Aug. 3, 1948. J. A. GLASIN 2,446,275

OSCILLATING TILT DROP ADJUSTING TABLE

Filed June 7, 1946 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

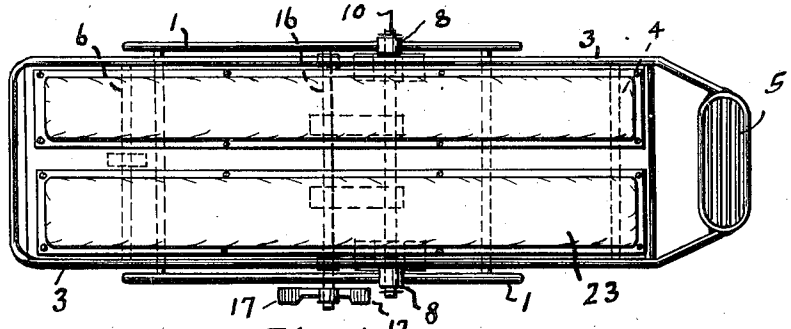


Fig. 1

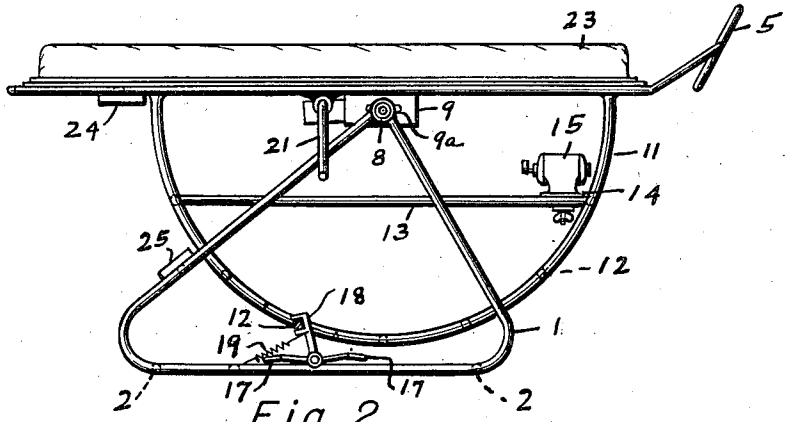


Fig. 2

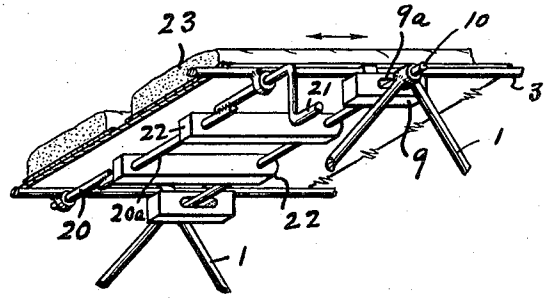


Fig. 3

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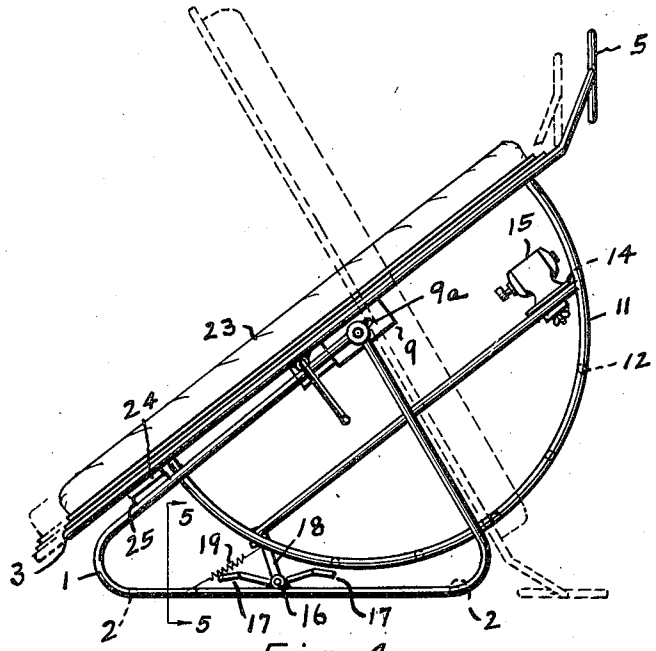


Fig. 4

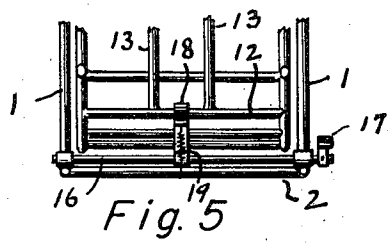


Fig. 5

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OSCILLATING TILT DROP ADJUSTING TABLE

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Application June 7, 1946, Serial No. 675,010

2 Claims. (Cl. 128—33)

1

This invention relates to an oscillating, tilt drop, adjusting table specially designed for the treatment of patients.

It is an object of the invention to provide a table of the character described which may be readily changed from vertical to horizontal, or intermediate, positions and readily secured in any of such positions.

It is another object of the invention to provide a table of the character described which is so constructed that it is very efficient as a vibrating table.

However, another and more important object of the invention is to provide a table of the character described which is so mounted that, with the patient secured thereon, the table may be moved to intermediate, or vertical, position and elevated and dropped, thus causing a mild, evenly balanced traction throughout the body of the patient to stimulate circulation, eliminate congestion and being conducive to other beneficial bodily adjustments.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention has particular relation to certain novel features of construction, operation and arrangement of parts, an example of which is given in this specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the table.

Figure 2 is a side elevation partly broken away.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary perspective view.

Figure 4 is a side elevation partly broken away and illustrating, in dotted lines, different positions the table may assume.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary, sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings wherein like numerals of reference designate the same parts in each of the figures, the numerals 1, 1 designate the side legs of the table which are preferably of substantially triangular form and which are preferably formed of metal rod or pipe. These legs may be connected together by means of suitable cross-rods 2 which are spaced a selected distance apart.

Mounted on the upper ends of the legs, there is a table formed of a substantially rectangular frame, as 3, having a cross-bar 4 near one end and, beyond said bar, converging and being provided with a foot rest 5. The frame also includes the cross brace 6 near its other end.

The upper apexes of the legs are provided with transversely aligned bearings 8, 8 and adjacent the inner sides of these respective bearings are the blocks 9, 9, preferably of wood, to which the

2

side members of the frame are secured. These blocks 9 have the longitudinally elongated slots 9a, 9a therethrough. A transverse rod 10 extends through the bearings 8 and the slots 9a whereby the frame is mounted to pivot relative to the legs and is also allowed a limited longitudinal movement relative to the legs.

Fastened to the side members of the table frame are similar depending, arcuate rods 11, 11 which are connected by the transverse rods 12 that are spaced apart, also there are the cord rods 13, 13 whose ends are united to the corresponding cross rods 12. The parts 11, 12 and 13 form a subframe. Supported on the rods 13, there is a platform 14 provided to support a vibrating motor 15 or other suitable vibrating mechanism.

Mounted to rotate in suitable transversely aligned bearings carried by the base of the legs 1, 1 there is a transverse shaft 16 one end of which is extended and carries the foot pedals 17, 17 extending out in opposite directions from the shaft 16 whereby said shaft may be rotated in either direction and upstanding from the shaft 16 there is a latch 18 which is engageable with a selected cross-rod 12 to hold the table at any selected angle. This latch is maintained in said engagement by means of a pull spring 19, one end of which is connected to the latch and the other end of which is connected to the corresponding leg.

From the foregoing it is obvious that the table may be adjusted to any desired angle and securely latched at any selected angle.

There is a transverse crank shaft 20 mounted to rotate in transversely aligned bearings carried by the side members of the table frame. One outer end of this crank shaft is provided with a crank 21 whereby the shaft may be rotated.

There are the pitmans 22, 22 which, at one end, have bearings on the transverse rod 10 and at their other ends have bearings on the eccentric wrist 20a of the crank shaft 20. These pitmans are, preferably, formed of wood. When the wrist is in one position, as shown in Figure 4, it will hold the table frame in one position relative to the supporting legs, but when said wrist is moved off center, the table frame may be moved, on the transverse rod 10 to another position, the distance of movement being limited by the slots 9a.

The table top, or frame, is equipped with a suitable cushion, as 23, for the comfort of the patient. In use, the table is turned to vertical, or approximately vertical, position, as shown in dotted lines in Figure 4 with the patient supported on the foot-piece 5 and leaning against the table.

The table may then be moved to horizontal position, as shown in Figure 2, and locked in that position. The vibrating motor 15, or other vibrator, may then be operated to vibrate the table and patient to cause relaxation of the patient. The table and legs carry opposed,. resilient blocks 24 and 25 which contact to prevent metal to metal contact of the frame and legs when the table is adjusted to vertical position.

The table should be adjusted relative to the supporting legs into the position shown in Figure 4 and the ankles and feet of the patient should be securely strapped to the foot-piece 5 and the table then be adjusted to the desired angle with the head of the patient downwardly. The crank 21 may then be slightly moved so as to move the wrist 20*a* off of the center and the weight of the patient will cause a sudden drop and the feet of the patient, being secured to the table, this drop will create a tension in the body of the patient that will be beneficial, stimulating blood circulation, lymphatic circulation, relieve congestion, correct ptosis of the intestines and generative organs and increases the flow of nutritious material to the inter-vertebral-fibro-cartilages thereby stimulating growth of same and relieving nerve pressure on the spinal nerves and correcting spinal and sacro-iliac distortions. If desired, the operation may be repeated by turning the crank 21 to move the parts again into the relative position indicated in Figure 4 and then moving the wrist off of center to allow another drop as before.

The drawings and description are illustrative merely while the broad principle of the invention will be defined by the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A device of the character described comprising, spaced supporting legs, a transverse rod supported by said legs, a table frame between the legs, bearing members secured to the sides of the frame and having longitudinal slots through which the rod extends, a crank shaft having bearings on the frame, pitmans having bearings, at one end, on said rod and whose other ends have bearings on the wrist of the crank shaft.

2. A device of the character described comprising, spaced legs, a cushion supporting table rotatable on a horizontal axis between said legs and movable longitudinally between the legs, means for securing the table at a selected point of adjustment, bumpers on the table and legs, respectively, for limiting said adjustment, in one direction, means for moving the table longitudinally, in one direction, relative to the legs, said table being mounted to drop by gravity, in the other direction, upon release of said moving means.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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