April 26, 1927. 1,626,471

O. A. MILLER

TREATING TABLE

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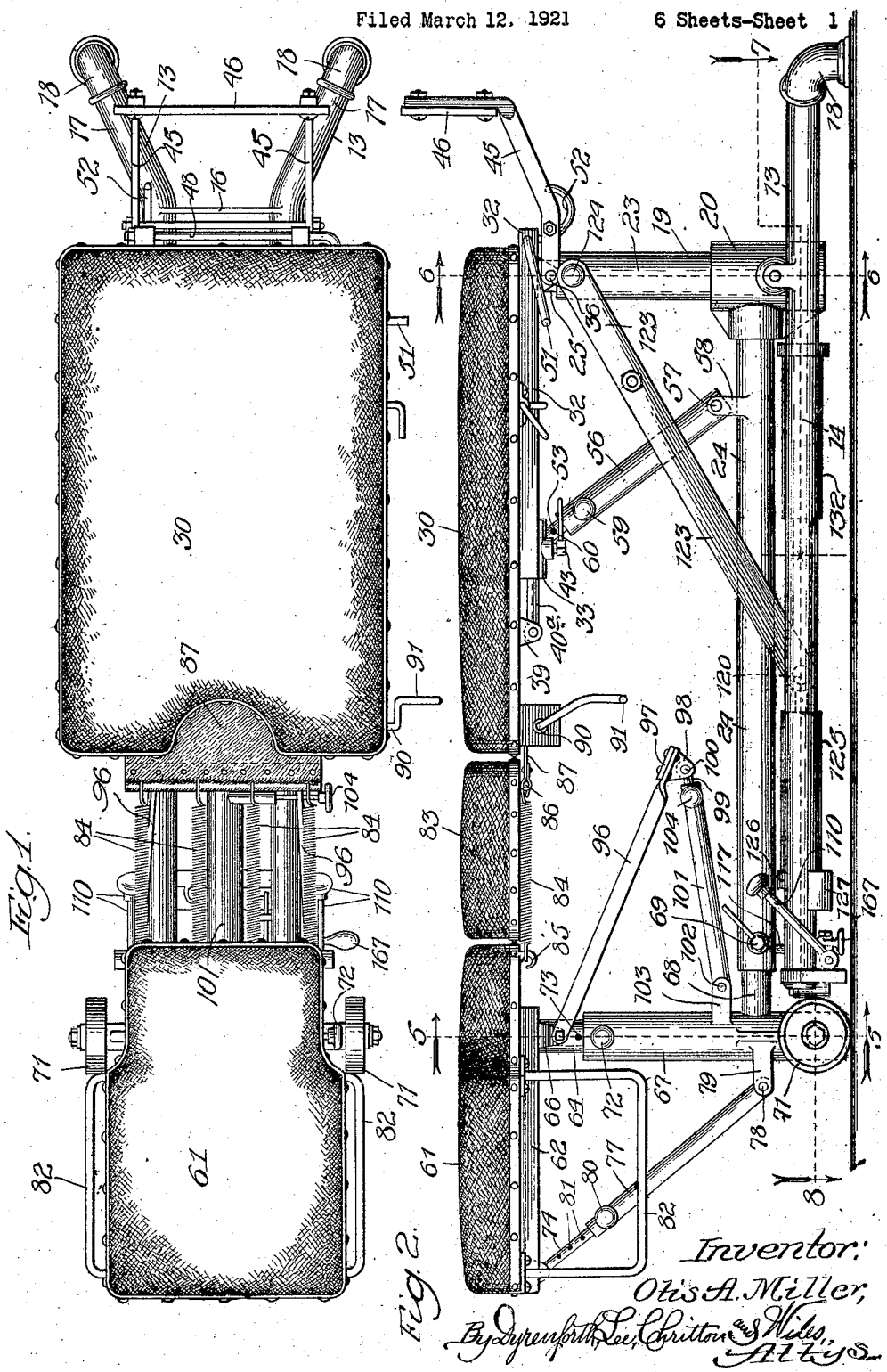


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

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April 26, 1927. O. A. MILLER 1,626,471

TREATING TABLE

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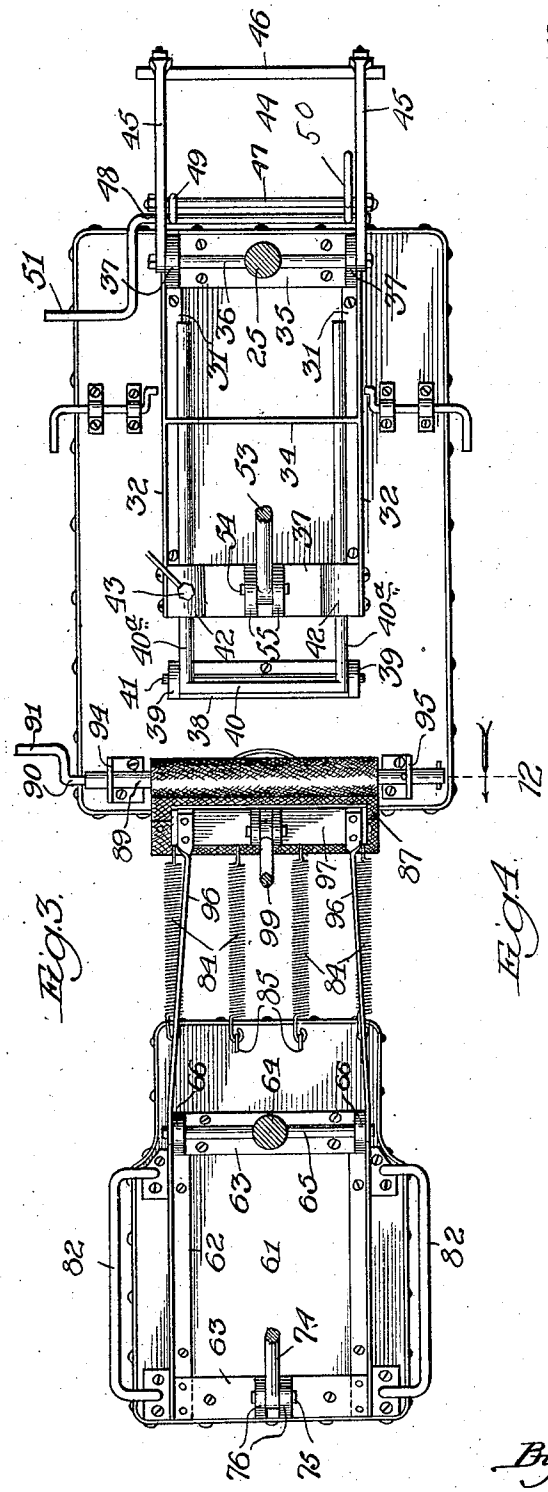


Fig. 3.

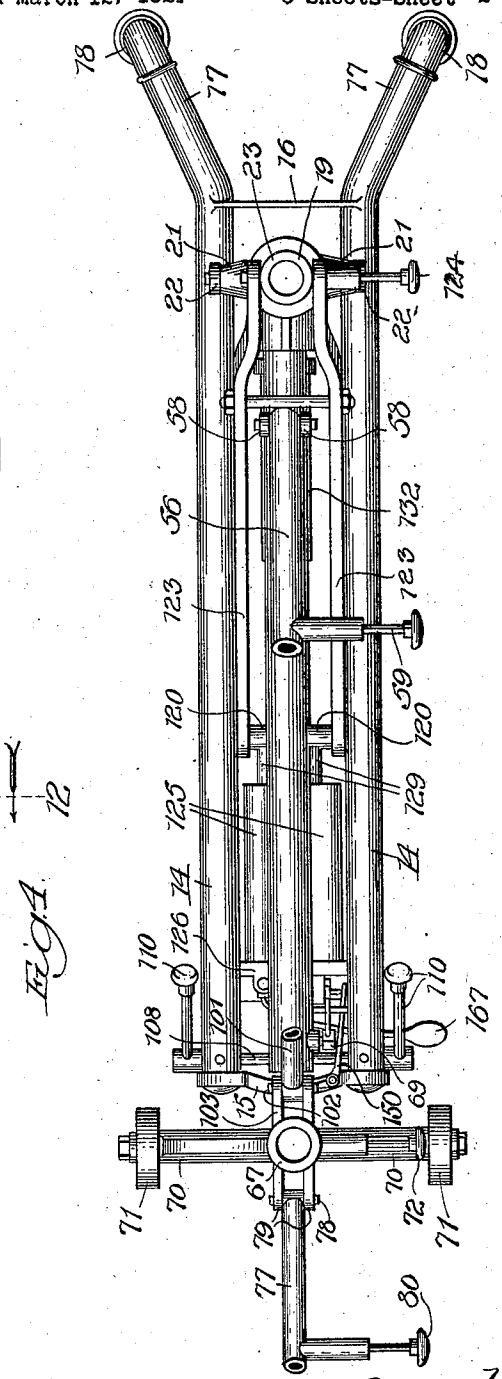


Fig. 4.

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TREATING TABLE

Filed March 12, 1921 6 Sheets-Sheet 3

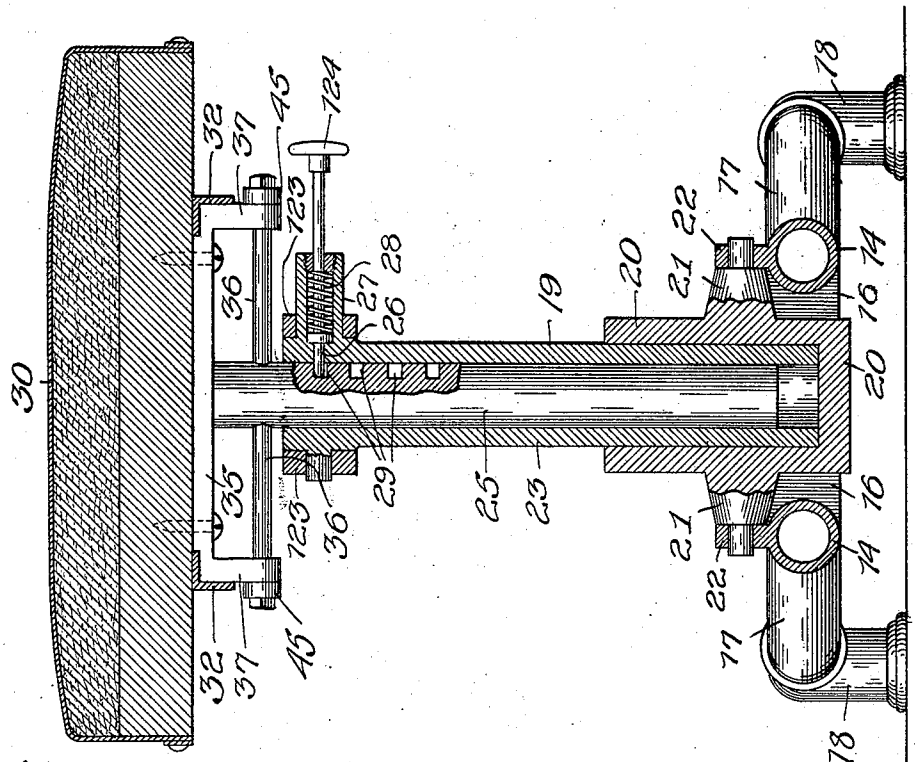


Fig. 6.

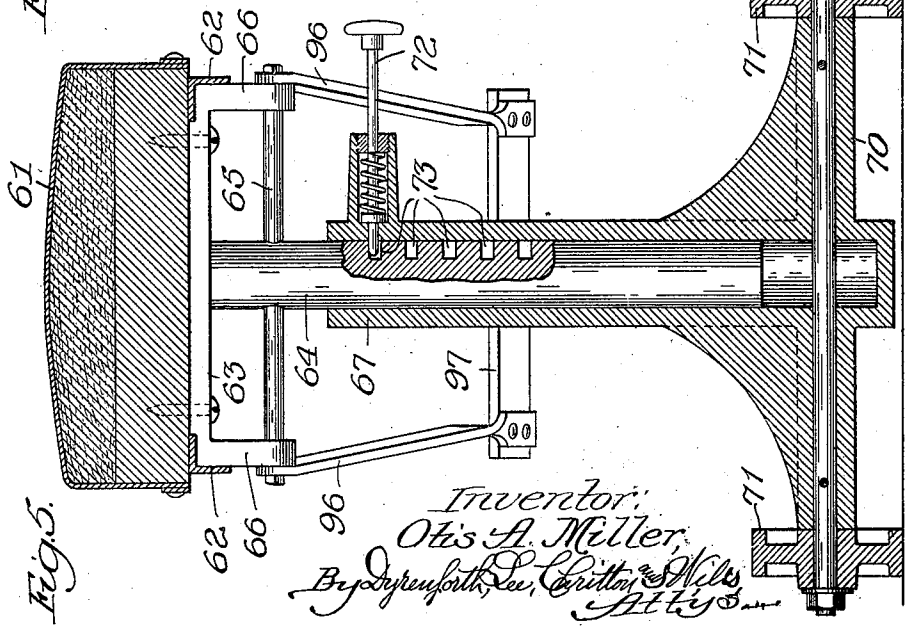


Fig. 5.

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TREATING TABLE

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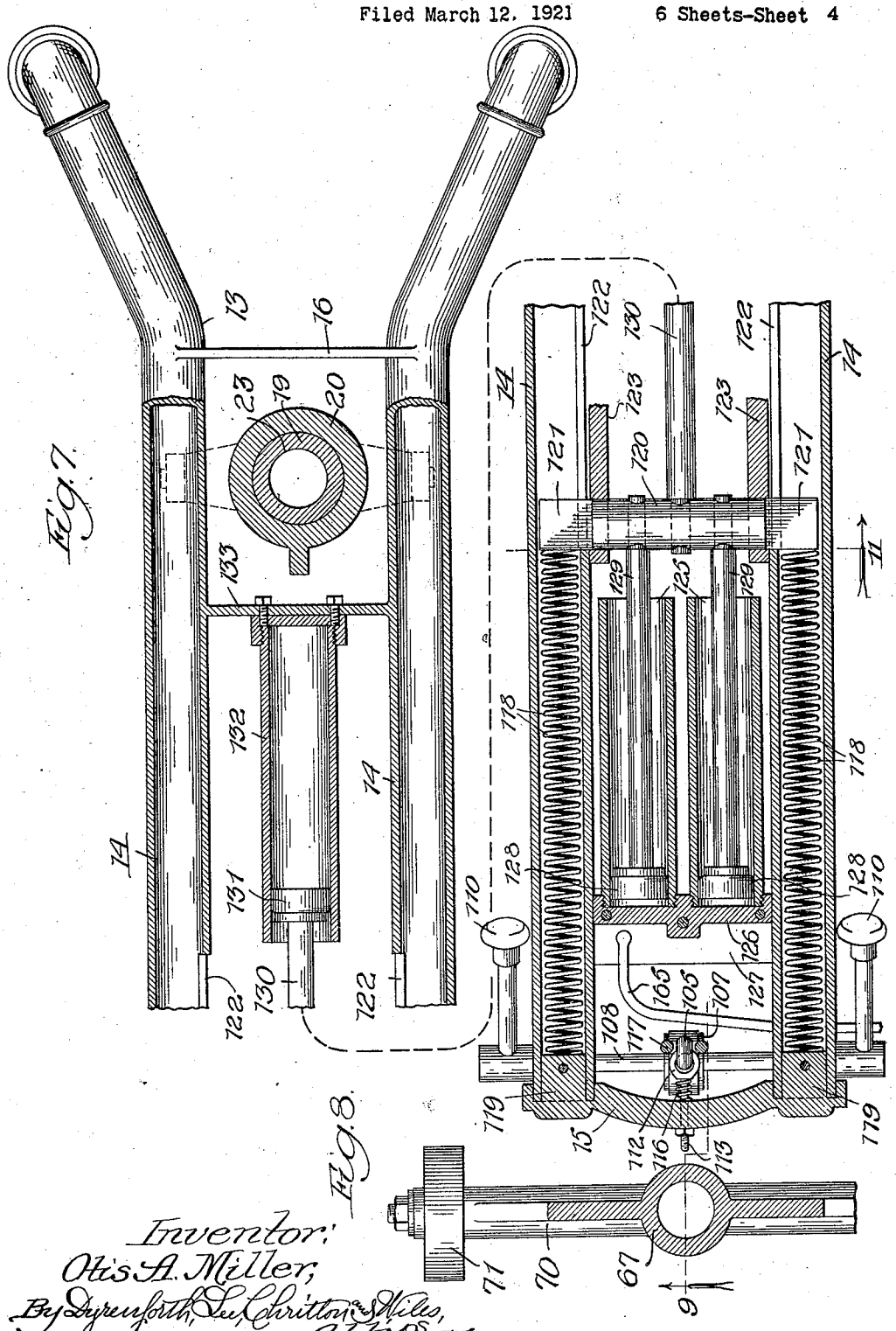


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

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TREATING TABLE

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Fig. 10.

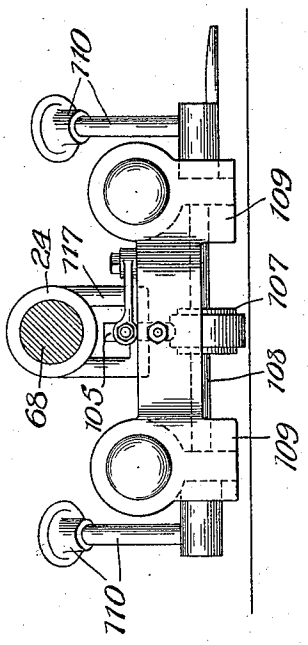


Fig. 11.

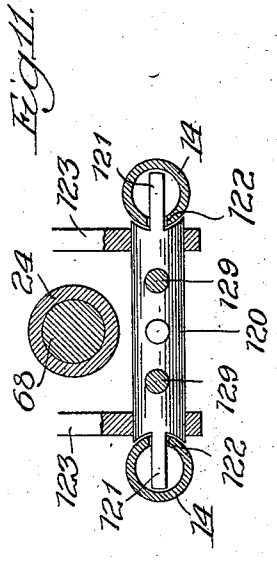


Fig. 9.

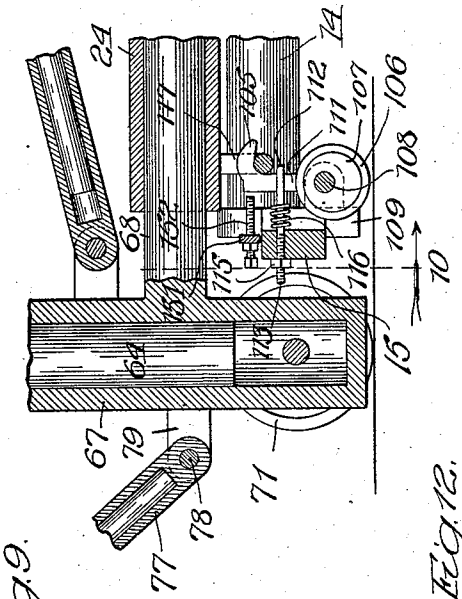
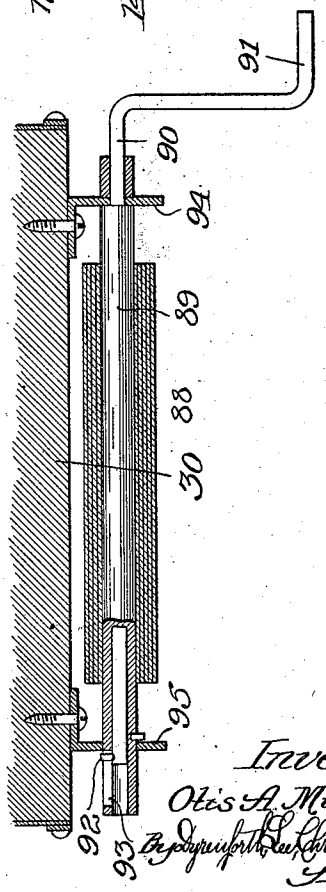


Fig. 12.



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TREATING TABLE

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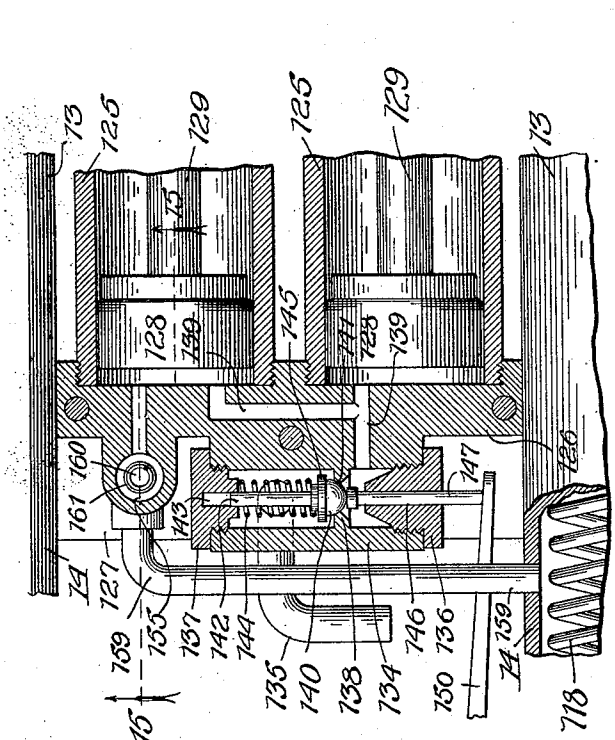


Fig. 14.

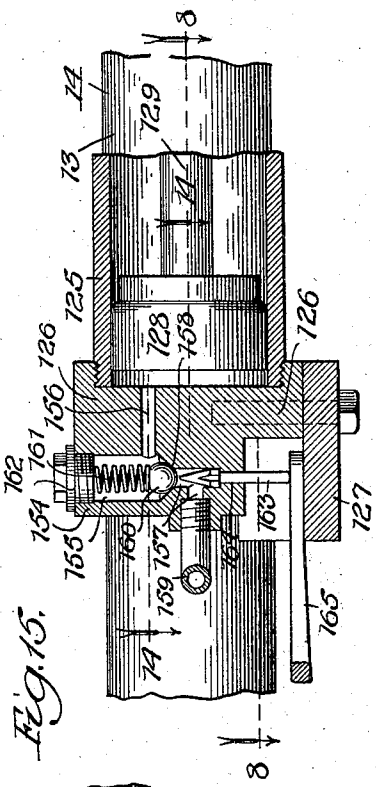


Fig. 15.

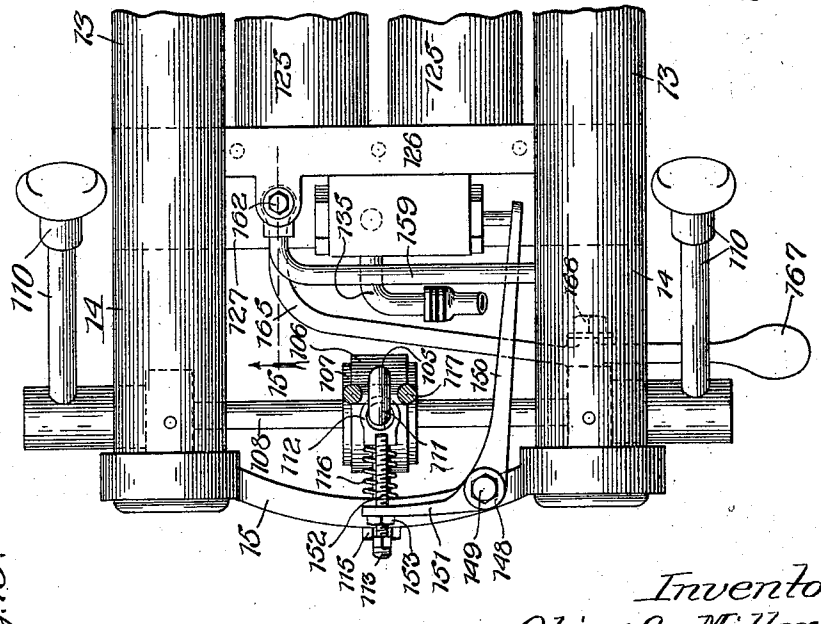


Fig. 13.

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Patented Apr. 26, 1927. 1,626,471

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TREATING TABLE.

Application filed March 12, 1921. Serial No. 451,681.

My invention relates to improvements in tables for the mechanical treatment of the human body, for use, as for example by chiropractics, osteopaths and physicians; my primary objects being to provide a construction of table whereby the treatments to which the patient is to be subjected may be effected in the most efficient manner and for the accomplishment of its purpose to a high degree. Certain of my other objects are the provision of a table which may in the positioning of a patient thereon for treatment, inconvenience the patient to the minimum extent, and by which the removal of the patient from the table may be effected with the minimum inconvenience to the patient; to provide a sectional support for the patient when in reclining position, with the sections thereof independently adjustable for effecting the desired variation in the degree to which portions of the anatomy extending over the respective sections, are supported or to withdraw support for portions of the anatomy, and provide for the supporting of the patient in different positions for treatment; to provide a construction of table which may be operated with ease; and other objects as will be manifest from the following description.

Referring to the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved table showing it in one of the positions it assumes when in use. Figure 2 is a view in side elevation of the table. Figure 3 is a bottom plan view of the upper portion of the table, certain parts being sectioned. Figure 4 is a plan view of the lower portion of the table, with the upper structure thereof removed. Figure 5 is an enlarged section taken at the line 5—5 on Fig. 2 and viewed in the direction of the arrows. Figure 6 is an enlarged section taken at the line 6—6 on Fig. 2 and viewed in the direction of the arrows. Figure 7 is an enlarged plan sectional view taken at the irregular line 7 on Fig. 2 and viewed in the direction of the arrow, certain parts being broken away, and the section being taken up to the line marked "x" on Fig. 2. Figure 8 is a similar view of the opposite end of the table, the section being taken at the irregular line 8—8 on Figs. 2 and 15 and viewed in the direction of the arrow and extending, in Fig. 2, up to the line marked "x", these two views being continuations of each other and together representing a full section through the table. Figure 9 is a section taken at the line 9 on Fig. 8 and viewed in the direction of the arrow, certain parts being broken away. Figure 10 is a section taken at the line 10 on Fig. 9 and viewed in the direction of the arrow. Figure 11 is a section taken at the line 11 on Fig. 8 and viewed in the direction of the arrow, certain parts thereof being broken away. Figure 12 is a section taken at the line 12 on Fig. 3 and viewed in the direction of the arrow, with certain parts broken away. Figure 13 is a plan view, partly sectional, of one end of the lower portion of the apparatus, the left hand end in Fig. 2. Figure 14 is a section taken at the irregular line 14—14 on Fig. 15 and viewed in the direction of the arrows; and Figure 15, a section taken at the irregular line 15—15 on Fig. 14 and viewed in the direction of the arrows.

The particular illustrated embodiment of my invention comprises a base member represented at 13 and formed of a pair of longitudinally-extending bars in the form of pipes 14 which are disposed in parallel relation and are connected together at one end by a cross-piece 15 and at their opposite end by a cross-piece 16, the bars 14 at the ends thereof adjacent the cross-piece 16 being outwardly diverging as represented at 17, with their ends turned downwardly as represented at 18 to form feet at which the base member is adapted to rest at one end on the floor. In this connection it may be stated that the provision of the divergent portion 17 affords a relatively broad bearing for the base member, in its support on the floor, and also affords handles by which the table may be grasped for lifting the table at this end to wheel it about on wheels hereinafter referred to, in the same way that a wheelbarrow is operated.

Surmounting the base member 15 is a rocking-frame 19 formed of a casting 20 located in a plane between the members 14 and having laterally-extending bosses 21 forming trunnions journaled in upright lugs 22 rising from the members 14 at the ends thereof adjacent the cross-piece 16. The casting 20 is provided with two tubular members 23 and 24 disposed at a right angle to each other and extending into a plane parallel with the members 14, the member 23 in the position of the structure shown in

Figs. 1 and 2, extending vertically, and the member 24 in said position of the structure, extending horizontally. The tubular member 23 which is open at its upper end surrounds a rod or plunger 25 which is slidable therein and is adapted to be held in adjusted position, to vary the height of the table section hereinafter referred to and supported thereon, by means of a rod 26 slidable in a laterally-extending socketed extension 27 on the member 23. This rod, which is normally inwardly spring-pressed by a spring 28, is adapted to extend into any one of a number of notches 29 provided in the side of the rod 25, and by interlocking with the notch of any particular one of the notches 29 hold the member 25 in such adjusted position. The rod 25 serves as a support for one of the sections of the table-top, this section, which is represented at 30 and is preferably upholstered as shown, being located at the foot of the table. The support of the table section 30 on the member 25 as stated is effected through the medium of a frame 31 formed of side members 32 and cross members 33, 34 and 35, this frame being pivotally connected at one end with the upper end of the member 25, as through the medium of a pivoting rod 36 secured in the upper end of the member 25 and projecting at its opposite ends therefrom, at right angles to the axis of the table, the outer ends of the pivoting rod 36 passing through depending lugs 37 on the cross-piece 35 and affording journal connection therewith, whereby the frame 31, with the table section 30 supported thereon, may be adjusted in a vertical plane on the member 35. The table section 30 is provided toward the end thereof opposite to which it is pivoted on the member 25, with a yoke-shaped frame 38, between the depending lug portions 39 of which the closed end of a U-shaped frame 40 extends and is pivoted as through the medium of the rod 41. The sides of the frame 40 are in the form of rods 40^a paralleling each other and having sliding support in bearing portions 42 of the cross-piece 33. The table-top 30 while being supported on the top of the frame 31 is free to slide lengthwise thereon for purposes of adjusting table section 30 along the table, a set-screw 43 screwing in one of the guide portions 42 and against one of the rods 41 serving to hold the table-top in adjusted position on the frame 31.

The cross-pin 36 also serves as a support for a foot-rest represented at 44 which extends beyond the table-section 30 and is in the form of a U-shaped frame, the side members of which are represented at 45 and the cross-piece thereof, which forms a platform upon which the patient may stand, at 46. The foot-rest frame is pivoted on the rod 36, and co-operates at a cross-bar 47 thereon with a releasable locking device on the frame 31 formed of a shaft-section 48 pivoted on the frame 31 and provided within the confines of the frame 44 with hook-shaped members 49 and 50 adapted, in the rotation of the shaft section 48, as through the medium of the handle-portion 51 thereof, to different positions, to provide support for the foot-rest as in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 or in a position in which the foot-rest is lowered on the pivot 36 from the position therein shown. The member 50 is provided with two seating surfaces, the upper one of which co-operates with the seating surface afforded by the member 49 to hold the foot-rest in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, its other, lower, seating surface represented at 52 being adapted to support the foot-rest in lowered condition.

The table-section 30 co-operates with means for holding it in the desired adjusted position on the member 25, this means comprising a rod 53 pivotally connected as indicated at 54 to depending lugs 55 on the cross-piece 33, the rod 53 telescoping with the tubular member 56 which is pivotally connected at 57 to upwardly-extending ears 58 provided on the tubular member 24. The rod 53 slides in the member 56 and is adapted to be releasably held in adjusted position by means of a device 59 such as that illustrated at 26 and hereinbefore described, and comprising a sliding rod on the member 56 adapted to enter any one of the openings 60 in the side of the rod 53. The head portion of the table is formed of a section 61 preferably upholstered as shown and involving a framework 62 at its under side of which the cross-bars 63 are parts. The table-section 61 is supported adjacent one end, the right hand end in Figs. 1 and 2 on a vertically-adjustable rod 64, this rod being formed with a cross-rod 65 secured thereto at its upper end and extending in opposite directions at a right angle to the axis of the table, the connection between the rod 65 and the table-top 61 being through the medium of depending ears 66 at which the table-section 61 is journaled on the rod 65, whereby the table-section 61 may be rocked to different positions in a vertical plane on the member 64. The rod 64 telescopes with a tubular member 67 rigidly connected with the outer end of a bar 68 telescoping with the member 24 and adapted to be set in adjusted position therein by means of a set-screw 69 screwing in the member 24 and against the rod 68. The lower end of the member 67 is provided with oppositely-extending sections 70 extending crosswise of the machine and in which a shaft carrying supporting wheels 71, is journaled. The rod 64 is adjustable in the member 67 lengthwise of the latter and is shown as held in adjusted position by

means of the device 72, like the device 26 of Fig. 6, which co-operates with notches 73 in the sides of the bar 64 as explained of the rod 25. The table-section 61 is pivotally connected at its opposite end with a bar 74 as indicated at 75, the pivot pin therefore being mounted in depending lugs 76 on the cross-bar 63. The lower end of the bar 74 telescopes with the tubular member 77 pivotally connected, as indicated at 78, with lugs 79 on the member 67, the member 77 being provided with means for holding the rod 74 in its position of adjustment, these means, represented at 80, being like those shown at 26 in Fig. 6 and co-operating with notches 81 in the rod 74. The table-section 61 is provided at opposite sides with stirrup frames 82 rigid therewith and serving as a means through which the operator may bear down on the table-top to force it to horizontal position, when conditions of use require.

The table-top sections 30 and 61 arranged in alined condition as shown, are spaced apart at their adjacent ends as illustrated, and located in this space to be adjusted to different positions relative to the plane or planes in which the adjacent sections are located, is a third, or intermediate, table-top section 83 shown as detached from all parts of the table structure, and preferably of upholstered material. It is desired that the table-section 83 not only be adjustable into different angular positions relative to the adjacent table-sections, regardless of the lengthwise adjustment of the table-section 30, but also that it be rendered yieldable to a greater or less degree, depending upon conditions. As by way of example when a patient is positioned on the table, the table-section 83 underlies the small-of-the-back of the patient, and the yielding feature referred to permits of the provision of more or less yielding support for the small-of-the-back during the manipulations of the latter, as for example in osteopathic work. The means shown for furnishing the yielding support as stated comprise a series of spiral springs 84 arranged in parallel relation and extending lengthwise of the table, these springs being each connected at one end with the table-section 61 as through the medium of the hooks 85 and at their opposite ends hooked over a rod 86 secured in the free end of a web 87 which is wound upon a roller device 88. The roller device 88 comprises a roller proper 89 into which an actuating shaft 90 is telescoped, the latter having a crank handle section 91 through the medium of which the roller 89 is rotated, the shaft 90 being provided with a radially-extending pin 92 which extends into a slot 93 in the roller 89 extending lengthwise thereof, whereby these parts rotate together. The roller device 88 is journaled at the shaft 90 in a depending bearing 94 and at the roller proper 89 in a depending bearing 95, both bearings being supported on the table-section 30. The parts are so arranged as shown that in the positions shown, the crank 91 may be rotated to wind up the web 87 or rotated to unwind it, but when the shaft 90 is shifted to the left in Fig. 12 the crank-portion 91 will shift to a position in which the underside of the table-section 30 will obstruct the rotation thereof and thus hold the web in adjusted position. It will be manifest from the foregoing description that by means of the mechanism just described the support for the table-section 83 may be so positioned that the latter will extend in line with the sections 30 and 61 and the supporting device therefor present more or less yielding resistance to depression of the section 83, as desired, or the supporting means may be adjusted to sag to any desired extent for causing the section 83 to incline as desired.

It is desirable in the use of the table under certain conditions, to rigidly support the section 83, as compared with yieldingly supporting it, and to this end I provide mechanism for this purpose which, in the preferred construction illustrated, is formed of a pair of bars 96 pivotally connected at one end with the ends of the cross-pin 65, and at their opposite ends connected with the cross-piece 97 having depending lugs 98 in which a rod 99 is pivoted as represented at 100, the rod 99 telescoping with the tubular member 101 pivoted, as indicated at 102, to forwardly-extending lugs 103 on the member 67, means represented at 104 and corresponding with the device 26 of Fig. 6, being provided for releasably holding the member 99 in lengthwise adjusted position in the member 101. The arrangement of the parts as stated permits the frame formed of the cross-bar 97 and bars 96 to be adjusted into any desired position in a vertical plane in which position it serves as a rigid support for the section 83. Thus the latter may be rigidly supported in substantally horizontal position as well as inclined position, and the support thus provided may be a primary support, namely, one resisting the lowering of the section 83 relative to the other table-sections in the mere superposition of a patient on the table, or it may serve as a secondary support or, in other words operate as a stop for the lowering of the table-section 83 primarily supported from the spring means below the latter, thereby limiting the degree of deflection of the portion of the patient superposing it, in the manipulating process.

The normal position of use of the table is that represented in Figs. 1 and 2 wherein the table top, generally stated, extends horizontally, from which it will of course be understood that the various sections of the

table top may assume any desired inclination relative to each other, and as means for firmly holding the table in such position, I provide the catch mechanism illustrated more particularly in Figs. 8, 9 and 10 and involving a latch represented at 105, provided as an upward extension of a sleeve-member 106 which surrounds an eccentric 107 mounted on a shaft 108 journaled in depending lugs 109 on the ends of the members 14 adjacent the cross-piece 15, the shaft 108 being provided with operating handles 110 through the medium of which the shaft may be turned for actuating the eccentric 107. The latch-portion 105 is formed with a shank section 111 which passes guidingly through the eye-portion 112 of a rod 113 mounted in an opening 114 in the cross-piece 15. The outer end of the rod 113 is provided with a nut 115 screwed thereon and which, in connection with a coil spring 116 surrounding the rod at the opposite side of the cross-member 15 and located therebetween and between the shoulder presented by the eye-portion 112, operates to position the rod 113 on the member 15 and thus relative to the eccentric 107, it being understood that upon rotating the nut 115 in a direction to unscrew it from the rod 113, the eye 112 will shift to the right in Fig. 9 under the action of the spring 116 and be held in this position, thereby causing the latch-portion 105 to extend farther to the right in this figure. The latch-portion 105 co-operates with an eye 117 provided on, and extending at an angle to, the member 24, this eye occupying a depending position when the parts of the table are in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. By manipulating the nut 115 the latch 105 may be adjusted into and out of a position in which, when the shaft 108 is rotated in clockwise direction in Fig. 2 to the position therein shown, the latch 105 will be carried into the eye 117, and by reason of the eccentric action produced on this latch by the rotation of the shaft 108, the supporting base 13 and the structure hereinbefore described, and shown, as pivoted thereto at the trunnions 21, may be caused to assume the position shown in Figs. 1 and 9, wherein the support of the table structure at this end of the table is at the rollers 71, and the adjacent end of the base member, namely, the end thereof at the left in Fig. 2, is raised from the floor, thereby causing the parts described to be firmly locked together and a secure foundation for the device afforded. Furthermore, in the locked condition stated the device may be wheeled around the room in the same manner that a wheelbarrow is, as hereinbefore explained.

As will be understood from the foregoing, the table-top structure formed of the several independently-adjustable sections, is pivotally supported to move as a unit through a vertical plane, the table, as I prefer to construct it, occupying normally the position in which the table-top extends substantially vertically or in slightly inclined position from the foot portion thereof toward the head-portion, whereby in positioning a patient for manipulation, or for other treatment, or examination, the patient instead of climbing upon the table-top in horizontal position may be readily positioned on the table-top by stepping upon the foot-rest with the back of the patient opposing the table-top portion, and the table-top structure as a whole swung downwardly to horizontal or substantially horizontal position. The means shown for causing the table-top and its direct supporting means to assume the upwardly-extending position referred to, are in the form of coil springs 118 located in the members 13 and interposed between extensions 119 on the cross member 15 and the ends of a cross-head 120 which extends at reduced portions 121 thereof into, and is slidable in, slots 122 formed in the opposing sides of the members 13 and extending longitudinally thereof, the cross-head 120 having pivotally connected therewith at their lower ends, bars 123 which incline upwardly and are pivotally connected with the upper end of the member 19 at the opposite sides thereof as indicated at 124, these springs 118 being constantly under compression and serving to yieldingly force the cross-head 120 to the right in Fig. 8 and consequently through the medium of the bars 123 swing the table-top portion toward upright position. In this connection it may be stated that under certain conditions it may be necessary for the operator to force the table-top structure from the position it occupies when the patient steps upon the foot-rest and positions himself opposite the table-top, to the horizontal position shown in Fig. 2, in which case the stirrups 82 afford a convenient means of applying the desired downward pressure on the free end of the table-top to swing it down to the horizontal position in which it may be locked as hereinbefore explained.

The apparatus is provided with means for swinging the table-top portion into substantially upright position when it is desired to remove the patient from the table, these means, as shown, involving the use of fluid-pressure, preferably air under pressure, operating against the cross-head 120 through the medium of piston and cylinder mechanism, the cylinders of which are represented at 125, these cylinders being arranged in parallel relation between the members 13 and connected together through the medium of an end plate 126 connected with

the members 13, these cylinders extending toward the right-hand end of the machine in Fig. 2. Slidable in the cylinders 125 are pistons 128, the piston rods 129 of which are connected with the cross-head 120. The cross-head 120 connects with a rod 130 to the opposite end of which a piston 131 is connected, this piston sliding in a cylinder 132 secured to a web 133 connecting the members 13 at the right-hand end of the apparatus in Fig. 7, the piston 131 and cylinder 132 serving as a cushioning means in the operation of the piston and cylinder mechanism 125—128.

In the particular arrangement shown valve mechanism is provided for controlling the introduction of fluid-pressure into the cylinders 125, and the exhausting of the same thereform, to control the movement of the table-top, the supplying of the fluid-pressure to the cylinders to swing the table-top upwardly, being an automatic operation occurring upon the act of releasing the latching mechanism which holds the table down in horizontal position, as hereinbefore explained. The valve mechanism referred to comprises a valve casing 134 with which communicates a pipe 135 leading from any suitable source of fluid-pressure, as for example compressed air, the casing 134 containing at its opposite ends plugs 136 and 137, with an apertured valve-seat partition 138 interposed between, and spaced from, the inner ends of these plugs. The space between the plug 136 and the partition 138 communicates with a passage 139 in the member 134 which opens into both of the cylinders 125 at the extreme left hand ends thereof as shown in Fig. 14. The valve-proper of the valve-device, which is represented at 140 and is located between the partition 138 and the plug 137, is adapted to cooperate with the seat 141 provided in the partition 138, this valve having a stem 142 which is guidingly confined at one end in a slot 143 in the plug 137, a coiled spring 144 surrounding the stem 142 and confined between the plug 137 and the shoulder 145 on the valve 140, operating to yieldingly hold the valve 140 in closed position against the seat 141. The plug 136 contains an aperture 146 extending entirely therethrough in which a plunger 147 is slidingly mounted. The latter extends outwardly beyond the plug 136 and is adapted when forced inwardly to unseat the valve 140. The plunger 147 cooperates with a bell-crank lever 148 pivotally connected, as indicated at 149, with the end-piece 15, the forwardly-extending arm-portion 150 of this lever opposing the outer end of the plunger 147 and the transversely disposed arm-portion 151 of this lever carrying a threaded rod 152 screwed into this arm and extending lengthwise of the apparatus and in line with the member 111, the rod 152 being shown as provided with a lock-nut 153 for holding it in adjusted position on the arm 151. The valve mechanism referred to also involves means controlling the venting of the cylinders 125, these means comprising a valve casing 154 shown as formed integrally with the member 126 and affording a chamber 155 opening directly into the cylinders 125, through a passage 156, and being in communication with the other of said cylinders through the medium of the passage 139 hereinbefore referred to. The chamber 155 communicates with a passage 157 located beyond a valve seat 158, and in communication with an exhaust pipe 159. The chamber 155 contains the valve proper 160 shown in the form of a sphere which is normally, yieldingly, held to the seat 158 by a coil spring 161 interposed between the valve 160 and a plug 162 closing the outer end of the chamber 155. Cooperating with the ball 160 is a plunger 163 slidable in an opening 164 in the valve casing, for operating the valve, the outer end of the plunger 163 extending into the path of a rock-lever 165 fulcrumed at 166 on the frame of the machine, its outer end being provided with a treadle portion 167 adapting it to be operated by the operator pressing downwardly against it with his foot.

Assuming the parts of the device to be in the position shown in the drawings, when the operator rotates the shaft 108 in anti-clockwise direction in Fig. 9, through the medium of one or the other of the rods 110 to release the catch device 105 from the eye 117, to permit the table-top to return toward vertical position, the final movement of the shaft 108, as stated, under the force applied against the rod 110 by the foot of the operator, operates to cause the latch device 117 to engage the rod 152 forcing the latter to the left in Fig. 13, and thereby rocking the lever 148 in anti-clockwise direction in Fig. 13, with the result of forcing the valve 140 to open condition against the action of the spring 144. The opening of this valve thus follows the releasing of the table-top and operates to permit fluid-pressure to enter the rear ends of the cylinders 125 and force the table-top, with the patient thereon, toward vertical position. Upon the operator lifting his foot from the rod 110, the spring 144 closes the valve 140 and swings the latch 111 a slight distance to the right in Fig. 9 It may be here stated that the parts of the structure are so arranged that the latch 111, in the closed position of the valve 140 extends in such position relative to the path of movement of the eye 117, when the table-top is swung downwardly toward horizontal position, that in the said movement of the latter the eye 117 does not swing the latch 111 rearwardly. Therefore in the lowering of the table-top the valve 140 is not opened.

In the construction shown the venting of the cylinders 125, at the ends thereof shown in Fig. 14, to permit the table top to swing toward horizontal position, is effected manually by the operator stepping upon the treadle 167 which opens the exahust valve 160 and permits the fluid in the cylinders to exhaust, thereby relieving back pressure on the pistons 128.

It will be readily understood from the foregoing that a table constructed in accordance with my invention presents such characteristics as to be of great value in the treatment of patients especially where a mechanical treatment of the human body is to be effected. The patient may be, with the minimum inconvenience to the patient, properly positioned on the table, the sections of which may be adjusted relative to each other into such positions as to permit of the mechanical treatment under the most advantageous circumstances, and, especially in chiropractic and osteopathic work, to provide for the desired distribution of the support for the patient, to render the treatment most effective, and other advantages are provided which will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

In addition it may be stated that the table-section 30 is movable lengthwise of the table, the table-top section 83 may be omitted or used in the position shown or in any of a large number of different positions, and yieldable pressure restrained or not, as desired, by the underlying rigid support 96 and 97 which may be adjusted as desired through the medium of the device 104, and both table-sections 30 and 61 may be independently adjusted to different heights in the supporting members 23 and 67 and rocked relative thereto to any desired position.

Furthermore the table-top section 61 is adjustable with its support lengthwise of the table by adjusting the rod 68 in the bar 24 and thus, as also the adjustment of the table-top section 30 on its supporting frame, provides for the most effective use of the table in the treatment of patients of different lengths.

While I have illustrated and described a particular construction embodying my invention, I do not wish to be understood as intending to limit it thereto as the same may be variously modified and altered without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A table comprising a base member, a second member supported thereon to be movable in a sustantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, a table-top formed of sections, posts carrying said sections and vertically movable on said second member, said sections being pivoted respectively to said posts to adapt said sections to swing in a substantially vertical plane, and means for holding said sections in adjusted positions about their pivots.

2. A table comprising a base member, a second member supported thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, said second member presenting a table top and provided with rolling means adapted to engage the floor when said second member is moved to substantially horizontal position, and means releasably securing said second member to said base member in the last-referred-to position of said second member.

3. A table comprising a base member, a second member supported thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, said second member presenting a table top and provided with rolling means adapted to engage the floor when said second member is moved to substantially horizontal position, and means releasably securing said base member and said second member in the last-referred-to position of said second member, with the end of said base member adjacent said rolling means extending into a position in which it does not form a support for the table.

4. A table comprising a base member, a second member supported thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, said second member presenting a table top, means tending to swing said second member to a vertical position and so constructed and arranged that when a patient is positioned on said table top they will hold said second member out of engagement with the floor and means engaging said base member and said second member for securing said second member in substantially horizontal position in opposition to said first named means, with the adjacent end of said base member raised out of supporting position relative to the floor, whereby the table is supported on the floor at its opposite ends at said base member and said second member.

5. A table comprising a base member, a second member supported thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, said second member presenting a table top, means tending to swing said second member to vertical position and so constructed and arranged that when a patient is positioned on said table top they will hold said second member out of engagement with the floor and means engaging said base member and said second member when the latter is in substantially horizontal posi-

tion operating, when actuated, to raise said base member out of supporting position on the floor, whereby the table is supported at one end on said base member and at its opposite end on said second member.

6. A table comprising a base member, a second member pivoted thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, said second member extending lengthwise of said base member, means tending to swing said second member to vertical position and so constructed and arranged that when a patient is positioned on said table top they will hold said second member out of engagement with the floor and means engaging said base member and said second member for securing said second member in substantially a horizontal position.

7. A table comprising a base member, a second member pivoted thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, said second member extending lengthwise of said base member, means tending to swing said second member to vertical position and so constructed and arranged that when a patient is positioned on said table top they will hold said second member out of engagement with the floor and means engaging said base member and said second member and operating when actuated, in the substantially horizontal position of said second member to releasably secure said second base member and said second member together with the end of the base member adjacent the portion of said second member at which the latter engages the floor, in raised position.

8. A table comprising a base member, a second member pivoted thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, said second member extending lengthwise of said base member, and means engaging said base member and said second member for securing said second member in substantially a horizontal position and comprising a latch device on one of said members, a keeper on the other thereof for cooperation with said latch device, an eccentric device engaging said latch device for operating the latter, and a guide engaged by said latch device and operating in the actuation of said eccentric device to effect swinging of said latch device relative to said keeper.

9. A table comprising a base member, a second member pivoted thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, said second member extending lengthwise of said base member, means engaging said base member and said second member for securing said second member in substantially a horizontal position, and fluid-pressure-operated means for swinging said second member toward vertical position, said last-named means operating, upon the act of disengaging said second member from said base member, to actuate said second member.

10. A table comprising a base member, a second member pivoted thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, said second member extending lengthwise of said base member, means engaging said base member and said second member for securing said second member in substantially a horizontal position, and fluid-pressure-operated means for swinging said second member toward vertical position and involving valve mechanism, said valve mechanism being operable to a position for effecting the swinging of said second member toward vertical position, by the act of actuating said first-named means to releasing position.

11. A table comprising a base member, a second member pivoted thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, said second member extending lengthwise of said base member, a crosshead guidingly engaging said base member and movable thereon lengthwise of the table, means connecting said second member and said crosshead, and piston and cylinder mechanism engaging said crosshead for operating the latter.

12. A table comprising a base member, a second member supported thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, said second member presenting a table top, spring means tending to move said second member toward upright position, and fluid-pressure means, under the control of the operator, for moving the table toward upright position.

13. A table comprising a base member, a second member pivoted adjacent one end to said base member and adapted to move in a substantially vertical plane and presenting a table-top, a fluid-pressure-operated device on said base member involving an element movable lengthwise of said base member, and a link connected with said element and with said second member at a point at one side of the point of connection of the latter with said base member.

14. In a table, the combination of a supporting member, a table-top section, a rest underlying said table-top section and upon which the latter bears, said rest being vertically adjustable on said supporting member at one end of said rest, a second member connected with said rest toward the opposite end of the latter and adjustably supported on said first-named member, said adjust-

ments permitting of the adjustment of said rest to different heights and different inclinations relative to said first-named member, said table-top being movable lengthwise along said rest, and means engaging said table-top section and said rest for guiding said table-top in its movements on said rest.

15. In a table, the combination of a supporting member, a table-top section, a rest underlying said table-top section and upon which the latter bears, said rest being vertically adjustable on said supporting member at one end of said rest, a second member connected with said rest toward the opposite end of the latter and adjustably supported on said first-named member, said adjustments permitting of the adjustment of said rest to different heights and different inclinations relative to said first-named member, said table-top being movable lengthwise along said rest, and means engaging said table-top section and said rest for guiding said table-top in its movements on said rest and holding said table-top section in adjusted position.

16. In a table, the combination of a supporting member, a table-top supported thereon and formed of end sections and an intermediate section, means yieldingly supporting said intermediate section, and means on said supporting member located below said yielding means to operate as a stop for limiting the descent of said intermediate section, said last-named means being adjustable.

17. In a table, the combination of a supporting member, a table-top supported thereon and formed of end sections and an intermediate section, and means yieldingly supporting said intermediate section and involving a web structure formed of longitudinally-extending springs, said web structure being connected at opposite ends with the adjacent ends of said end sections of the table top, the connection of said web section with one of said table-top sections being constructed and arranged to vary the effective length of the web.

18. In a table, the combination of a supporting member, a table-top supported thereon and formed of end sections and an intermediate section, and means yieldingly supporting said intermediate section and involving a web structure including springs extending lengthwise thereof, said springs being connected at one end of the web structure with one of said table-top sections, the other end of said web structure being wound upon a roller journaled on the other end section of said table-top, and means for rolling said web upon said roller for the purpose set forth.

19. A table comprising a base member, a second member pivoted thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, said second member presenting a table top, spring means tending to rock said second member toward upright position, means for releasably holding said second member in lowered position, and fluid-pressure means under the control of the operator, for rocking said second member with the weight of a patient thereon, toward upright position.

20. A table comprising a base member, a second member pivoted thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, said second member presenting a table top and provided with rolling means which in the last-referred-to position of said second member extend beyond the adjacent end of said base-member and means releasably securing said member to said base member in said position.

21. A table comprising a base member, a second member pivoted thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, means engaging said base member and said second member for releasably securing said second member in substantially horizontal position, means operating, when actuated, to swing said second member toward vertical position with an object imposed thereon, and means operating first to actuate said first-named means to move them out of securing position, and thereafter actuate said second-named means to cause the latter to swing said second member toward vertical position.

22. A table comprising a base member, a second member pivoted thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, means engaging said base member and said second member for releasably securing said second member in substantially horizontal position, fluid-pressure-operated means operating, when actuated, to swing said second member toward vertical position with an object imposed thereon, and means operating first to actuate said first-named means to move them out of securing position, and thereafter actuate said second-named means to cause the latter to swing said second member toward vertical position.

23. A table comprising a base member, a second member pivoted thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, means tending to swing said second member toward vertical position, means engaging said base member and said second member for releasably securing said second member in substantially horizontal position, means for swinging said second member toward vertical position with an object im-

posed thereon, and means operating first to actuate said second-named means to move them out of securing position and thereafter actuate said third-named means to cause the latter to swing said second member toward vertical position.

24. A table comprising a base member, a second member pivoted thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, means tending to swing said second member toward vertical position, means engaging said base member and said second member for releasably securing said second member in substantially horizontal position, means for swinging said second member toward vertical position with an object imposed thereon, and fluid-pressure-operated means operating first to actuate said second-named means to move them out of securing position and thereafter actuate said third-named means to cause the latter to swing said second member toward vertical position.

25. A table comprising a base member, a second member pivoted thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, means tending to swing said second member toward vertical position, latching means for engaging said base member and said second member for releasably securing said second member in substantially horizontal position in opposition to said first-named means, means operating when actuated, to swing said second member toward vertical position with an object imposed thereon, and means operating, when actuated, first to release said latching means and thereafter actuate said third-named means to effect the swinging of said second member toward vertical position.

26. A table comprising a base member, a second member pivoted thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, means tending to swing said second member toward vertical position, and overcomable by the weight of a patient on said members, means engaging said members for releasably holding said second member in substantially horizontal position, means operating, when actuated, to swing said second member toward vertical position with a patient on said member, and means operating to release said second-named means and actuate said third-named means to effect the swinging of said second member toward vertical position.

27. A table comprising a base member, a second member supported thereon to be movable in a substantially vertical plane into and out of a substantially horizontal position, said second member presenting a table top and provided with rolling means adapted to engage the floor when said second member is moved to substantially horizontal position, said base member extending in close proximity to said rolling means, and means releasably securing said second member to said base member in the last-referred-to position of said second member.

28. In a table, the combination of a support for a table top section, a table top section located thereon and slidable along said support and positioned to be contacted by a portion of the patient below the abdomen, and means affording pivotal engagement of said section with said support and adapting said section to swing on said support responsive to force applied thereto by the body of the patient superposed thereon.

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