

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. S. BISHOP.
SURGICAL CRADLE SPLINT.

No. 429,716.

Patented June 10, 1890.

FIG 1.

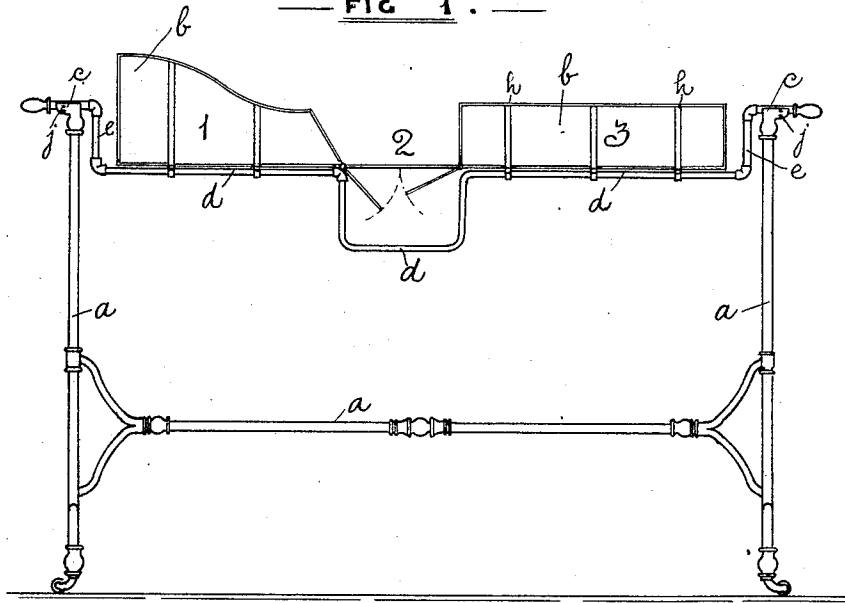
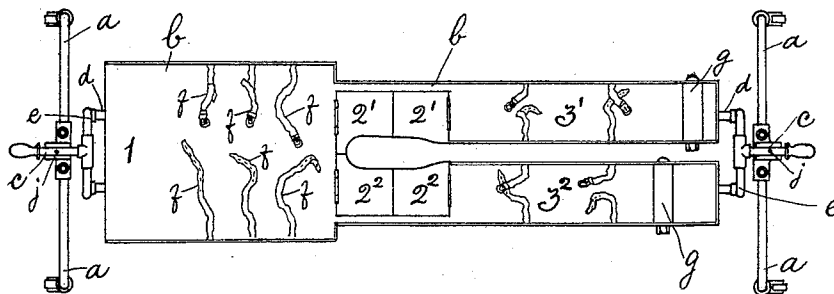


FIG 2.



Witnesses:—

George Frederick Gadd.

Charles Large.

Inventor:—

Edward Stanmore Bishop

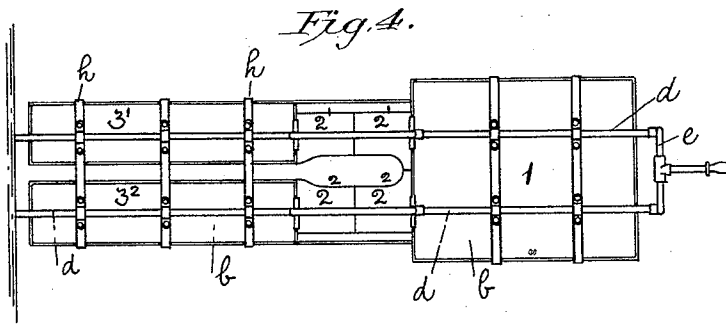
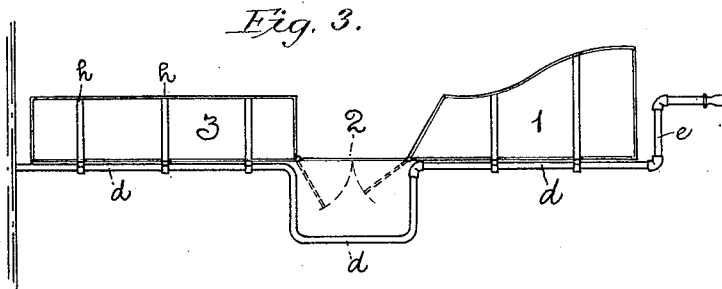
Per, William Gadd, C.E.

Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD STANMORE BISHOP, OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

SURGICAL CRADLE-SPLINT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 429,716, dated June 10, 1890.

Application filed November 26, 1889. Serial No. 331,600. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD STANMORE BISHOP, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Manchester, England, have
5 invented new and useful Improvements in Cradle-Splints, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in cradle-splints swung upon pivots at each
10 end, and has for its object the providing of an apparatus for a patient during certain operations, more especially such as relate to the hip or hip-joints of the body. I attain these objects by the apparatus illustrated in the
15 accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation and Fig. 2 a plan, while Fig. 3 is a side view, of the cradle, and Fig. 4 a reverse plan with portions removed and the cradle detached from the stand.

20 Similar letters and figures refer to similar parts throughout the views.

Upon a metal or other stand *a a* is swung a cradle-splint *b b* by means of pivots *c c* attached to the cradle ends. This cradle-splint is constructed so as to be formed of
25 three parts 1, 2, and 3, carried by two metal rods or tubes *d d*, or other substitutes therefor, which pass underneath. These rods or side framings are preferably firmly attached
30 to the first and third parts, and are bent downward, by preference in the form of a *U*, to admit of free access to the second or central part. At each end of these rods is a metal arc *e e*, or suitable end frame, which
35 connects the two laterally, and to the center of each of these arcs or frames is fixed one of the pivots before mentioned, on which the cradle swings, and may be secured in position by rack, screw, or other device at
40 any angle desired. The first part at one end is formed as a chest-trough to receive the body of the patient, to the floor of which trough is attached a number of flexible metal or other bands *f f*—one row on each side of
45 the trough. The other end part consists of two narrower troughs *3' 3'*—one for each leg—which are attached to the metal rods aforesaid, and are provided with slots for the passage of a bolt and thumb-screw or equivalent device, for the purpose of securing a
50 block or foot-piece *g g*, working along the

trough. The central part 2 consists of two pairs of trap-doors *2' 2'*, hinged at the one end to the chest-trough and at the other to each of the leg-troughs, and capable of being
55 held in line with the base by means of a catch or bolt, or otherwise. By this means when these doors are open they permit of free access to the parts of the patient's body between the chest and leg troughs. The
60 leg-troughs may lie parallel to one another, as shown, and are by preference in such case fastened together by metal bands *h h*, passing between the metal rods and tubes beneath; or the leg-troughs and trap-doors may
65 be capable of divergence from one another by means of hinged joints permitting of lateral movement and capable of being held at any angle by means of a screw or by analogous mechanical appliances; also, the leg-
70 troughs, together with the chest-trough, may be made capable of extension or collapse, by screw or otherwise, for purposes of length-adjustment. The foot end are or frame and pivot, by preference, are made remova-
75 ble, so as to allow of the cradle being removed from the stand and placed in an upright position against the wall or other support, as shown by Figs. 3 and 4.

In the example shown the cradle is held in
80 position when rocked to certain desired angles by means of pegs or pins passing through the holes *j j*, drilled in the pivots *c c* and the frames in which they rest; but this same result may be effected by any known mechanical
85 equivalent, such as pinch-screws, a ratcheted arc with a click or pawl, or the like. These and other variations may be made in the detail of the apparatus without departing from the peculiar character of the inven-
90 tion.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In cradle-splints for surgical purposes, the combination of the chest-trough 1 with
95 the leg-troughs 3, and the trap-doors *2' 2'*, held together by framing, all substantially as set forth.

2. In cradle-splints for surgical purposes, the combination of the trap-doors *2' 2'* with
100 the gap or *U*-shaped rods forming the side framing, all substantially as set forth.

3. In cradle-splints for surgical purposes,
the combination of the gap or U-shaped rods
forming the side framing with the chest-
trough 1, and the leg-troughs 3' 3², all sub-
5 stantially as set forth.

4. In cradle-splints for surgical purposes,
the combination of the chest-trough 1, the leg-
troughs 3' 3², the trap-doors 2' 2², and the gap

or U-shaped rods forming the framing, with
the arcs or end framings and pivots, all sub- 10
stantially as set forth.

EDWARD STANMORE BISHOP.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM GADD, *C. E.*,

GEORGE FREDERICK GADD.