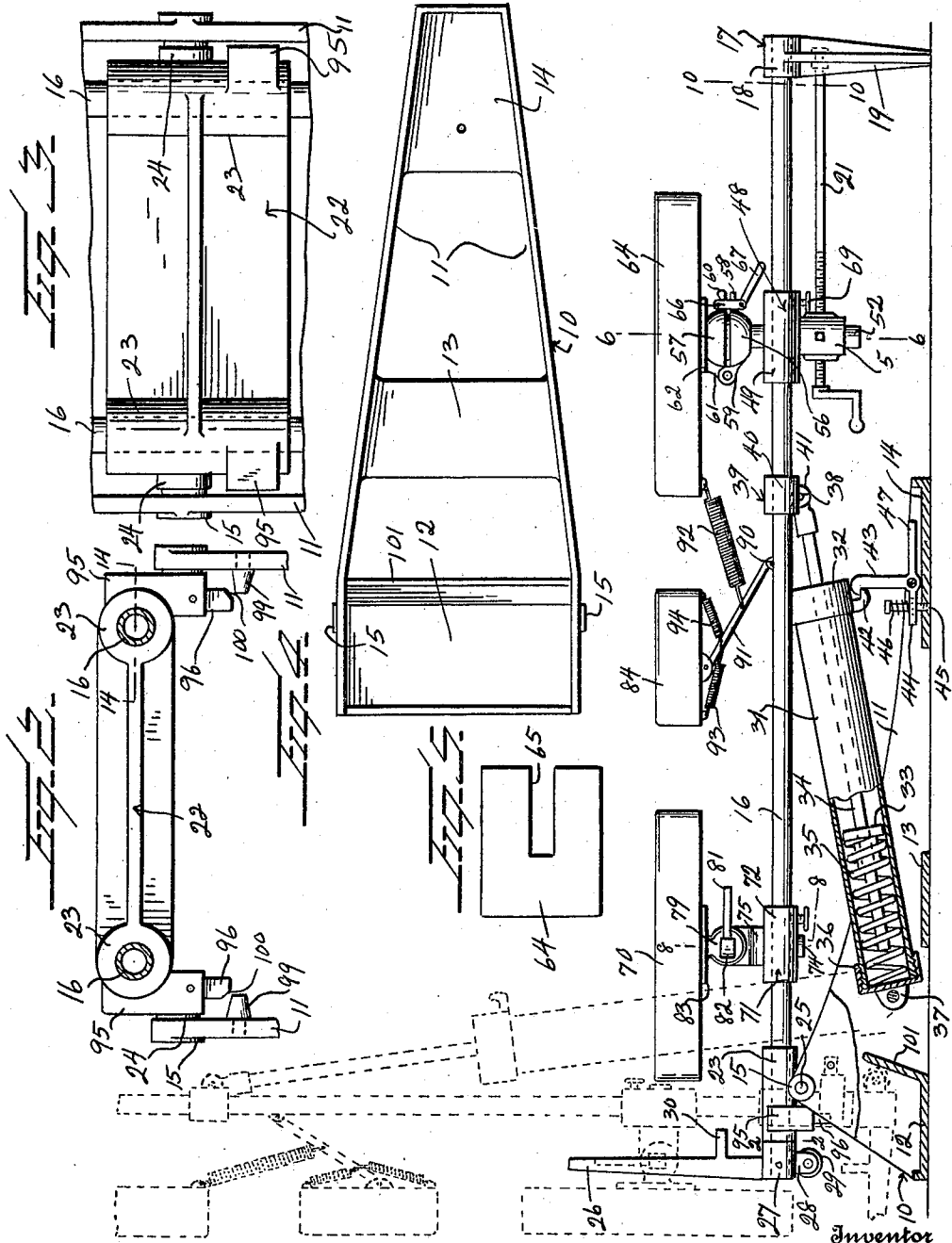


1,386,901.

C. H. SCHREINER,
CHIROPRACTIC TABLE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 23, 1920.

Patented Aug. 9, 1921.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Inventor

C.H. Schreiner

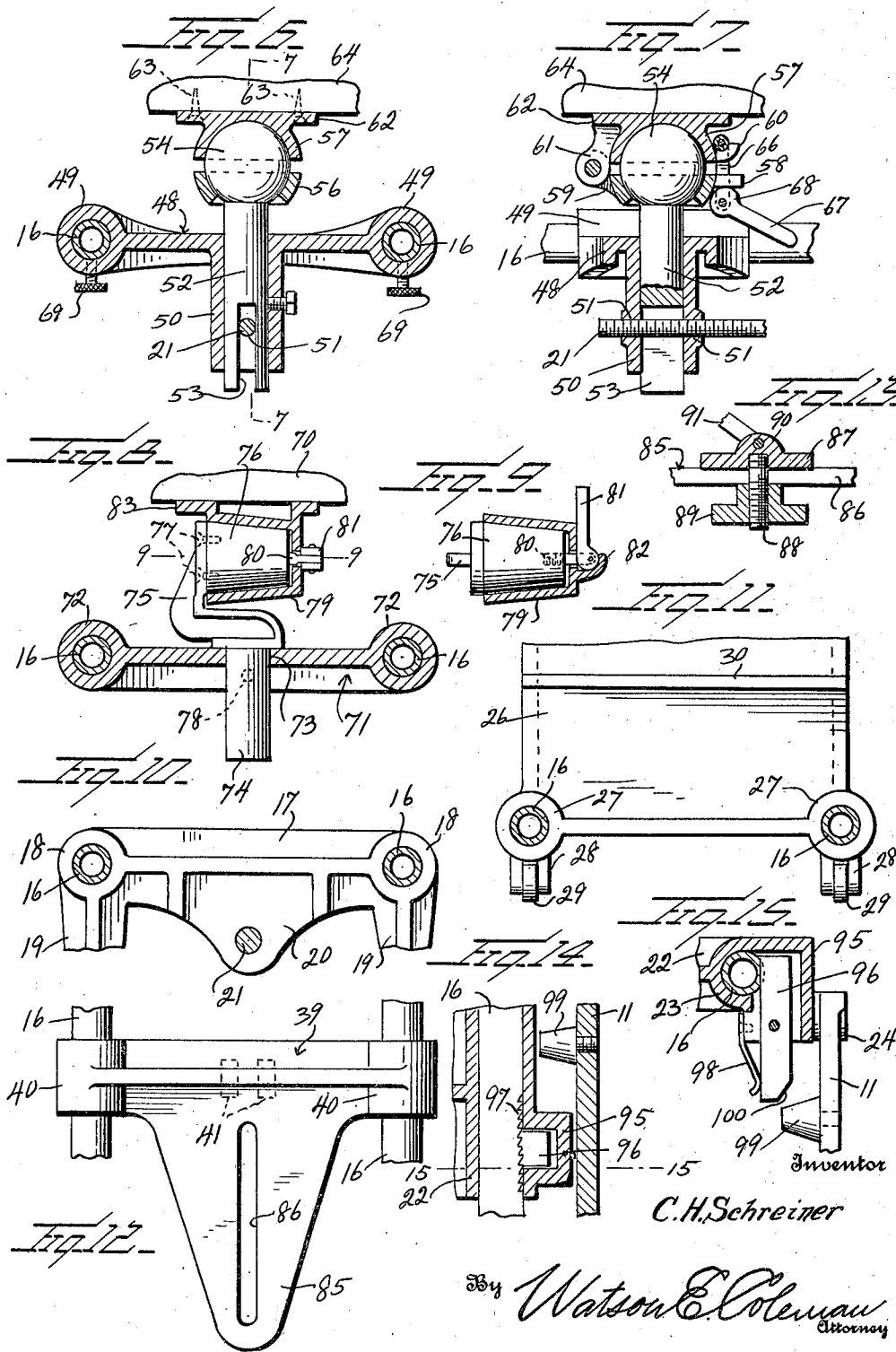
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. SCHREINER, OF ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS.

CHIROPRACTIC TABLE.

1,386,901.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 9, 1921.

Application filed October 23, 1920. Serial No. 413,917.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. SCHREINER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rock Island, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chiropractic Tables, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to tables used for medical or surgical work, and particularly to a table designed to be used in chiropractic operations.

One of the objects of the invention is the provision of a table of this character so constructed that it may be turned to an upright position to receive the patient and then lowered to a horizontal position and then, when the manipulations on the patient have been performed, the table may be returned to its vertical position to permit the patient to readily step from the table onto the floor.

A further object in this connection is to provide means acting to urge the table to its upright position and against the weight of the patient to thereby do away with the necessity of the chiropractor lifting the free end of the table to its vertical position, and in this connection to provide means for latching the table in its lowered or horizontal position.

A further object is to provide means for automatically adjusting the tension of the spring which urges the table to its vertical position according to the weight of the patient, and in this connection to provide, for returning the table to its vertical position, a cylinder, and a compression spring therein operating against a plunger connected to the table and provided for putting additional tension on the spring when the patient steps upon the table in its vertical position.

A further object is to provide a pivoted table and means for returning the table to its vertical position, said means including a cylinder, a plunger, and a spring acting against the plunger, the table including longitudinally slidable supporting bars operatively connected to the plunger so that when the table is in an upright position, if a relatively heavy person steps on the footboard of the table, the longitudinal bars will shift to additionally compress the spring within the cylinder, this compression of the spring being held by automatic dogs which hold the

spring in its compressed condition until the table is turned from a horizontal position to its vertical position.

Another object is to provide means whereby the head support and abdominal support may be longitudinally adjusted upon the table, and also whereby the head support may be tiltably supported and may be locked in any adjusted position, and whereby the abdominal support may be yieldingly supported and may be adjustable longitudinally upon the table.

And another object is to provide means whereby the leg support may be tiltably supported and locked in any adjusted position.

Other objects will appear in the course of the following description.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a chiropractic table constructed in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary section through the table on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary top plan view of a portion of the base of the table and the member 22;

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the base 10;

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the head support;

Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 is a sectional view on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a section on the line 8—8 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 9 is a section on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a section on the line 10—10 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 11 is an inside fragmentary face view of the foot piece 26, the rod 16 being in section;

Fig. 12 is a top plan view of the brace 39 and the rods on which it is mounted;

Fig. 13 is a sectional view of the slide and nut operating on the bracket 85;

Fig. 14 is a fragmentary longitudinal section on the line 14—14 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 15 is a section on the line 15—15 of Fig. 14.

Referring to the drawings, it will be seen that the table is supported upon a base, preferably made of cast iron, and somewhat over four feet long, this base, which is designated

10 generally, comprising vertically extending webs 11 connected by transverse webs 12, 13 and 14. It will be noted that this base has its side walls 11 extending parallel for the width of the web 12 and that then the side walls converge. The side walls 11 are provided at their forward ends with the outwardly projecting hubs 15, in which the frame of the table is mounted for rotation. The frame of the table consists of two longitudinally extending, tubular rods 16 spaced from each other a suitable distance and connected at the free end of the table, that is the end remote from the bearings 15, by a casting 17 having integral sleeves 18 for the reception of the ends of the tubular rods 16 and having integral legs 19. This casting is also formed intermediate the legs with a depending web 20 which is tapped for the reception of a screw-threaded rod 21, as will be later described.

The opposite ends of the tubular members are connected by a casting 22 formed to provide sleeves 23 engaging the tubular rods 16 and formed at opposite points with downwardly extending ears 24 designed to fit between the bearings 15. A pivot bolt or equivalent element 25 passes through the bearings 15 and the ears 24 so that the table frame is mounted for rocking movement on this pivot bolt. I do not wish to be limited to this particular means for pivotally mounting the table upon the base.

It is to be understood that the pipes or tubular rods 16 pass slidably through the sleeves 23, and the extremities of these tubular rods or pipes 16 are connected by means of a foot rest, designated generally 26. This foot rest is preferably of cast metal and formed to provide two sleeves 27 to receive the pipes 16 and to be rigidly connected thereto in any suitable manner, either by being held thereto by set screws or being welded thereto. This foot rest is formed below the sleeves 27 with depending spaced ears 28, within which rollers 29 are designed to be mounted, and the inner face of the foot rest is formed with a transversely extending rib 30 disposed about ten inches from the outer end of the foot rest.

For the purpose of urging the table to an approximately upright position, I dispose between the walls 11 of the base a cylinder 31 having a cap 32 at its outer end, and operating within the cylinder is a plunger 33 having a rod 34 which extends out through the cap, this plunger operating against a coiled compression spring 35 disposed within the cylinder and bearing at its lower end against a cap 36 which is formed with an ear through which passes the pivot bolt 37 or like element which is shown as engaging the walls 11. The outer end of the plunger rod 34 is pivotally connected, as at 38, to a cross piece or casting 39 which

is formed to provide sleeves 40 at its ends, through which the tubular rods 16 pass and which are welded or otherwise firmly connected to the tubular rods to move therewith, this brace 39 being formed at its middle with depending ears 41 to which the outer end of the rod 34 is pivotally connected, as before stated. This spring 35 will act to urge the tiltable table to its vertical position, but in order to hold the table in a horizontal position against the action of this spring, I form upon the cap 32 the approximately hook-shaped lug 42, and pivot upon the base 10, as for instance upon the web 14, a latch 43, the base of this latch having a lug 44 extending toward the pivotal end of the table through which a pin 45 passes attached to the base, this pin carrying a coiled spring 46 which bears against this prolongation 44 and urges the latch into engagement with the detent lug 42. This latch is provided with a treadle 47 extending oppositely from the prolongation 44 whereby the latch may be released upon pressure by the foot.

For the purpose of supporting the head and shoulders of the patient, I mount upon the rods 16 adjacent the head end of the table the casting 48 having at its ends the sleeves 49 loosely embracing and sliding upon the tubular rods 16. This casting 48 has depending from it, intermediate the sleeves 49, the tubular portion 50 which is tapped, as at 51, to engage the screw-threaded portion of the screw-threaded rod 21, as illustrated in Fig. 7, this screw-threaded rod 21 being provided with a handle whereby it may be rotated to thus shift the casting 48 longitudinally upon the frame rods 16. Extending downward through the tubular portion 50 of the casting 48 is a shank 52 which, as illustrated in Fig. 6, is longitudinally slotted, as at 53, to accommodate and fit over the screw-threaded rod 21, this shank 52 at its upper end being formed with a globular head 54. Mounted upon this globular head is a socket which, with the head, forms a ball and socket joint, this socket being formed in two sections 56 and 57. The section 56 is, generally speaking, concavo-convex to receive the lower half of the globular head 54 and is formed with a central opening for the passage of the shank 52 and is also formed with a lug 58 and diametrically opposite the lug with the two ears 59. The section 57 is formed with a concavo-convex socket to fit over the upper portion of the head 54 and is also formed with a hook-shaped lug 60 confronting the lug 58 and with an ear 61 designed to fit between the ears 59 and be pivoted thereto. The upper portion of this section has formed therewith a flat plate 62 having perforations at the corners for the passage of screws 63 whereby it is attached to a head supporting cushion

64. This head support, as illustrated in Fig. 5, is formed at its upper portion with a longitudinally extending recess or enlarged slot 65, as is usual with the head supports of chiropractic tables. Engaging the lugs 58 and 60 is a shackle or link 66 carrying at its lower end a lever 67 having an eccentric head 68 which engages the under side of the lug 58, and when this lever is turned in one position, it will draw the two socket sections toward each other, clamping them firmly upon the ball to hold the socket sections in adjusted relation, and when it is turned in the other position, it will release the socket sections so as to permit them to be readily shifted upon the globular head 54 or ball. By this means the head support may be readily adjusted to any desired position, and it will be noted that I have provided practically a ball and socket joint for the head support.

The sleeves 49 are perforated for the passage of set screws 69 whereby the casting 48 may be held in any desired adjusted position upon the rods 16. This casting 48 is adjusted by means of the screw-threaded rod 21 in an obvious manner. The legs of the patient are supported by means of the leg support 70 which is likewise mounted for adjustment upon the rods 16. To this end, I provide a casting 71 having at its end the sleeves 72 which slide upon the rods 16, the middle of the casting being formed with a vertical opening 73 for the reception of a shank 74. This shank has formed at its upper end a gooseneck 75 carrying a laterally extending, tapered head 76 which may be made integral with the gooseneck but is preferably attached thereto by means of screws 77 and which is tapped at its outer or smaller end. A set screw 78 passes through the casting 71 and into the aperture 73 to engage the shank 74 and hold it in any vertical or rotatably adjusted position. Fitting over the head 76 is an interiorly tapered, cup-shaped member 79, and engaging the tapped small end of the head 76 is a screw pin 80 which passes out through an aperture in the end of the cup-shaped member 79, and to this projecting end of this pin 80 is attached an eccentric headed lever 81. The cup-shaped member 79 is formed with a curved lip or lug 82, with which the eccentric head is adapted to engage. These parts 76 and 74 together constitute a tapered friction clutch actuated by means of the eccentric lever 81. When the eccentric lever is in one position, it locks the member 79 of the clutch to the member 76 of the clutch, and when it is in the other position, it releases these two members and permits the member 79 to be oscillated upon the member 76 so that the leg support 71 may be tilted. This leg support 71 is attached to the member 79 by means of a plate 83 formed upon this member 79. It will be obvious from the construction previously described that this leg support may be longitudinally shifted and adjusted upon the rod 16 and that the leg support may be turned to any desired angle.

Midway between the head support and the leg support is an abdominal support 84. For the purpose of mounting this abdominal support 84, I form the casting 39 with a forwardly projecting bracket 85 which is longitudinally slotted, as at 86. Resting upon this bracket 85 is a slide 87, (see Fig. 13) from which extends a screw-threaded shank 88 which passes through the slot 86 and is engaged by a nut 89. This slot 87 is formed with ears 90, and pivoted to these ears is a bar 91 which extends upward and forward and is pivoted to the under face of the body of the abdominal support 84. A spring 92 is connected to the forward end of the head support and to the bar 91 intermediate its ends. This is a contractile spring and resists depression of the abdominal support 84. A spring 93 is connected to the forward edge of the abdominal support and to this supporting bar, and a spring 94 is connected to the rear edge of the abdominal support and to this supporting bar, these springs yieldingly resisting turning movement of this abdominal support.

I have heretofore adverted to the fact that when a patient stepped upon the foot piece 26, the weight of the patient, if the weight is greater than the normal tension of the spring 35, will act to shift the bars 16 downward and shift the plunger 33 inward against the action of the spring 35 and that when this has occurred, the rods 16 are locked against reverse movement. To this end, I form the casting 22 with rearwardly extending sockets 95, (see Figs. 14 and 15) within which sockets are pivoted locking dogs 96, the upper ends of these dogs being formed with a plurality of teeth adapted to engage with ratchet teeth 97 formed in the ends of the tubular rods 16. The toothed ends of these dogs are forced into engagement with these ratchet teeth by means of springs 98. These ratchet teeth and dogs are so disposed that the tubular rods 16 may shift against the action of the spring 35 but cannot shift rearward. Projecting from the inner faces of the side walls 11 are studs 99, these studs being conical, and the lower ends of the dogs 96 being beveled, as at 100.

Now when the table or frame formed of the rods 16 and the castings joining these rods is tilted to a vertical position, these studs 99 will engage the dogs 96 and force the upper ends of the dogs out of engagement with the ratchet teeth 97 on the tubular rods 16. As soon, however, as the table is tilted from its vertical position, the dogs 96 will leave the studs 99 and engage

the ratchet teeth 97 and the rods 16 will be locked against retractive longitudinal movement through the sleeves 23 until the table is again tilted to its vertical position.

5 The purpose of the rollers 29 is as follows: The base 10 is formed with a transversely extending web 101 constituting a stop, and if the rollers 29 were not provided, the inner end of the foot rest would frictionally bear against this stop and act to resist the depression of the table under the weight of the patient. The rollers 29, however, roll against this stop 101 and permit the free downward movement of the table under the weight of the patient and against the action of the spring 35.

The operation of the mechanism is as follows: When out of use the table is tilted to its vertical position. The spring 35 has a predetermined tension sufficient to support the ordinary patient without any compression of the spring 35, in other words when the table is in an upright position, the tension of spring 35 is just right for a light person. If now a heavier person steps on the foot board 26, the tubular rods 16 will slide through the castings 22, thus putting additional tension on the spring 35 and compressing this spring to a greater degree.

30 The dogs 96 hold this tension, inasmuch as they engage the ratchet teeth 97 on the rods 16 just as soon as the table commences to tilt from its vertical position toward its horizontal position.

35 After the patient has been placed upon the table and the several supports adjusted as will be described, the table is turned from its vertical to its horizontal position, as illustrated in Fig. 1, and as soon as the hook-shaped lug 42 engages the latch 44, the table is locked in its horizontal position. After the patient has undergone the necessary chiropractic manipulations, the operator depresses the treadle 47, which releases the latch 44, and the tension of the spring 35 then acts to lift the table from its horizontal to its vertical position. Just as soon as the table has reached this vertical position, the lower ends of the dogs 96 will engage the studs 99 to release these dogs, and as soon as the patient has stepped from the table, the spring 35 will expand to its normal position.

The head support 64, as before remarked, may be adjusted longitudinally upon the rods 16 to any desired position and may be likewise tilted or rotated to any desired position and locked as adjusted. The leg support 71 may be also shifted longitudinally upon the rods 16 or inclined to any desired degree and locked in its adjusted position. The abdominal support 84 may be adjusted longitudinally and then locked in this adjusted position, but it is held yieldingly against depression by the springs 92,

93 and 94. These springs are strong enough to hold the abdominal support against considerable pressure but will, of course, yield when a certain degree of pressure is applied to the body of the patient. It will be seen that the abdominal support may be shifted nearer to or farther from the head support and that all the supports 64, 70 and 84 are adjustable with relation to each other and independently of each other.

70 A chiropractic table constructed in accordance with my invention is extremely convenient, as this table is vertical when the patient first steps upon it and remains vertical while the various supports are being adjusted to the body so that at this time the supports may be readily adjusted because of the fact that the weight of the patient is not against the support. After the supports are fully adjusted, then the table is turned downward, and as it moves downward it compresses the spring 35 and then the table is locked in its horizontal position, and the patient is treated. When the patient has been treated, the latch is released and the spring then acts to return the table gently to its vertical position. Of course, it is to be understood that the chiropractic operations may be carried on while the patient is in a vertical position, if desired.

95 While I have illustrated an embodiment of my invention which I have found to be particularly valuable in actual practice, yet obviously I do not wish to be limited to the details of construction and the detailed arrangement of the parts illustrated, as these might be varied in many ways without departing from the spirit of the invention.

100 It will be seen that in my construction that one spring supplies all the lifting power necessary to permit the return of the table from its horizontal to its vertical position. This spring acts about at the center of gravity of the table, whereas in other tables known to me the springs are applied at the footboard, thus getting a very short leverage and requiring a considerable lifting power to be applied to the table in order to raise the patient to a vertical position. This spring is a compression spring, exerting more force for its size and weight than is possible with a contractile spring, and this, with the position of the spring, is what permits me to use but one spring for the purpose of lifting the table to its vertical position.

115 The head support can be inclined in all directions so that no matter how deformed a patient may be the cushion can be adjusted to fit the head perfectly by means of the ball and socket joint. The abdominal support is self-adjusting, the cushion fitting itself to the position of the patient. The tapered friction clutch joint for the lower cushion or that cushion supporting the legs

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insures a safe and quick adjustment to any longitudinal angle. The leg support is not, however, meant for rotative adjustment. The shank 74 on the lower part of the friction clutch permits the friction clutch and the cushion 70 to be raised or lowered and then the parts are held in this vertically adjusted position by the set screw 78. The shank 52 for the head supporting cushion is also vertically adjustable. This allows the chiropractor to adjust these cushions to a height most convenient to him to work, where they stay permanently.

I claim:—

1. A chiropractic apparatus comprising a base, a table pivoted to the base for movement from an upright position to a lowered position or vice versa, a spring urging the table to its upright position, and means on the table operable by the weight of a patient to automatically increase the tension of the spring in accordance with the weight of the patient.

2. A chiropractic apparatus including a base and a table pivoted at one end to the base for movement from a vertical to a horizontal position or vice versa, a spring urging the table to a vertical position, a latch detachably holding the table in a horizontal position, and means operable by the weight of the patient for increasing the tension of the spring in accordance with the weight of the patient.

3. A chiropractic apparatus including a base, a table pivotally and slidably mounted upon the base and having a foot piece, a spring casing pivotally connected at one end to the base, a coiled compression spring disposed within the casing, a plunger engaging said spring and having a rod extending out through the casing and pivotally connected to the table whereby said spring will urge the table to a vertical position, a latch for holding the table in a horizontal position against the action of the spring, and means for holding the table shifted longitudinally under the weight of a patient and against the action of said spring.

4. A chiropractic apparatus comprising a base, a table movable from a vertical position to a horizontal position or vice versa, a spring casing pivotally connected to the base, a compression spring disposed within the casing, a plunger bearing against the spring and having a plunger rod pivotally connected to the table, and a latch for holding the table in a depressed position against the action of said spring.

5. A chiropractic apparatus including a base, a table pivoted to the base for movement from a vertical position to a horizontal position or vice versa, a spring casing pivotally mounted upon the base and having a cap at one end formed with a lug, a latch mounted upon the base for engaging

said lug and having a foot treadle whereby it may be released, a coiled compression spring disposed within the casing, and a plunger resting against said spring and having a plunger rod pivotally connected to the table.

6. A chiropractic apparatus including a base, a supporting member pivoted to the base for rocking movement and having sleeves, a table having longitudinal members extending through said sleeves and supported thereby, a foot board attached to one end of the longitudinal members, legs attached to the other ends of the longitudinal members, a spring casing pivotally mounted upon the base, a coiled spring disposed within the casing, a plunger in the casing bearing against the spring and pivotally connected at one end to said rods, a latch for holding the table in a horizontal position against the action of said spring, said spring acting to urge the table to a vertical position, said rods being longitudinally shiftable through said sleeves and against the action of the spring when the table is turned to a vertical position with the weight of the patient on the foot board, and means for automatically locking the rods from vertical movement under the action of said spring when the table is turned to a horizontal position.

7. A chiropractic apparatus including a base, a supporting member pivoted to the base for rocking movement and having sleeves, a table having longitudinal members extending through said sleeves and supported thereby, a foot board attached to one end of the longitudinal members, legs attached to the other ends of the longitudinal members, a spring casing pivotally mounted upon the base, a coiled spring disposed within the casing, a plunger in the casing bearing against the spring and pivotally connected at one end to said rods, a latch for holding the table in a horizontal position against the action of said spring, said spring acting to urge the table to a vertical position, said rods being longitudinally shiftable through said sleeves and against the action of the spring when the table is turned to a vertical position with the weight of the patient on the foot board, means for automatically locking the rods from vertical movement under the action of said spring when the table is turned to a horizontal position, said means including spring actuated dogs carried by said supporting member, and ratchet teeth carried by the said rods and with which the dogs engage.

8. A chiropractic apparatus including a base, a supporting member pivoted to the base for rocking movement and having sleeves, a table having longitudinal members extending through said sleeves and supported thereby, a foot board attached to one end

of the longitudinal members, legs attached to the other ends of the longitudinal members, a spring casing pivotally mounted upon the base, a coiled spring disposed within the casing, a plunger in the casing bearing against the spring and pivotally connected at one end to said rods, a latch for holding the table in a horizontal position against the action of said spring, said spring acting to urge the table to a vertical position, said rods being longitudinally shiftable through said sleeves and against the action of the spring when the table is turned to a vertical position with the weight of the patient on the foot board, means for automatically locking the rods from vertical movement under the action of said spring when the table is turned to a horizontal position, said means including spring actuated dogs carried by said supporting member, ratchet teeth carried by the said rods and with which the dogs engage, and means for automatically disengaging said dogs from the ratchet teeth when the table is turned to a vertical position.

9. A chiropractic apparatus including a base, a supporting member pivoted to the base for rocking movement and having sleeves, a table having longitudinal members extending through said sleeves and supported thereby, a foot board attached to one end of the longitudinal members, legs attached to the other ends of the longitudinal members, a spring casing pivotally mounted upon the base, a coiled spring disposed within the casing, a plunger in the casing bearing against the spring and pivotally connected at one end to said rods, a latch for holding the table in a horizontal position against the action of said spring, said spring acting to urge the table to a vertical position, said rods being longitudinally shiftable through said sleeves and against the action of the spring when the table is turned to a vertical position with the weight of the patient on the foot board, means for automatically locking the rods from vertical movement under the action of said spring when the table is turned to a horizontal position, said means including spring actuated dogs carried by said supporting member, ratchet teeth carried by the said rods and with which the dogs engage, and studs mounted upon the base and engageable with said dogs when the table is turned to a vertical position to shift the dogs out of engagement with the ratchet teeth.

10. A chiropractic apparatus including a base, a supporting member pivoted to the base for rocking movement and having sleeves, a table having longitudinal members extending through said sleeves and supported thereby, a foot board attached to one end of the longitudinal members, legs attached to the other ends of the longitudinal mem-

bers, a spring casing pivotally mounted upon the base, a coiled spring disposed within the casing, a plunger in the casing bearing against the spring and pivotally connected at one end to said rods, a latch for holding the table in a horizontal position against the action of said spring, said spring acting to urge the table to a vertical position, said rods being longitudinally shiftable through said sleeves and against the action of the spring when the table is turned to a vertical position with the weight of the patient on the foot board, means for automatically locking the rods from vertical movement under the action of said spring when the table is turned to a horizontal position, means for releasing said locking means when the table and rods of the table are turned to a vertical position, a stop mounted upon the base, and rollers carried by the ends of the rods and bearing against the stop, said rollers permitting vertical movement of the table rods relative to the base and stop.

11. A chiropractic table including longitudinal rods, a member having sliding movement along said rods, a rotatable screw-threaded rod having screw-threaded engagement with said slidable member, and a head support mounted upon and carried by said slidable member, said head support being rotatably adjustable around a vertical axis and adjustable into different inclinations to a horizontal plane.

12. A chiropractic table having longitudinally extending rods, a member slidable along said rods and adjustable thereon, a shank rotatably adjustable in said member and having a globular head, a head support having a socket fitting the globular head and adjustable thereon, and means for locking the socket in its adjusted position upon the head.

13. A chiropractic table having longitudinally extending rods, a member slidable along said rods and adjustable thereon, a shank rotatably adjustable in said member and having a globular head, a head support having a socket fitting the globular head and adjustable thereon, means for locking the socket in its adjusted position upon the head, said socket consisting of two hemispherical members hinged to each other and having outwardly projecting lugs opposite said hinged connection of the sockets, links connecting said lugs, and an eccentric lever engaging said links and one of said lugs to close the sockets on the head.

14. A chiropractic table including longitudinally extending rods, a member slidable upon said rods and adjustable to different positions thereon, a shank extending through said member and rotatably adjustable therein, a leg support, a clutch connection between the leg support and said shank, the clutch connection including a tapering head mount-

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ed upon the shank, a tapering cup-shaped member carried by the leg support and engaging said head, and manually operable means for drawing the cup-shaped member and the head into frictional engagement with each other.

15. A chiropractic table including longitudinally extending members, a member mounted upon said longitudinal members for longitudinal adjustment therealong, a bar pivoted to said member, an abdominal support pivoted to the upper end of the bar, and springs resisting depression of said bar.

16. A chiropractic table including longitudinally extending members, a brace connecting said members and having a slotted, longitudinal extension, a slide mounted upon said extension and operatively engaging said slot, a bar pivoted to the slide, an abdominal support pivotally mounted upon the bar, a contractile spring resisting depression of the free end of the bar, and contractile springs

resisting tilting movement of the abdominal support.

17. A chiropractic apparatus comprising a base, a table pivoted adjacent one end to the base for movement from a vertical to a horizontal position and vice versa, and a compression spring operatively engaging the table approximately midway of its ends and acting to urge the table to a vertical position.

18. A chiropractic apparatus including a base and a table pivoted adjacent one end to the base for movement from a vertical to a horizontal position or vice versa, a coiled compression spring operatively pivoted at one end to the base, and a plunger bearing against said spring and operatively pivoted to the table adjacent a point midway between the ends of the table.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

CHARLES H. SCHREINER.