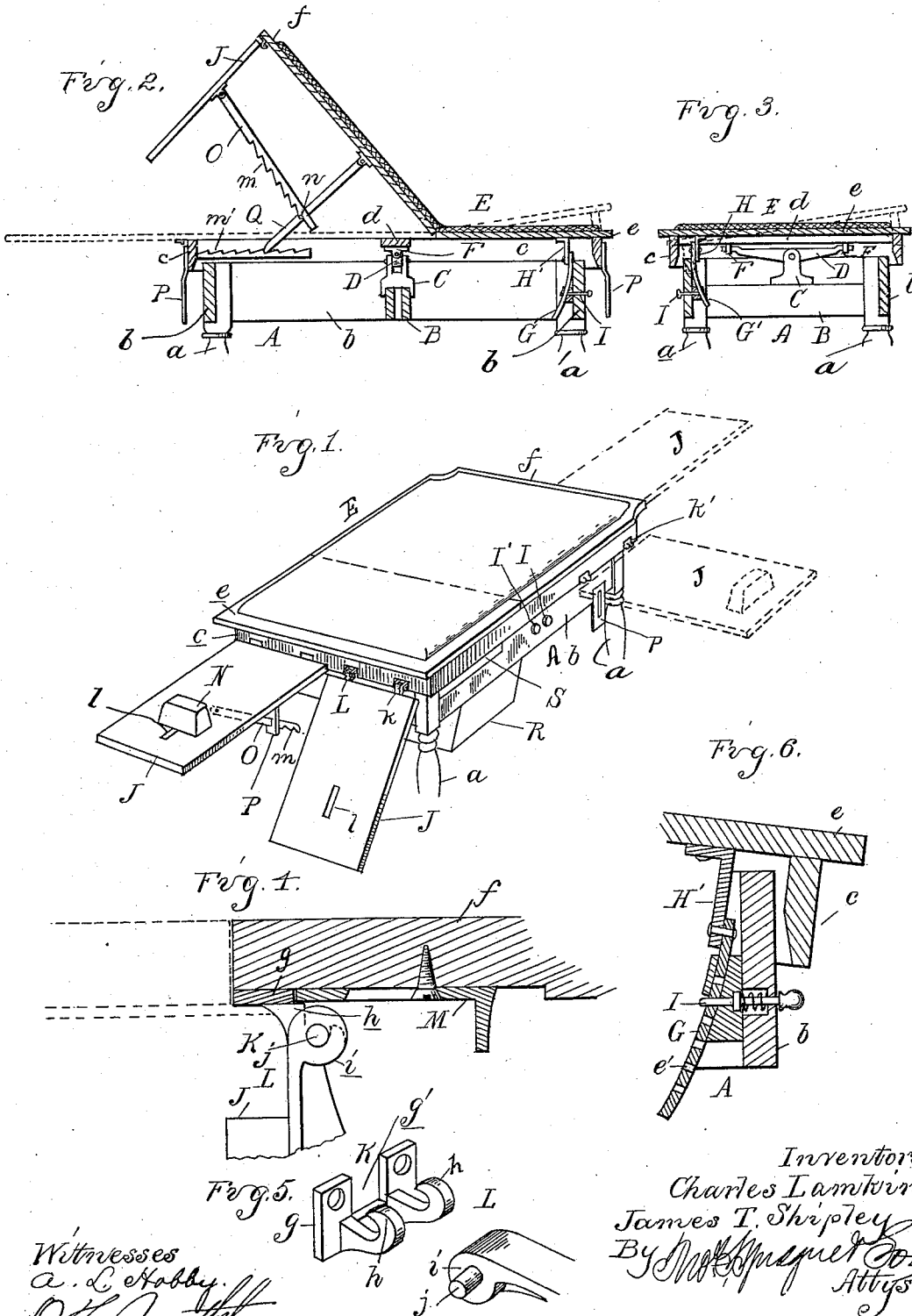


(No Model.)

C. LAMKIN & J. T. SHIPLEY.
OPERATING TABLE.

No. 574,999.

Patented Jan. 12, 1897.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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OPERATING-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,999, dated January 12, 1897.

Application filed March 19, 1896. Serial No. 583,906. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES LAMKIN and JAMES T. SHIPLEY, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Operating-Tables, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

It is the object of our invention to obtain a simple construction of operating-table which may be easily and quickly adjusted to its various positions and which is capable of being thrown into certain useful positions.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, as more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our table. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section therethrough. Fig. 3 is a cross-section. Fig. 4 is an enlarged section of the table, showing the hinge connection for the detachable leaf. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the members comprising the hinge detached. Fig. 6 is an enlarged section showing the locking device for holding the table in its adjusted positions.

A is the stand or stationary part of the table, preferably rectangular in form and comprising the legs *a*, connected by the side and end straps *b*.

B is a cross-bar at the center of the stand, supporting the post or bracket C, to which a trunnion-lever D is pivotally secured.

E is the table proper, comprising the rectangular frame *c*, having the central cross-bar *d*, the stationary leaf or top *e*, and the hinged leaf *f*.

The table E is pivotally supported upon the lever D by means of bearings F, secured to the cross-bar *d*, in which the ends of the lever are journaled, and as the lever is itself pivotally supported upon the post C a universal joint is formed, permitting the table to be tilted in any direction in relation to the stand. The frame *c* of the table is larger than the frame of the stand and is preferably beveled at its lower edge, so as to leave sufficient clearance all around for the tilting of the table.

G G' are segments pivotally secured to brackets H and H', depending from the table at the side and end thereof, the segment G being pivoted in axial line with the bearings F and the segment G' in line with the pivots of the lever D. These segments are each of a curve the radius of which is taken from the center of the table and are slidably secured in bearings on the stand, being provided with means for locking them in different positions of adjustment, such as the spring-bolt I, adapted to engage with apertures *e'* in the segments. The end bolt I is preferably provided with a connection (not shown) to an operating-knob I' at the side of the table.

J are detachable leaves adapted to be hinged to the table at several different points, preferably by means of a hinge of peculiar construction, (shown in detail in Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings,) and comprising the members K and L and locking-plate M. The stationary member K consists of a base-plate *g*, (see Fig. 5,) having a central cut-away portion *g'* and hooked bearings *h* on each side thereof. The movable member L is provided with a head *i*, adapted to enter the cut-away portion of the plate, having pins *j* engaging with the hooked bearings *h*. These members are screwed or otherwise secured to the table and the leaves J, respectively, the table being provided with one set of the stationary members secured to the end of the hinged top or leaf *f*, another set secured to the end of the frame *c*, and a third set for each leaf secured upon opposite sides of the table to the frame *c*, the latter two sets being below the table-top, as indicated at *k* and *k'*, Fig. 1. Each set is provided with a locking-plate M, secured so that it may be slid into the aperture *g'* in the plate and lock the members L and K in engagement.

The leaves J are provided with the longitudinal slots *l* near their outer ends. N are blocks adjustably secured to the leaves by means of clamping-bolts passing through the slots *l*.

O are brace-rods for supporting the leaves J, either horizontally or at different angles of inclination, being hinged to the lower face of said leaves and preferably provided with

ratchet-teeth *m*, adapted to engage with slotted brackets *P*, depending from the frame *c*.

Q is an adjustable brace for supporting the leaf *f* at different inclinations above the frame *c*, preferably consisting of a notched frame 5 hinged to the leaf and adapted to engage with the notched bar *m'* on the frame *c*.

n is a cross-bar on the frame *Q*, forming a support for the braces *O* when the leaves *J* 10 are hinged to the leaf *f*.

R is a drawer slidingly secured to the stand, and *S* is a sliding shelf.

The table may be provided with adjustable foot-rests and other attachments usually employed with such devices, which we have 15 omitted from the drawings, as they form no part of our present invention.

In practice our table may be employed for all the ordinary uses for which such tables or 20 chairs are required, and may be readily adjusted to its different positions. Thus by unlocking the segments *G* and *G'* the table may be inclined in any direction, the universal pivotal support permitting of such movement and 25 the bolts serving to lock it in any position. At the same time the hinged top or leaf *f* may be set at any inclination to the stationary top *e* of the table by means of the brace *Q*. The detachable leaves *J* may be hinged either to 30 the end of the leaf *f* or to the end of the frame *c* or to the sides of said frame, where they serve as leg and arm supports, and in such position they may be inclined at any angle by means of the braces *O*. To change them from 35 one position to another, it is only necessary to withdraw the locking-plate *M*, when the members *L* may be disengaged from the members *K*.

Some of the special advantages of our construction are, first, by raising the hinged top 40 *f* and engaging the leaves *J* at the end thereof the table may be set for the so-called "Trendelenberg" position, (shown in Fig. 2,) in which the back of the patient is supported 45 upon the leaf *e* and the knees are raised, the upper portion of the legs resting on the leaf *f* and the lower portions upon the leaves *J*. While in this position the table is still free to be rocked in any direction upon its uni- 50 versal pivotal support.

A further advantage is that the leaves *J* may be secured to the sides or ends of the table below the level of the top and the blocks *N* adjustably secured thereto, their upper 55 faces being just on a level with the top of the table. These positions are useful where a limb is to be bandaged or inclosed in a plaster cast, the block *N* supporting it above

the leaf and leaving a space beneath the limb between the top of the block and the table. 60 Again, the slots *l* are often useful for passing the ends of a bandage through, which may be secured below the leaf, firmly binding the limb thereto. These and many other advantages result from our construction, which is 65 also simple, light, and easily adjusted.

What we claim as our invention is—

1. In an operating-table, the combination with a stationary stand or support, of central cross-bars rigidly secured thereon, a post carried by the cross-bars, a transverse lever pivotally supported on the upper end of the post, a table having a central cross-bar *d*, and the bearings *F* on the cross-bar *d* in which the ends of the lever engage, substantially as described. 75

2. In an operating-table the combination with the supporting-stand, of a central post thereon, a trunnion-lever pivotally secured to said post, the table proper pivotally supported upon said trunnion-lever, curved bearings on the stand segments pivotally secured to said table in axial line respectively with the trunnions and the pivotal support of the lever, and slidingly engaging with said bearings on the stand, and means for locking said segments to the stand to hold the table in its adjusted positions. 85

3. In an operating-table, the table proper *E* comprising the frame *c*, the stationary top *e* and the movable top *f*, the leaves *J* hinged to the end of said movable top, the adjustable brace *Q* for supporting the movable top at different inclinations, the horizontal notched bar *m'* and the notched brace *O* secured to 95 the leaves *J* and adapted to engage with the brace *Q*.

4. In an operating-table, the combination with the table proper of the detachable leaves *J* secured thereto by a separable hinge connection, and movable means for locking them from accidental disengagement. 100

5. In an operating-table the combination with the table proper, and the detachable leaves *J* of a separable hinge connection, between said leaves and table, comprising the members *K* and locking-bolt *M* secured to the table and the members *L* secured to the leaves. 105

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses. 110

CHARLES LAMKIN.
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Witnesses:

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