

J. H. SCHENCK.
 CHIROPRACTOR'S ADJUSTING TABLE.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 3, 1910.

1,035,054.

Patented Aug. 6, 1912.
 2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

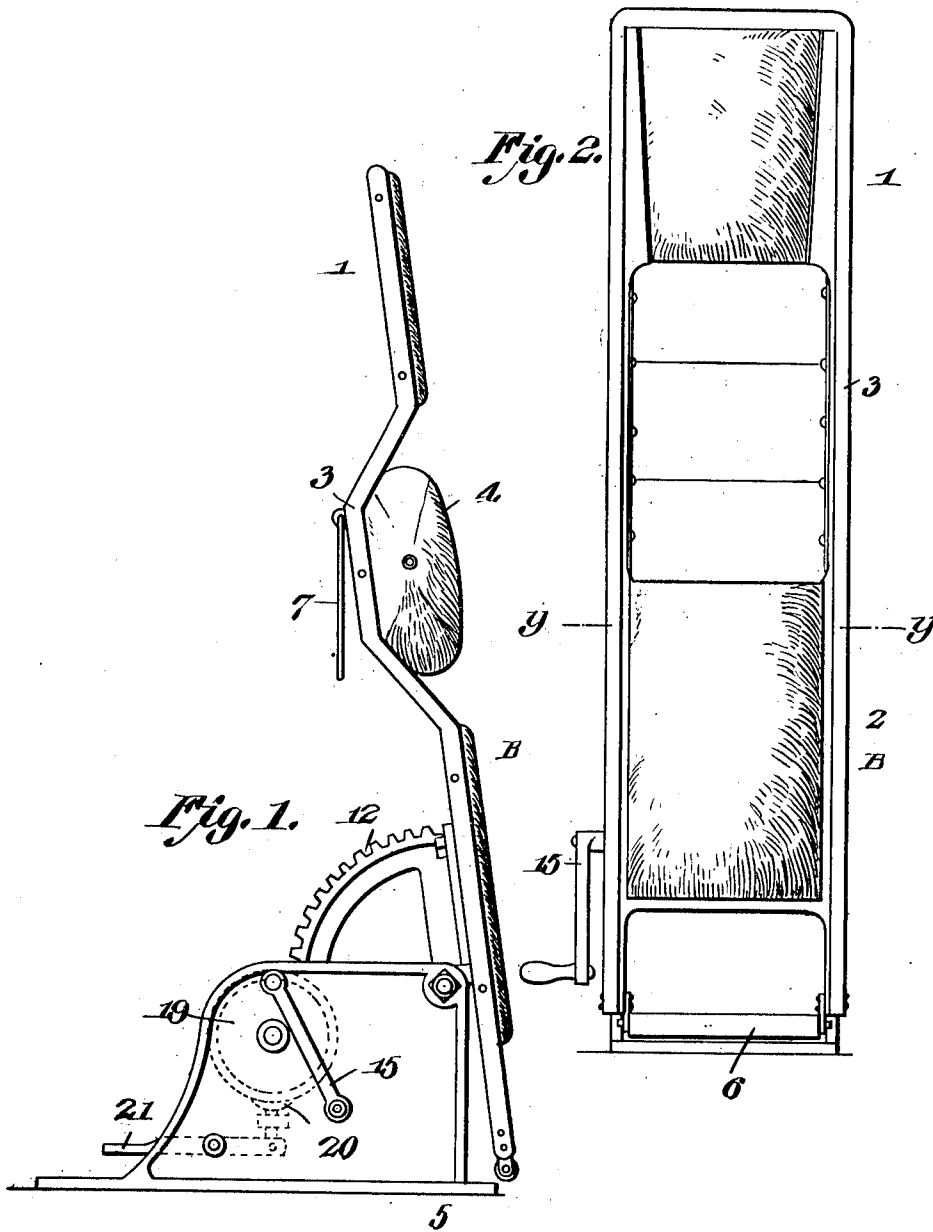
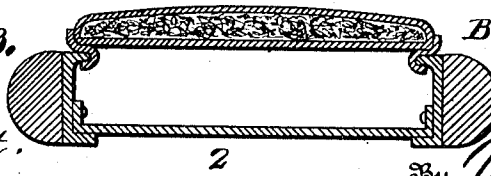


Fig. 3.

Witnesses
G. B. Talt.

U. B. Hillyard.



Inventor
John H. Schenck.

By *Victor J. Evans.*
 Attorney

J. H. SCHENCK.
 CHIROPRACTOR'S ADJUSTING TABLE.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 3, 1910.

1,035,054.

Patented Aug. 6, 1912.
 2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

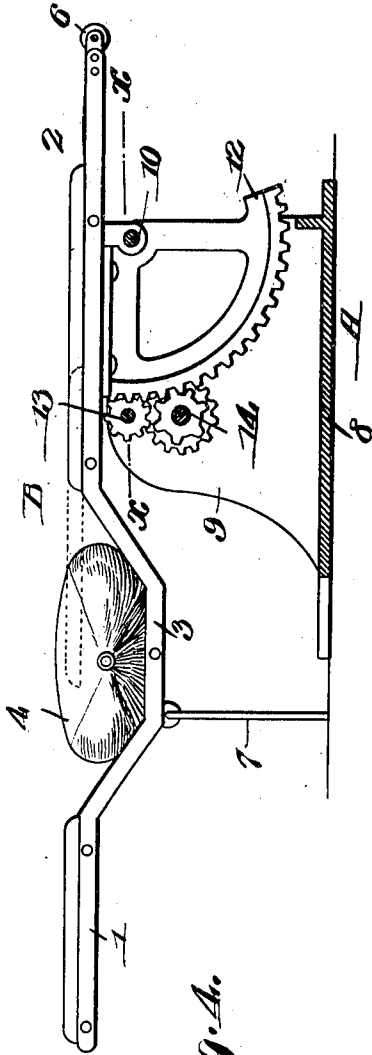


Fig. 4.

Witnesses
L. B. Galt.
V. B. Hellyard.

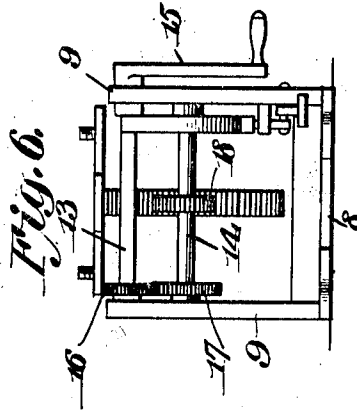


Fig. 6.

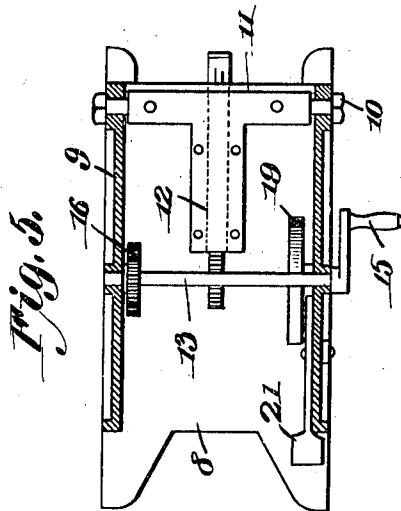


Fig. 5.

Inventor
John H. Schenck.

By *Victor J. Evans.*
 Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. SCHENCK, OF CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

CHIROPRACTOR'S ADJUSTING-TABLE.

1,035,054.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 6, 1912.

Application filed December 3, 1910. Serial No. 595,394.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. SCHENCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cedar Rapids, in the county of Linn and State of Iowa, have invented new and useful Improvements in Chiropractor's Adjusting-Tables, of which the following is a specification.

The purpose of this invention is the provision of a table which may be elevated into vertical position and lowered into horizontal position so that the patient may be properly positioned upon the table while erect and lowered into a horizontal position for treatment and again raised into upright position so as to leave the table without producing any ill effects or an undoing of the good effects produced by the treatment.

It has been found that patients after receiving chiropractic treatment by use of the ordinary table are not as a general rule benefited because of the wrenchings and twistings of the body incident to rising from a horizontal table and to overcome this feature and to increase the percentage of beneficial results is the purpose of the present invention by providing a table having the adjustments hereinbefore mentioned, the invention also contemplating means whereby the speed of descent of the table may be regulated without requiring the operator to manipulate a crank or analogous controlling device.

The invention consists of the novel features, details of construction and combination of parts, which hereinafter will be more particularly set forth, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring to the drawings, forming a part of the application, Figure 1 is a side view of a table for the use of chiropractors embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a front view of the table as it will appear when elevated. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line $y-y$ of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a side view of the table as it appears when lowered into horizontal position, the stand being in vertical section. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a rear view of the stand, the table being omitted.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description, and indicated in all the views of the drawings, by the same reference characters.

The stand is indicated generally by the

letter A and the table by the letter B. The table is mounted upon the stand so as to be turned into upright or nearly vertical position, as indicated in Fig. 1, or lowered into horizontal position, as indicated in Fig. 4. The table comprises a head section 1, a foot section 2, and an intermediate section 3. The head and foot sections are in the same plane, whereas the intermediate section 3 is depressed. The section 1 supports the head of the patient and the section 2 the lower portion, whereas the body portion of the patient extends over the depressed portion 3 and may be supported by means of a cushion 4 placed thereon and of any type. In chiropractic treatment it is essential that the body portion of the patient be free to move so that the best results may be obtained, hence the depression of the intermediate portion 3 of the table. Should the body of the patient require to be supported a cushion 4 of proper thickness may be placed upon the part 3. The head and foot sections of the table are upholstered in any manner and may be relatively adjustable to adapt the intermediate space to the height of the patient so that the upper and lower portions of the person may be properly supported.

In the preferable construction the upholstered portion of the head section 1 is fixed, whereas the upholstered portion 5 of the foot section is adjustable, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 4. The table may be of any construction and comprises longitudinal bars of metal and an intermediate connecting piece. A foot rest 6 of any construction is located at the lower end of the section 2 and the patient steps thereon and is supported thereby during the vertical movements of the table. A leg section 7 is pivoted to the table and when the latter is elevated occupies a vertical position and when the table is lowered the leg section assumes a pendent position, as indicated in Fig. 4, so as to act jointly with the stand A to support the table.

The stand A is of any substantial construction and comprises a base 8 and side pieces 9 rising vertically therefrom. The side pieces 9 may be connected in any manner. A rod 10 connects the upper forward corner portions of the side pieces 9 and forms a support upon which the table turns, the latter being mounted thereon in any substantial way. A plate 11 is secured to the table and comprises a pendent portion

through which the rod 10 passes so as to pivotally support and connect the table with the stand. A toothed segment 12 is secured to the under side of the table B and is arranged with its toothed portion concentric with the rod 10. Shafts 13 and 14 are mounted in the side pieces 9 of the stand. The shaft 13 has an operating crank 15 at one end and a pinion 16 fast to its opposite portion. A gear wheel 17 fastened to the shaft 14 meshes with the pinion 16. A pinion 18 secured to the shaft 14 meshes with the teeth of the segment 12. Upon operating the crank 15 the shaft 14 is turned and serves in conjunction with the pinion 18 and toothed segment 12 to raise or lower the table B. The toothed segment 12 and pinion 18 are centrally located so as to equalize the strain upon the table. A brake wheel 19 is fastened to the shaft 14 and a brake shoe 20 is arranged to engage therewith and is adapted to be operated by means of a foot lever 21. The weight of the table combined with the weight of the patient thereon is usually sufficient to lower the table from an upright into a horizontal position and in order that the table may not move too rapidly the speed may be regulated by pressure of the foot of the operator upon the lever 21.

When a patient is to receive treatment the table is turned into upright position and the patient advances and steps upon the foot rest 6 and embraces the upper portion of the table, the patient facing the table so that when the table is lowered into horizontal position the patient is in proper position for chiropractic treatment in a manner well understood. After the patient has

received treatment the operator raises the table through the instrumentality of the gearing applied to the stand and after the table has reached an upright position the patient may step therefrom.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed as new, is:—

1. An operating table comprising spaced longitudinal bars each having a portion intermediate of its ends depressed, intermediate pieces connecting the longitudinal bars, and upholstered rests fitted to the end portions of the longitudinal bars upon opposite sides of the depressed portions thereof, one of said upholstered portions being adjustable toward and from the other upholstered portion to extend over the depression to a greater or less extent.

2. In an operating table, the combination of a stand comprising side pieces, a rod connecting the side pieces near one corner, a table, a plate secured to the table and having pendent portions which are apertured to receive the rod connecting the side pieces of the stand, a toothed segment secured to the table concentric with the rod upon which the table is pivotally mounted, a shaft having a pinion in mesh with the toothed segment, operating means for said shaft, a brake wheel secured to the shaft, and a brake shoe adapted to engage the brake wheel so as to hold the table in an adjusted position.

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

JOHN H. SCHENCK.

Witnesses:

ADAIR W. MINOT,
T. R. WARRINER.