Nov. 14, 1933. A. A. EVERSON 1,934,918

SUPPORT FOR HUMAN BODIES

Filed Aug. 8, 1931

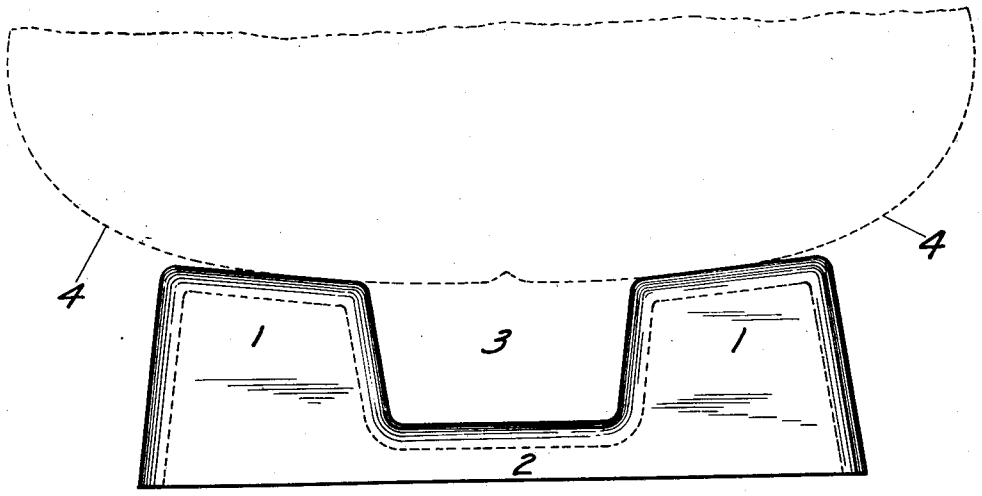


FIG-1

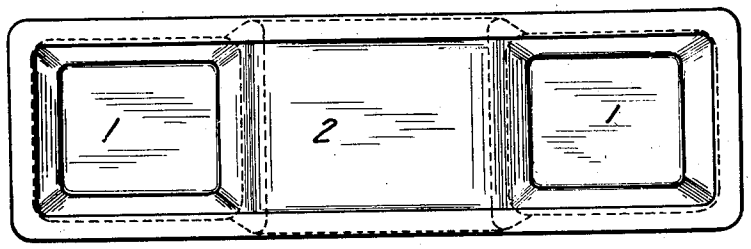


FIG-2

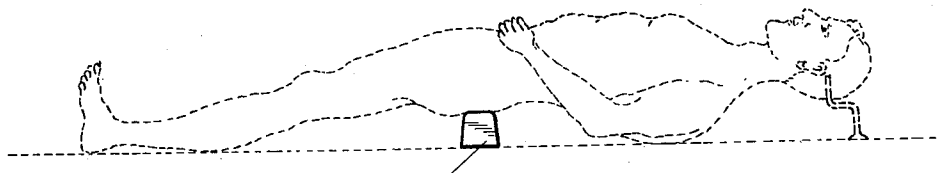


FIG-3

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SUPPORT FOR HUMAN BODIES

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3 Claims. (Cl. 27—1)

While the present disclosure relates more particularly to the dressing of cadavers, it will be understood that the block here illustrated may be used for other purposes without departing from the spirit of my invention. Among the objects of this invention are to provide a device for supporting a portion of a human body in a convenient position for dressing, operations, or the like; to provide a device of the character indicated which will make it easy to put clothing upon cadavers; and such further objects, advantages and capabilities as will hereafter appear and as are inherent in the construction disclosed herein. My invention further resides in the combination, construction and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawing and, while I have shown therein what is now considered the preferred embodiment of this invention, I desire the same to be understood as illustrative only and not to be interpreted in a limiting sense.

In the drawing annexed hereto and forming a part hereof,

Fig. 1 is an elevation illustrating my present invention;

Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the structure shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an end view of this invention illustrating the use thereof in supporting either a live or dead body.

While I have chosen to make this structure of partly vulcanized or semi-hard rubber, it will be understood that the same may be made of other materials, such as wood or metal. Naturally, the semi-hardened rubber will have a certain amount of plasticity or resilience and will therefore be more comfortable when the block is used for the support of a living person. However, it might be made of aluminum and be lighter in weight than when made of rubber. Such a block could be made integral, as illustrated in the present drawing, and would work entirely satisfactorily on a flat dressing table. However, it is the custom at present to have the table top curved transversely in order to permit fluids to flow from the table top into the troughs at the sides of the table. When a block of semi-cured rubber is used, it will bend and conform to the table top and will not rock thereon. If a solid block such as wood or metal were used, it could be made in more than one piece and the pieces hinged together. This would permit the block to bend at the joints to conform more or less to the surface of the table top. Also, the bottom of the block could be made concaved so that the outer ends would rest upon a flat table or the whole bottom surface upon a curved table. These are merely various ways of accomplishing the same purpose as is accomplished by the use of the rubber block.

In the annexed drawing, the block is represented as comprising two hollow ends 1 connected by a hollow bridge 2 which parts rest upon the dressing table and leave an opening 3 above the bridge 2 and below the body being dressed, the position of which is illustrated by dotted lines 4. In dressing a body, the clothing is placed around the upper part of the body and drawn down to the block. In case it is the body of a man which is being dressed, the hand is put through the opening 3 to draw the shirt down into position so that the front and back parts thereof may be fastened together to hold the shirt smooth while the rest of the clothing is being put on. The same operation could be used in dressing a patient in a hospital, or elsewhere. Inasmuch as various uses can be made of this construction, I do not aim that any limitation be placed upon the scope of my invention because of the description of any particular use.

Fig. 3 shows how the block is used in supporting a body as described above.

Having now described my invention, I claim:

1. A structure of the nature indicated comprising a pair of supporting end members flexibly connected together by a bridge attached to one side thereof, said end members being spaced and being extended laterally away from the means connecting them so as to leave an opening for the passage of a hand between the end members and within the contour of the whole.

2. A structure for the purpose indicated comprising a unit made in part at least of flexible material, said unit having a pair of end supporting elements spaced sufficiently for the insertion of a hand, said end supporting elements being flexibly connected so as to conform to a support upon which the implement rests, when supporting a human body, and the space between the supporting elements being sufficiently unobstructed so that a hand can be passed completely through the unit between the flexible connecting means and a body supported on the end elements.

3. A structure for the purpose indicated comprising means for supporting a part of the weight of a human body, said means comprising hollow end members and a hollow bridge, the end members extending laterally from one side of the bridge and being spaced so as to permit the insertion of a hand between them and between the bridge and a body resting on the end members, so that clothing may be drawn through the opening between the bridge and the supported body.

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