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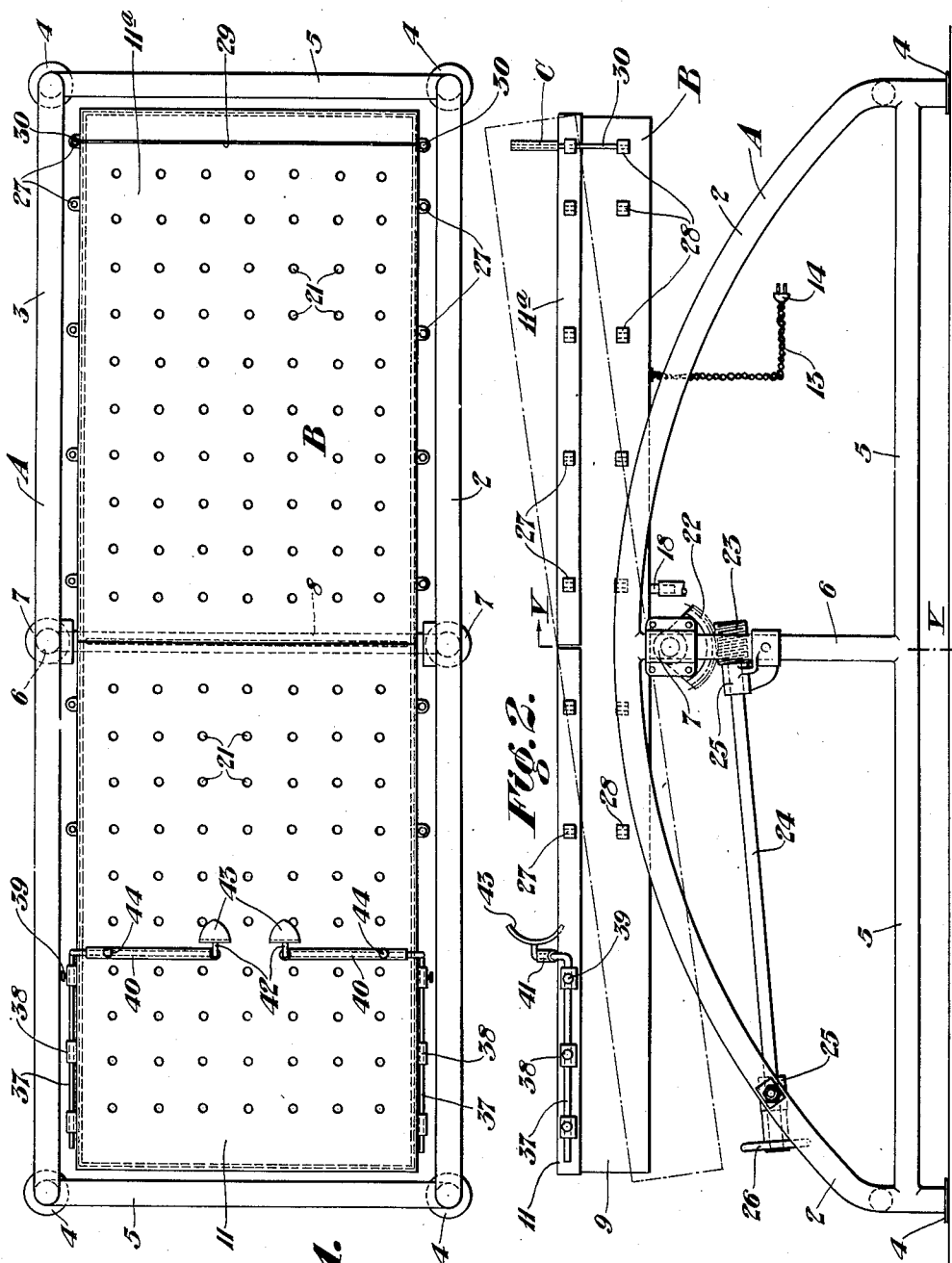
1,648,631

S. G. AUSTIN

SURGICAL TABLE

Filed Feb. 18, 1926

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



Witnesses:

Edwin Trueb

Fig. 1.

Inventor:

SAMUEL G. AUSTIN,

Бу:

by: *St. Anthony Usua*
his Attorney.

his Attorney

Nov. 8, 1927.

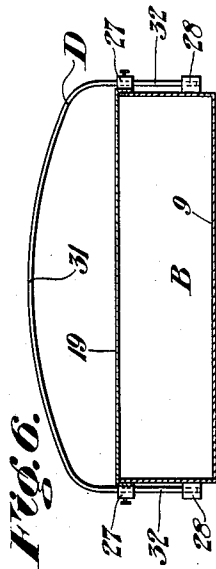
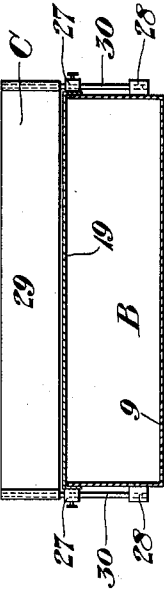
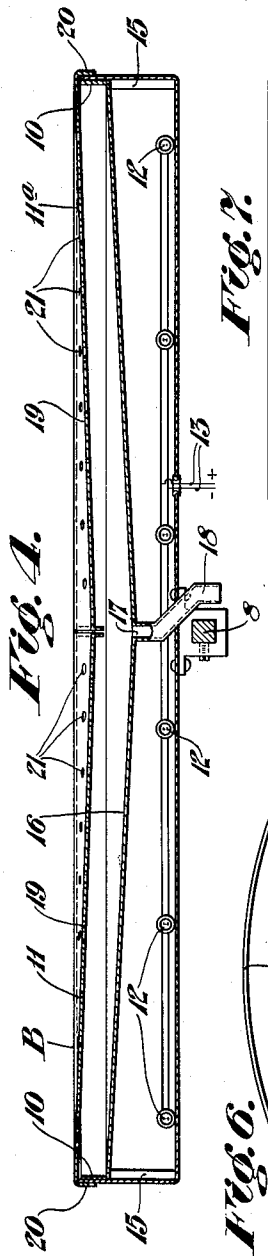
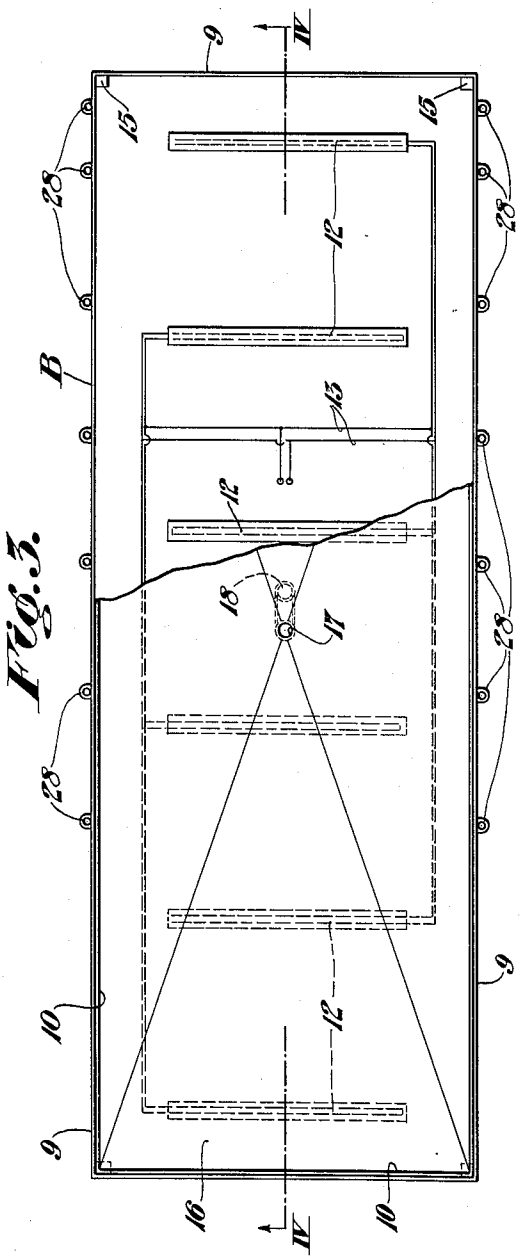
S. G. AUSTIN

1,648,631

SURGICAL TABLE

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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



Witnesses:

Edwin Trueb

Inventor:

SAMUEL G. AUSTIN,

by: *D. Anthony Usina*
his Attorney.

Nov. 8, 1927.

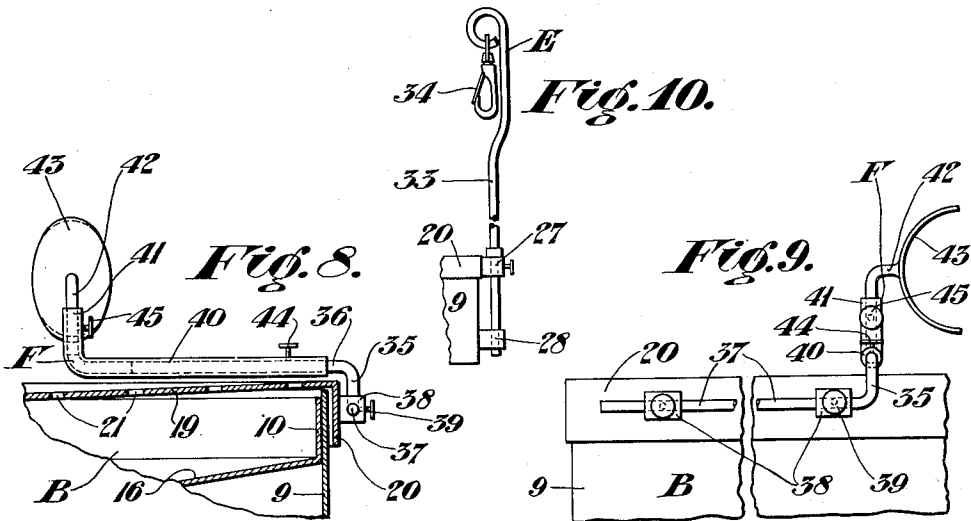
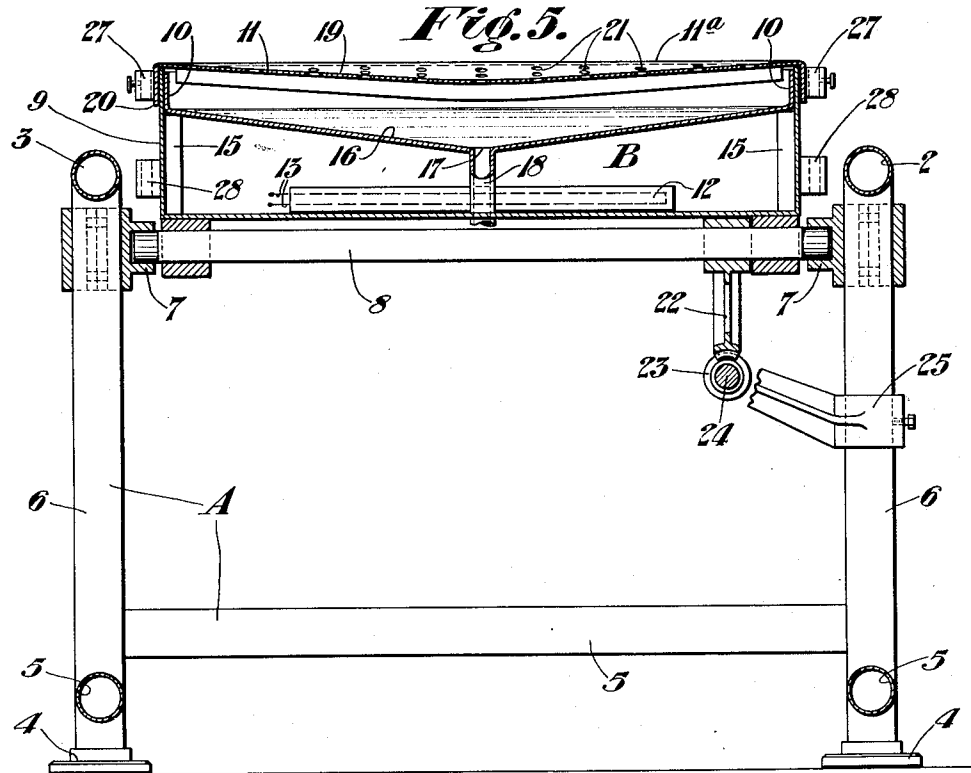
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S. G. AUSTIN

SURGICAL TABLE

Filed Feb. 18, 1926

3 Sheets-Sheet 3



Witnesses:

Edwin Truett

Inventor:

SAMUEL G. AUSTIN,

by: *Anthony Visina*
his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL G. AUSTIN, OF CAMBRIDGE, OHIO.

SURGICAL TABLE.

Application filed February 18, 1926. Serial No. 89,215.

This invention relates to surgical tables and, while not limited thereto, relates more particularly to surgical tables for the treatment and relief of shock patients, and has for its object the provision of a table that may be kept at a constant temperature so as not to chill a patient, and also may be adjusted to the various positions desired when treating shock patients.

In many surgical operations and accidents, death results from shock. The treatment indicated is the application of heat, giving stimulants, and lowering the head.

Heretofore patients when taken to the hospital following accidents, have been placed on an operating table which is cold, or placed in a cold bed, and then covered with blankets which may or may not have been warmed, thus increasing rather than decreasing the shock.

The present surgical table eliminates all of the above evils, since it is maintained in a heated condition at all times. The blankets to be used are kept on the table so as to always be heated, and the table is adjustable so as to be tiltable in either Trendelenburg or reverse-Trendelenburg position.

The table of this invention is provided with shoulder supports and foot-rest for supporting the patient when the table is tilted, and also with means for supporting cradles adapted to hold the blankets from the patient in cases of serious injuries, and other attachments all of which aid in the treatment of the patient.

The present table is especially adapted for use in emergency cases, such as usually originate in mills, mines and manufacturing plants and its many advantages will be readily apparent to those familiar with these cases.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a top plan of a table constructed in accordance with my invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevation thereof.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the table with the top removed and the drain pan partly broken away to show the heating elements.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on the line IV—IV of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line V—V of Figure 2.

Figure 6 is an end view of the table body showing one of the cradles in position to support the blankets above the patient.

Figure 7 is an end view of the table body showing the foot-rest in position.

Figures 8 and 9 are fragmentary views showing the construction and mounting of the shoulder supports.

Figure 10 is a fragmentary view showing an attachment for holding a stirrup or other device used in the treatment of a patient.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, the letter A designates the table base as a whole, which is composed of arched side members 2 and 3 which terminate in feet 4 and are connected and reinforced by horizontal connecting members 5 and vertical posts 6 to form a rigid structure.

A pair of bearings 7 are secured on the vertical posts 6, and a table supporting shaft 8 is journaled in said bearings.

The table member as a whole is designated by the letter B and comprises a pan-like body portion 9, a drain pan member 10 and top members 11 and 11*.

The pan-like body member 9 of the table is secured at its center to the shaft 8 and is adapted to move therewith. A plurality of electrical heating elements 12 are mounted within the body member 9 and connected with conductors 13, which extend through the bottom of the table body 9 and are provided with an attachment plug 14 for attachment to a suitable receptacle (not shown). In practice a suitable thermostatic regulator (not shown) of standard design will preferably be used to control the flow of electricity to the heating element 12 and thus maintain a constant heat in the table. It will be understood that other means may be employed to heat the table if desired, and that the electrical heating elements shown are only illustrative.

The drain pan member 10 is mounted within the body member 9 and supported on corner supports 15 so as to be maintained in spaced relation above the heating elements 12. The bottom wall 16 of the member 10

is inclined from the sides and ends toward the center so as to drain to the centrally arranged outlet opening 17 which communicates with an outlet pipe 18 extending down through the body member 9 and adapted to discharge into a suitable receptacle (not shown).

The table-top members 11 and 11^a each extend from one end to the center of the table body, and comprise a perforated top wall 19 and downwardly extending edge flanges 20 adapted to fit down over the side walls of the table body 9. The perforated top walls 19 of the members 11 are inclined or dished, so as to drain from each side, and their outer ends toward the center. The perforations 21 in the top walls of the members 11 and 11^a serve to permit the escape of heat from within the table upwardly around the patient, and also to permit the ready flow of fluids from the table-top into the drain pan 10.

A segmental worm-wheel 22 is mounted on the shaft 8 under the table body 9, and is meshed with a worm 23 on a shaft 24 journaled in bearings 25 on the base frame A and extending rearwardly so as to be operable from the rear end of the table. The shaft 24 is provided at its rear end with a hand-wheel 26.

The table-top members 11 and 11^a are provided with a series of spaced socket members 27 projecting outwardly from each side flange. The table body member 9 is also provided with a series of spaced socket members 28 arranged in vertical alinement with the sockets 27.

The sockets 27 and 28 are adapted to receive the posts or stems of various appendages, such as the foot-rest C, cradles D, stirrup holders E and the like.

The foot-rest C comprises a foot-board member 29 and end posts 30 adapted to be inserted in the sockets 27 and 28. It will, of course, be understood that the foot-rest C may be mounted in any set of the vertically alined sockets 27 and 28, so as to adjust it to the desired position lengthwise of the table.

The cradles D may be of any desired construction, but as shown, are formed from a single piece of round metal bent to form an arched portion 31 and posts 32. It will, of course, be understood that any desired number of the cradles may be used.

The stirrup holders or supports E, two of which are provided, comprise a post or stem portion 33 having a snap connector 34 mounted on its upper end to which the stirrups are connected.

A pair of shoulder supports F are mounted adjacent the head or rear end of the table. The shoulder supports F each comprise an angle-shaped bracket 35 having one leg 36 overlying the table-top 11 and hav-

ing its other leg 37 mounted in bearings 38 projecting from the side flanges of the table-top member 11, so as to be rotatable about a horizontal axis to permit the bracket to be swung from over the table-top, and also to permit sliding movement longitudinally relative to the table-top. A set-screw 39 is provided in each of the bearings 38 to lock the brackets 35 against movement.

Tubular members or sleeves 40 are slidably mounted on the legs 36 of the brackets 35 and have their free ends bent upwardly to form a vertical socket portion 41 to receive the post 42 of the shoulder plates 43. The sleeves 40 are provided with set-screws 44 and 45 to lock the sleeves against movement relative to the legs 36 of the brackets 35, and to lock the posts 42 against movement relative to the sleeves 40 respectively.

The various adjustable features of the shoulder supports F permit them to be adjusted vertically, transversely and longitudinally relative to the table-top, so as to permit their use with various patients.

It will be readily appreciated that I have provided a table that is admirably suitable for emergency work, such as is handled in emergency hospitals at manufacturing plants, mills, mines etc., although its use is in no wise limited to this use. The table is tiltable in either Trendelenburg or reverse-Trendelenburg position, heat is available at all times to treat shock patients, means are provided for properly supporting the patient and for preventing blankets contacting with injured parts of the patient's body, and the table is so designed that, if necessary, even major operations may be performed thereon, since proper drainage is provided and the table is readily accessible at all points.

While I have shown and described one specific embodiment of my invention, it will be understood that I do not wish to be limited thereto since various modifications may be made without departing from the scope of my invention as defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A surgical table comprising a base, a pan-like table body pivotally mounted on said base, heating elements mounted in said body, a drain pan partition member mounted in said table body and substantially co-extensive therewith, means for supporting said drain pan above and out of contact with said heating elements, and a perforated top supported on said table body.

2. A surgical table comprising a base, a pan-like table body pivotally mounted on said base, heating elements mounted in said body, a drain pan partition member mounted in said table body and substantially co-extensive therewith, said pan having its bottom wall inclined from the sides and ends to-

ward its center, a drain conduit connecting with the center of said pan and extending downwardly through said table body, and a perforated top supported on said table body.

5 3. A surgical table comprising a base, a pan-like table body pivotally mounted on said base, heating elements mounted in said body, a drain pan partition member mounted in said table body and substantially co-
10 extensive therewith, said pan having its bottom wall inclined from the sides and ends toward its center, a drain conduit connecting with the center of said pan and extending downwardly through said table
15 body, and a perforated top supported on said table body, said top being curved downwardly from the sides toward the center and inclined from the ends toward the center so as to drain toward the center from all points.

20 4. A surgical table comprising a base, a pan-like table body pivotally mounted on said base, heating elements mounted in said body, a drain pan partition member mounted in said table body and substantially co-extensive therewith, said pan having its bot-
25 tom wall inclined from the sides and ends toward its center, a drain conduit connecting with the center of said pan and extending downwardly through said table body, means for supporting said drain pan above
30 and out of contact with said heating elements, and a perforated top supported on said table body, said top being curved downwardly from the sides toward the center and inclined from the ends toward the center so as to drain toward the center of said
35 table.

5. A surgical table comprising a base, a pan-like table body pivotally mounted on
40 said base, heating elements mounted in said body, a drain pan partition member mounted in said table body and substantially co-extensive therewith, said pan having its bottom wall inclined from the sides and ends toward its center, a drain conduit connecting
45 with the center of said pan and extending downwardly through said table body, means for supporting said drain pan above and out of contact with said heating elements, and a two-piece perforated top supported on said
50 table, said top being flanged to fit down around said table body.

6. A surgical table comprising a base, a shaft journaled in said base, a pan-like table
55 body fixedly mounted on said shaft, heating elements mounted in said body, a drain pan member mounted in said table and substantially co-extensive therewith, a perforated table top extending over said drain pan and supported on said table body, means for rotating said shaft to tilt said table, a foot-rest
60 removably secured to said table body adjacent one end and extending transversely of said table top, shoulder supports removably secured to said table body adjacent its

other end and overlying said table top, and means at spaced intervals along said table body and table top adapted to removably support bed-cover cradles and the like.

7. A surgical shock table for the treatment
70 of shock patients, comprising in combination, a base, a pan-like table body mounted on said base, heating elements mounted in said body, a drain pan mounted in said table body and substantially co-extensive
75 therewith, a removable perforated table top supported on said table body and extending over said drain pan, a removable foot-rest adjacent one end of said table, angle-shaped brackets having one leg removably journaled
80 in bearings on said table body and having their other legs normally overlying said table top, said brackets being adapted to be swung from over said table top, and shoulder supporting members mounted on the legs
85 of said brackets overlying said table top, said shoulder supporting members being adjustable longitudinally and transversely of said last named bracket legs.

8. A surgical shock table for the treat-
90 ment of shock patients, comprising in combination, a base, a pan-like table body mounted on said base, heating elements mounted in said body, a drain pan mounted in said table body and substantially co-extensive
95 therewith, a removable perforated table top supported on said table body and extending over said drain pan, a series of spaced socket members projecting from each side of said table top, and a second series of spaced socket members projecting from
100 each side of said table body and in alignment with the socket members on said table top, said socket members being adapted to removably support a foot-rest and other ap-
105 pertenances.

9. A surgical shock table for the treat-
ment of shock patients, comprising in combination, a base, a pan-like table body mounted on said base, heating elements mounted
110 in said body, a drain pan mounted in said table body and substantially co-extensive therewith, a removable perforated table top supported on said table body and extending over said drain pan, a series of spaced socket members projecting from each side of said
115 table top, a second series of spaced socket members projecting from each side of said table body and in alignment with the socket members on said table top, and a foot-rest extending transversely of said table top and removably secured in some of said sockets.

10. A surgical shock table for the treat-
ment of shock patients, comprising in combination, a base, a pan-like table body mounted on said base, heating elements mounted
125 in said body, a drain pan mounted in said table body and substantially co-extensive therewith, a removable perforated table top supported on said table body and extending
130

over said drain pan, a removable foot-rest adjacent one end of said table, shoulder supporting members removably and adjustably mounted adjacent the other end of said table, 5 a series of spaced socket members projecting from each side of said table top, and a second series of spaced socket members projecting from each side of said table body and in alinement with the series of socket members on said table top, said socket mem- 10 bers being adapted to removably support cradle members to hold bed clothing in spaced relation to the patient.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name.

SAMUEL G. AUSTIN.