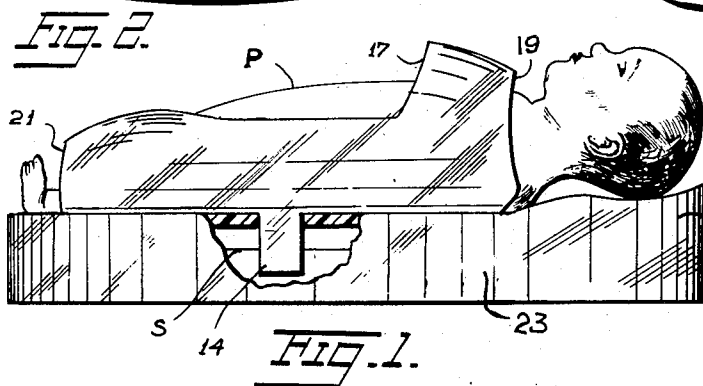
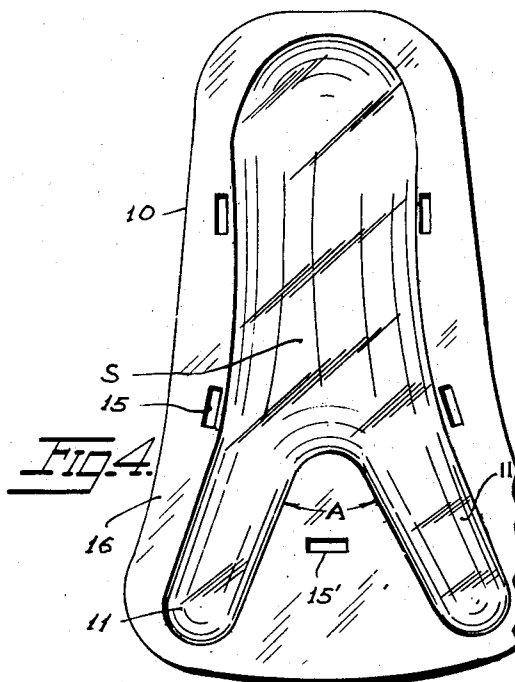
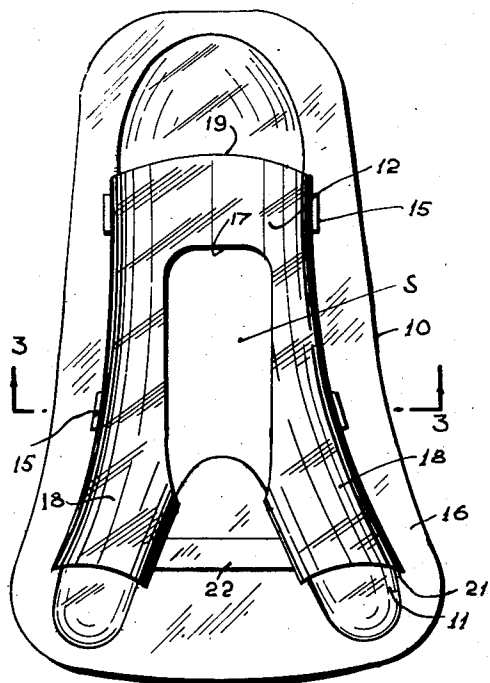
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RESTRAINING DEVICE FOR LIVE BODIES

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1

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RESTRAINING DEVICE FOR LIVE BODIES

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10 Claims. (Cl. 311—5)

This invention relates to an improved enclosure for support of an infant during certain surgical operations and for similar purposes.

Prior known racks and tables for infant use have generally employed straps or other contrivances which ineffectively restrain body movements of the infant during circumcision and other operations. Also the affixing of such straps is time consuming and has adverse psychological effects on the infant as well as witnesses to the operation. Instant release of or access to the entire body of the infant when necessary has not been possible with prior known surgical tables for infants.

It is a principal object to provide an enclosed platform for use as an infant's support which has a molded base and a molded removable transparent cover.

It is a further object to provide a two part device for enclosing substantially the entire body of an infant while leaving head, abdomen and crotch exposed and accessible for surgical and medical administrations.

It is a further object to provide a device including a base or platform and a transparent cover primarily useful as a circumcision table for male infants but also useful for surgical and medical administrations for infants of both sexes.

The device is useful for various other applications where body movements of an infant or other live bodies should be restrained to some extent such as when the infant is in an incubator, oxygen tent, and the like, while the head and crotch of the infant are continuously exposed. The cover of the device as above mentioned is readily applied to and removed from the supporting base so that instant access may be made to the entire body of the infant and the infant is released without loss of time should this be necessary.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, and to the appended claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawings forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of a surgical table embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the device showing platform and cover assembled thereon.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of Fig. 2 taken on lines 3—3.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the base or platform.

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the cover.

In Figs. 1 to 4 is shown a generally elongated shallow concave base or platform 10 which is adapted to support the body of an infant. The platform has a centrally disposed, elongated, concave body holding portion S and a pair of concavities 11 for leg supports separated at an angle A of about 60° extending from the lower end of said body holding portion S. A removable convex cover 12, as shown in Figs 1, 2, 3 and 5, is disposed over the platform 10. This cover may be a transparent plastic shell provided with rectangular serrated projections 14 ex-

2

tending downwardly from the edges thereof and which fit into corresponding apertures 15 in ledge 16 of the platform so that the cover fits snugly and securely thereover. The cover 12 comprises a transversely disposed convex breast encircling portion having an upper edge 19 and a central cut-out section 17 is located in the cover at the crotch of the bifurcated convex leg support sections 18 which mate with concavities 11, so that access is provided to the crotch of an infant patient P. The cut-out 17 makes it possible to perform an operation such as a circumcision while the patient is held relatively immovable on the platform. The cover 12 terminates at its body end 19 a sufficient distance short of the end 20 of the platform 10 to expose the head of the patient as shown in Fig. 1. The arms, legs, and body of the infant patient are secured within the cover 12 with the feet exposed beyond the ends 21 of the upper leg cover portions 18. A bridge portion 22 carrying a serrated projection 14' joins the bifurcated leg support sections 18 of cover 12.

In use, the infant patient is placed on the concave surface portion S and concavities 11 of platform 10 and then the cover 12 is placed thereover with the serrations 13 of projections 14 engaged in mating apertures 15 in the platform ledge. When the operation or other administration is completed the cover is readily removed to free the patient.

In Fig. 3 are shown the serrations or corrugations 13 disposed in apertures 15. The sides of the cover are sprung inwardly so that a snug engagement is had between corrugations 13 and the cover. The corrugations permit adjusting the position of the cover upwardly or downwardly as required. The platform has a pedestal portion 23 which rests on table T and conceals projections 14, 14'.

The platform 10 should be molded of a sturdy, non-absorbent plastic material such as phenol formaldehyde, melamine resin, polystyrene or the like. The cover 12 should preferably be molded of a clear transparent plastic material such as a methacrylate, an epoxy resin, or the like.

Although the device is particularly adapted for use as a circumcision table it will be apparent that it may be used for any of a variety of purposes when an infant patient must be held relatively immovable, such as in an incubator, inhalator, oxygen tent and so on. For such uses the device will accommodate female as well as male infant patients.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiment of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise construction herein disclosed and that various changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

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

1. A surgical restraining tray for a live body comprising a molded plastic platform having upwardly facing concave portions for receiving said live body therein, and a substantially rigid, molded plastic cover disposed over said platform and including convex body portions in mating relation to opposed portions of the concave portions in said platform, said platform and cover having interengageable means for locking said cover to said platform.

2. A tray as in claim 1 wherein said interengageable means allows for quick release of the cover from said platform.

3. A tray as in claim 1 wherein said interengageable means includes means for locating said cover in selected spaced positions relative to said platform.

4. A tray as in claim 2 wherein said interengageable

3

means comprises projections extending downwardly from the edges of said cover, and apertures formed in marginal portions of said platform for receiving said projections.

5 5. A tray as in claim 4 wherein said projections are formed with transverse corrugations for engaging the edges of said apertures.

6. A tray as in claim 4 wherein each projection has a plurality of vertically spaced corrugations for selective engagement with the edges of said apertures to vary the distance between the cover and the platform.

10 7. A surgical restraining tray for an infant comprising a platform member formed with downwardly extending concave portions for receiving the body of an infant, and a substantially rigid cover member disposed over said platform and comprising convex body enclosing portions in mating relation to the concave portions of said platform member, and quickly releasable interengaging means on said members for fixing the position of said cover member relative to said platform member.

20 8. A tray as in claim 7 wherein said cover member includes a transversely disposed breast encircling portion and longitudinally extending convex leg covering portions defining a centrally located cut out portion therebetween.

9. A tray as in claim 7 wherein said last mentioned means comprises integral projections extending downwardly from spaced edge portions of said cover member and apertures formed in marginal portions of said platform member for receiving said projections, said projections being formed with transverse corrugations for engagement with the edges of said apertures, said projections being laterally displaceable to effect quick release of said cover from said platform member.

4

10. A surgical restraining tray for an infant comprising a molded plastic platform having a downwardly extending longitudinally disposed cavity for receiving the body of an infant and angularly displaced cavities extending from said body receiving cavity for receiving the legs of said infant, and a transparent molded plastic cover having convex portions mating with opposed portions of the cavities in said platform and including a transversely disposed breast encircling portion having an upper transverse edge spaced from the upper end of the body receiving cavity in the platform to expose the head of said infant, and leg enclosing portions extending longitudinally from opposite sides of said breast encircling portion, said breast encircling and leg enclosing portions defining along inner edges thereof a central cut out portion for exposing the crotch and abdomen of said infant, and interengageable means on said platform and cover for fixing the position of the cover relative to the platform at selected spacings therebetween.

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