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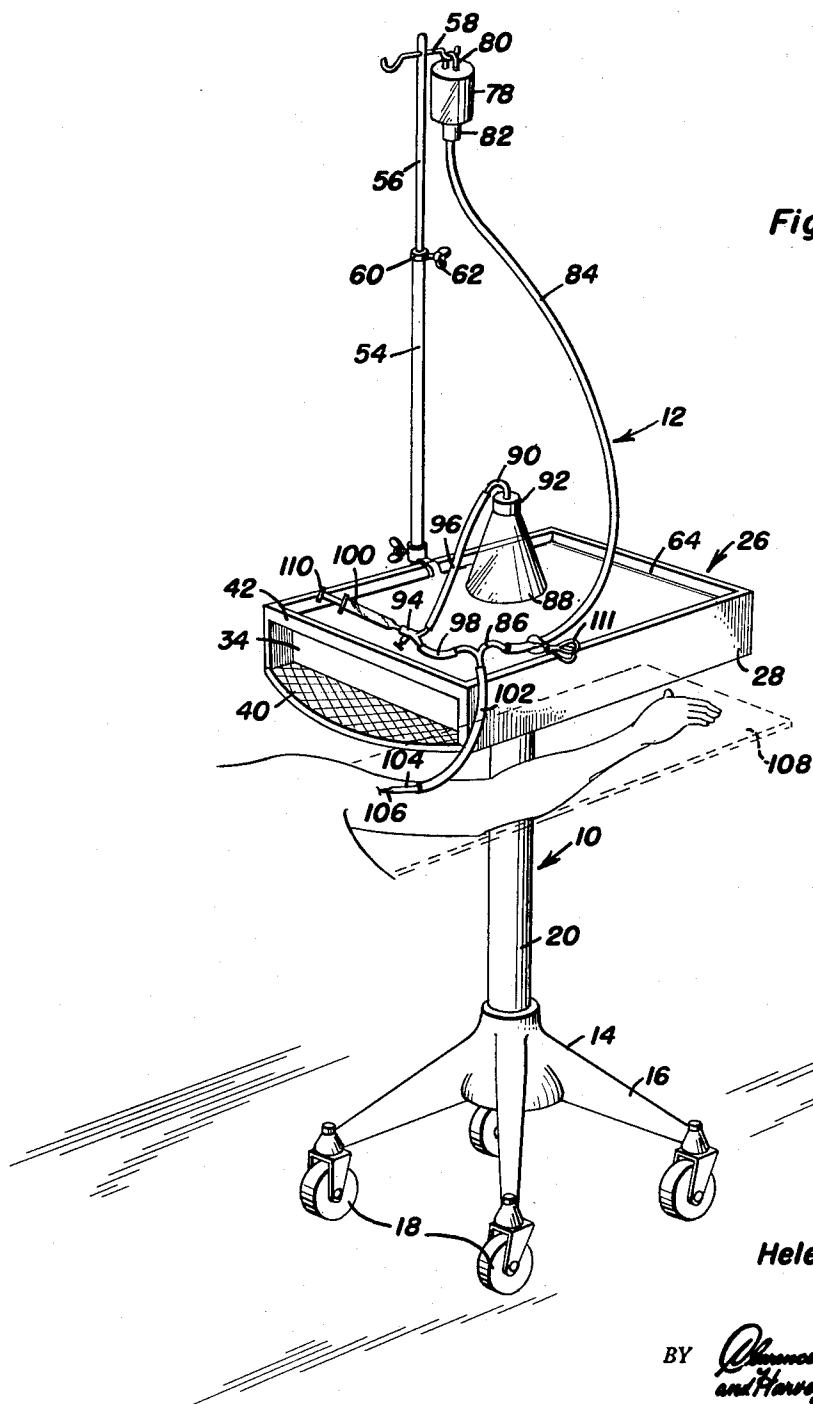
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2,690,366

ANESTHETIC TABLE ATTACHMENT

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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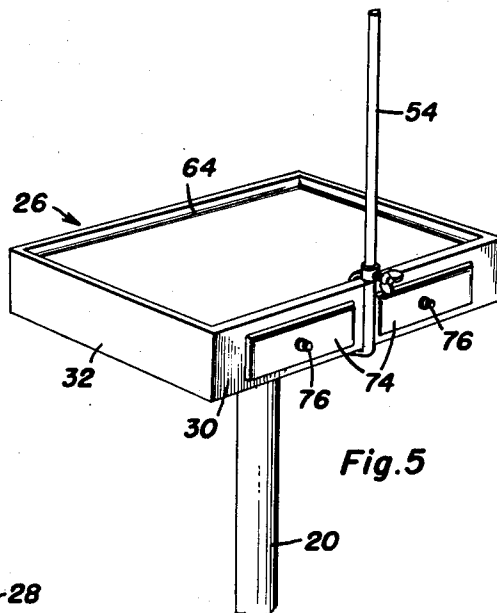
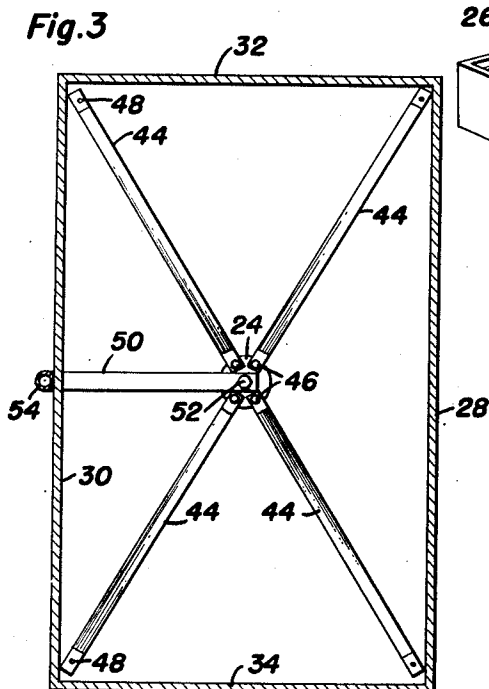
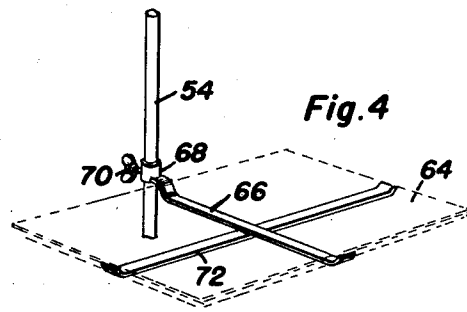
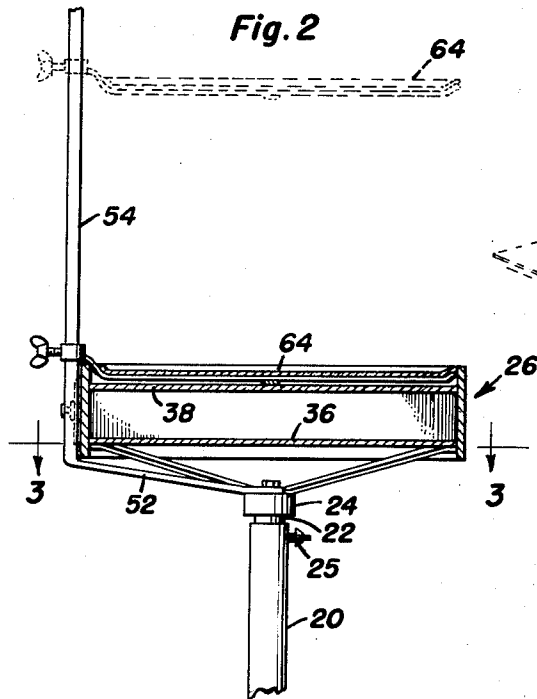
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ANESTHETIC TABLE ATTACHMENT

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ANESTHETIC TABLE ATTACHMENT

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1 Claim. (Cl. 311—10)

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This invention relates in general to an anesthetic table, and more particularly to an anesthetic table for supporting a device for administering anesthetics.

The primary object of this invention is to provide an improved anesthetic table which may be moved closely adjacent the arm of a person receiving an intravenous anesthesia.

Another object of this invention is to provide an improved anesthetic table which has a wheeled base, a cabinet portion adjustably mounted on said base, and a sectional standard carried by said cabinet portion whereby elements of a device for administering an anesthetic may be partially supported by said standard and partially supported by said cabinet portion.

Another object of this invention is to provide an improved anesthetic table having a table top and a tray top, said tray top being vertically adjustable with respect to said table top whereby a device for administering an anesthetic may be supported on said tray top at any desired height.

Another object of this invention is to provide an improved anesthetic table having drawers therein for storing anesthetic equipment, and a shelf at one end thereof for receiving an emesis basin.

Another object of this invention is to provide an improved anesthetic table which is bottomless and is supported from a base by a plurality of diagonal braces.

A further object of this invention is to provide an improved device for administering anesthetics, said device including means for introducing an anesthesia into a tube supplying an intravenous solution.

A still further object of this invention is to provide an improved device for administering anesthetics, said device including a syringe connected to a section of tubing supplying an intravenous solution, said syringe being connected to a flask containing an anesthesia solution, whereby said syringe may alternately draw anesthesia from said flask and then inject same into said tubing having an intravenous solution flowing therethrough.

A still further object of this invention is to provide an improved device for administering an intravenous anesthesia, said device including an intravenous solution bottle, an anesthesia solution flask, a syringe, and tubing connecting said bottle, flask, and said syringe, said tubing being disposable.

With these objects definitely in view, this invention resides in certain novel features of con-

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struction, combination and arrangement of elements and portions as will be hereinafter described in detail in the specification, particularly pointed out in the appended claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings which form a material part of this application, and in which:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of the improved anesthetic table having mounted thereon the improved device for administering anesthetics, said anesthetic table being illustrated closely adjacent an arm board, shown in dotted lines, on which rests the arm of a patient receiving an intravenous anesthesia;

Figure 2 is an enlarged partial end elevational view of the anesthetic table of Figure 1, the device for administering anesthetics being omitted, parts of the table being broken away and shown in section in order to clearly illustrate the internal construction thereof, and the tray top being illustrated in a vertically adjusted position by dotted lines;

Figure 3 is an enlarged transverse sectional horizontal view taken substantially upon the plane indicated by the section line 3—3 of Figure 2, and showing the manner in which the cabinet portion of the anesthetic table is supported from its supporting means;

Figure 4 is a partial perspective view showing the manner in which the tray top is adjustably secured to the standard, the tray top being shown in dotted lines in order to clearly illustrate its supporting basing;

Figure 5 is a partial perspective view of the rear of the anesthetic table of Figure 1 and showing the relationship of the standard with respect to the cabinet portion, said cabinet portion having a pair of spaced drawers in the rear side thereof.

Similar characters of reference designate similar or identical elements and portions throughout the specification, and throughout the different views of the drawings.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, it will be seen that the invention includes an anesthetic table referred to in general by the reference numeral 10 and a device for administering anesthetics, referred to in general by the reference numeral 12.

The anesthetic table 10 includes a base 14 having a plurality of vertically extending legs 16. The free ends of the legs 16 are provided with swivel castors or wheels 18. Rigidly carried by the base 14 is a vertical support 20 of tubular construction.

Referring now to Figure 2 in detail, it will be

seen that telescopically received within the vertical support 20 is an elongated support member 22 having a head portion 24 on its upper end.

The vertical support 20 is provided with an adjusting and locking screw 25 adjacent its upper end for engaging the support member 22 and locking it in an adjusted position with respect to the vertical support 20.

The anesthetic table 10 includes a cabinet portion, generally referred to by the reference numeral 26. The cabinet portion 26 includes a front wall 28, a rear wall 30 in spaced parallel relation to the front wall 28, a first end wall 32 and a second end wall 34.

The cabinet portion 26 includes a flat bottom 36 secured to the side and end walls and also offset from the lower edges thereof. The cabinet portion 26 is also provided with a flat table top 38 secured to the side and end walls and spaced below the upper edges, thereof.

As is best illustrated in Figure 1, the side walls 28 and 30 extend outwardly beyond the end wall 34 and have a shelf 40 extending therebetween and secured thereto adjacent their lower edges. The shelf 40 is primarily intended to be used for the storage of a handy emesis basin. Often a patient is brought into surgery with a stomach tube in place that the doctor must open during the operation. The end of the tube may be placed in the emesis basin on the shelf 40 away from the sterile field on the anesthetic table 10. Although it is not clearly illustrated, the table top 38 extends partially over the shelf 40 and is secured to a frame member 42 extending between and secured to the sides 28 and 30 adjacent their upper edges.

As is best illustrated in Figures 2 and 3, the cabinet portion 26 is supported from the support member 22 by a plurality of diagonal braces 44 secured at one end to the head portion 24 by rivets 46 and at the other end to the lower side of the bottom 36 by fasteners 48. Also secured to the head portion 24 is an arm 50 secured thereto by a centrally located bolt 52. The arm 50 is integral with the lower end of a vertical standard 54 of tubular construction which extends outwardly alongside the rear wall 30 of the cabinet portion 26 and therebeyond. Referring now to Figure 1 in particular, it will be seen that slidably mounted within the tubular standard 54 is an extension 56 having support means 58 at its upper end. The standard 54 is provided with a collar 60 at its upper end, said collar 60 being provided with a locking screw 62 for locking the extension 56 in adjusted position with relation to the standard 54.

Normally seated within the recess formed by the depression of the table top 38 is a tray top 64. Underlying the tray top 64 and extending transversely thereof is a supporting bar 66 having upturned ends. Carried at one end of said supporting bar 66 is a sleeve portion 68 slidably mounted on the standard 54. The sleeve portion 68 is provided with a locking screw 70 for locking the sleeve in vertically adjusted position with relation to the standard 54. As is best illustrated in Figure 2, the tray top 64 may be adjusted vertically with respect to the table top 38. The tray top 64 is additionally supported by a longitudinally extending supporting bar 72 which is secured to the underside of the transversely extending supporting bar 66.

Referring now to Figure 5 in particular, it will be seen that the cabinet portion 26 is provided with a pair of drawers 74 which extend outwardly

through the rear wall 30 and are provided with knobs 76 for opening and closing same.

Referring now to Figure 1 in particular, it will be seen that the device 12, for administering anesthetics includes a conventional intravenous solution bottle 78 hung from the supporting means 58 by a hook 80. Mounted on the bottle 78 is a disposable cap 82 to which is attached a section of disposable tubing 84. The free end of the disposable tubing 84 is connected to one branch of a Y-connector 86.

Supported by the tray top 64 is a flask containing an anesthesia solution, said flask being referred to in general by the reference numeral 88. It will be noted that the flask 88 has indicia thereon in the form of a first scale marked in cc. for indicating the amount of anesthesia within said flask. The indicia also includes a percent solution scale on the other side of the flask. Carried by the flask 88 is a plastic curved tube 90 and a disposable plastic cap 92 secured to said tube 90. Also resting on the tray top 64 is a three-way valve 94 which has one branch thereof connected to the plastic tube 90 by a section of disposable tubing 96. A second branch of the three-way valve 94 is connected to the Y-connector 86 by another section of disposable tubing 98. Secured to the third branch of the three-way valve 94 is a conventional syringe 100 which is preferably of a twenty or thirty cc. capacity. Secured to the third branch of the Y-connector 86 is a fourth section of disposable tubing 102 which is secured at its other end to a glass adapter 104 which is in turn connected to an injection needle 106.

As is best illustrated in Figure 1, the anesthetic table 10 is positioned closely adjacent an arm board 108 on which rests the arm of a patient receiving an intravenous anesthesia. In the general procedure of administering the anesthetic to the patient, the bottle 78 is filled with an intravenous solution and the flask 88 is normally filled with a solution of a pentothal anesthesia. The three-way valve 94 is turned so that the flask 88 is communicated with the syringe 100 and the syringe is filled by pulling backwardly on the plunger 110. If the syringe 100 has been filled with the desired amount of anesthesia, the three-way valve 94 is returned communicating the syringe 100 with the Y-connector 86. The plunger 110 is then moved inwardly and the pentothal anesthesia is inserted into the tubing 102 along with the intravenous solution flowing from the bottle 78. It will be understood that the supply of intravenous solution will be cut off by a clamp 111 on the tubing 84 during the administration of the anesthesia.

While the disposable tubing is generally required, if permitted, the sections of tubing 84, 96, 98 and 102 may be in the form of intravenous tubing. The complete set of the elements which form the device 12 are then sterilized and set-up on the anesthetic table 10. After the set-up has been used with one patient, the table may be then wheeled to another operating room and the tube 102, the glass adapter 104 and the needle 106 replaced by other sterilized similar elements. In this manner the same set-up may be utilized a number of times by changing only the elements 102, 104 and 106.

However, if it is required that disposable tubing be utilized, it is necessary to only sterilize the syringe, the metal three-way valve and the anesthesia flask. When disposable tubing is utilized, a small filter (not shown) is disposed

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within the end of the tubing 102 adjacent the glass adapter 104.

The drawers 74 in the rear side 30 of the anesthetic table 10 are utilized to store elements required in connection with the administering of anesthetics to a patient. In one drawer 74 there may be stored endotracheal tubes and airways. The other drawer 74 may be utilized for storing of ampules of pentothal, curare and emergency drugs.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that the operation of the table and the device for administering anesthetics will be readily understood and further description is unnecessary. Minor modification of the table and device, varying in minor details from the embodiment illustrated and described herein may be resorted to without departure from the spirit and scope of this invention, as defined in the appended claim.

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

An anesthetic table for supporting both anesthetic equipment and a patient's arm, comprising a support, a table top mounted on said support for vertical adjustment, an adjustable

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standard mounted on said table top for movement therewith and extending upwardly therefrom providing means for supporting an intravenous solution bottle at a desired elevation above said table top, and a tray mounted on said standard for vertical adjustment disposed in overlying relation to said table top, said table top and said tray being selectively adapted to support portions of a device for administering anesthetics and a patient's arm.

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