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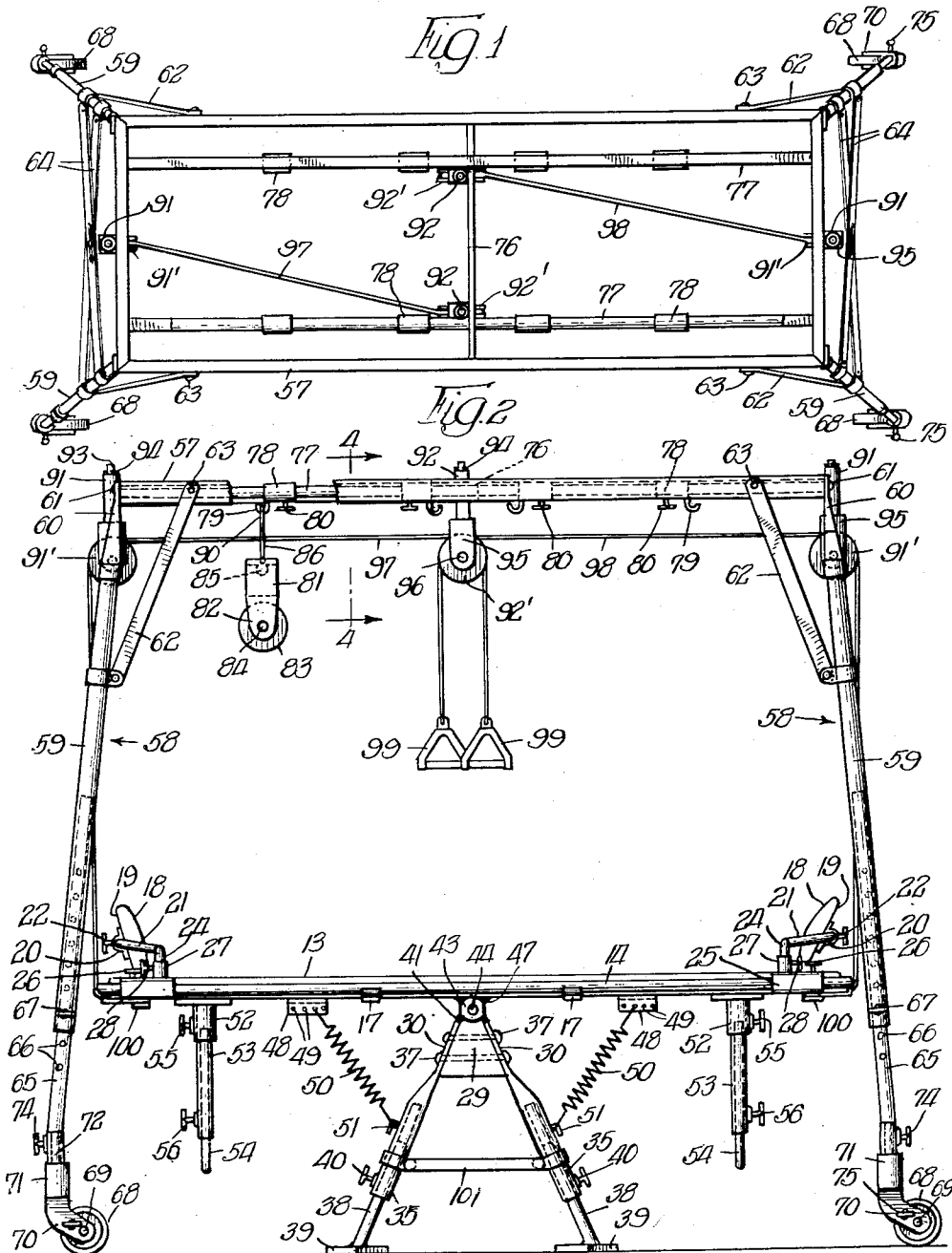
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THERAPEUTIC APPARATUS

Filed Feb. 11, 1958

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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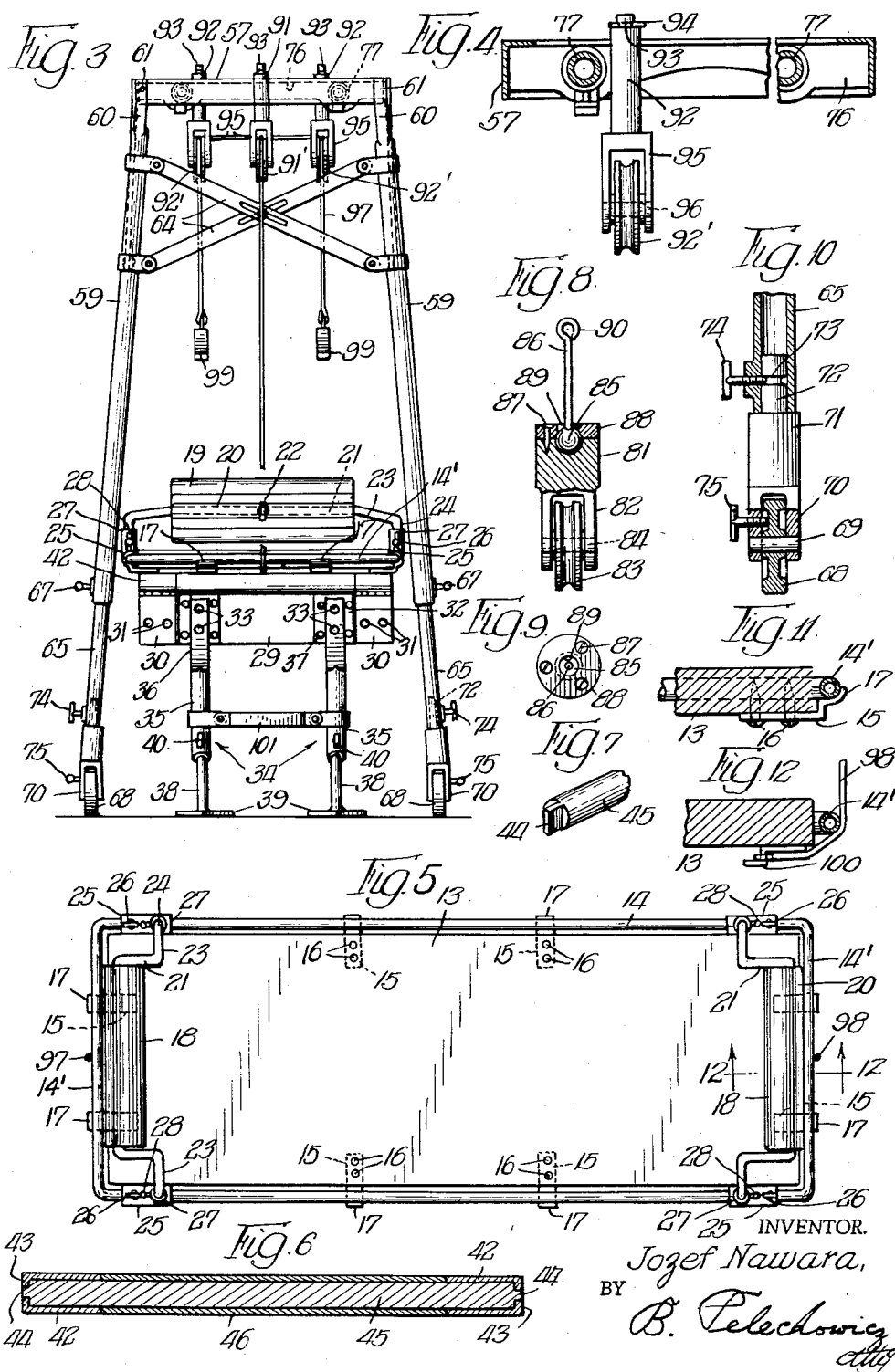
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2,921,790

THERAPEUTIC APPARATUS

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3 Claims. (Cl. 272—58)

The present invention relates to therapeutic beds, and has for its main object the provision of a teeter platform for supporting thereon a patient in a recumbent position, with a superstructure disposed above the platform, the superstructure supporting suitable mechanism, manually actuable by the patient, for the purpose of imparting to the platform a seesaw motion upon its pivot for thereby giving to the patient a therapeutic exercise.

Another object of the present invention is the provision, in connection with the superstructure aforesaid, of adjustable means for supporting thereon various exercising devices for use of the patient while in a supine position upon the platform aforesaid.

A still further object of the present invention is the provision, in connection with each end of the platform aforesaid, of adjustable means for limiting the angular shifting movement of the platform in the direction of the floor upon which the device is supported.

A still further object of the present invention is the provision of suitable tensioning means for the platform aforesaid, normally tending to bring the platform to the horizontal position, during the operation of the means through which a seesaw motion to the platform is imparted, said tensioning means adjacent each end of the platform being capable of adjustment in order to relate the operation of said tensioning means to the weight of a patient at each end of the platform.

A still further object of the present invention is to generally improve a therapeutic bed of the character above indicated.

With the above general objects in view and others that will appear as the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this application, and in which like designating characters refer to corresponding parts throughout the several views:

Fig. 1 is a top elevational view of the present device;

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view thereof;

Fig. 3 is an end elevational view thereof;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross section on line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a top elevational view of the platform;

Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view through the shaft and its appurtenances, upon which the platform is pivotally supported;

Fig. 7 is a perspective end view of the said shaft;

Fig. 8 is a longitudinal cross sectional view, partly in elevation, through a pulley fixture for supporting thereon a cord or the like which in turn is capable of supporting exercisers of various types;

Fig. 9 is a top elevational view of the said fixture;

Fig. 10 is a longitudinal cross sectional view, partly in elevation, through the lower end of one of the legs supporting the superstructure and through a caster, illus-

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trating the mechanism whereby the caster is journaled within the leg, and further illustrating the braking mechanism for the caster;

Fig. 11 is a fragmentary cross sectional view through an edge of the platform, illustrating the mechanism for supporting a tubular bar in an encompassing edge relation with the platform, for supporting upon said bar adjustable foot and head rests at the ends of the platform; and

Fig. 12 is a fragmentary cross sectional view through an edge of the platform, taken on line 12—12 of Fig. 5, illustrating the manner of affixing a cord to each end of the platform, whereby a seesaw movement may be imparted to the platform.

Referring in detail to the present drawings, there is shown therein platform 13, of a rectangular form, for supporting thereon in a longitudinal relation a patient while in a recumbent position. Supported in an edge-wise spaced relation with said platform 13 is a rectangular tubular frame, including the longer side bars 14, and the shorter end bars 14'.

Said frame is supported in its operative position with platform 13 by means of a plurality of plates 15 affixed to the underface of platform 13 by means of a plurality of screws 16. The outer ends of said plates 15 extend beyond the edge of platform 13, and are directed upwardly, and there terminate in spoon-like members 17, defining cradles within which the said frame rests and is there supported. Said members 17 may be welded or otherwise rigidly affixed to the said frame for maintaining the latter in a rigid spaced relation with the edge of platform 13, as is best seen in Fig. 11.

Supported in an adjustable relation at each end of platform 13 is a foot and head rest for supporting feet and head of the patient and for preventing sliding of the patient longitudinally of platform 13 when the latter makes seesaw motions upon its pivot, as will be later described. Each of said rests includes cushion 18 in a transverse relation with the platform, and disposed toward the center thereof. Said cushion 18 is affixed to a stiff backing 19 (Fig. 3). Affixed to backing 19, in a longitudinal relation therewith, is a hinge loop 20, for reception therewithin of the central portion of the U-shaped bar 21. Each stop, including said cushion 18 and backing 19, may be angularly shifted upon said central portion of said U-shaped bar 21 for the purpose of selectively bringing cushion 18 to its vertical position with relation to platform 13, or to a horizontal position. When in a vertical position cushion 18 and its backing function as a stop for the purpose already mentioned, and when in a horizontal position cushion 18 may be employed as a pillow for a patient's head. Screw 22 passed through said hinge loop 20 bears against the said central portion of said U-shaped bar 21 for maintaining cushion 18 in its rigid adjusted relation with said bar.

The ends of said U-shaped bar 21 are bent to define lateral extensions 23, and the latter are vertically bent to define vertical extensions 24.

Means for supporting the said stops in an adjustable relation with platform 13 includes a pair of tubular members 25, a pair of which for each of said stops 18—19 is mounted upon side bars 14 for longitudinal sliding movement thereon. Each of said tubular members, adjacent the end thereof which is proximate to the end of platform 13, is provided with an adjusting screw 26, passed through the body of each of said tubular members 25, and which is adapted to bear against said side bars 14 for maintaining said tubular members in their adjusted relation therewith. Formed at the opposite end of each of said tubular members 25 is a vertical tubular member 27, within which said vertical extensions 24 are receivable and wherein the latter may be adjusted vertically for

bringing said stops 18—19 towards or away from said platform 13. Screw 28 passed through said vertical tubular members 27 are adapted to engage and bear against said vertical extensions 24 for maintaining the latter in their vertical adjusted relation with said vertical tubular members 27. Thus, said stops 18—19 are adjustable longitudinally of the platform 13, depending upon the height of a patient, as well as in a vertical relation with said platform 13.

The means for journalling platform 13, including its appurtenances hereinabove described, whereby the platform may be capable of making angular seesaw motions, includes beam 29 disposed in a transverse relation below platform 13 and centrally thereof. Said beam 29 is of a substantially triangular formation on a transverse cross section, the upper end of which at its apex is blunt and is at the nearest proximity of said platform 13, as best seen in Fig. 2. Positioned upon upper and side surfaces of said beam 29, adjacent the ends thereof are sheathing plates 30, which are fastened to said beam 29 by means of screw or like fastenings 31 (Fig. 3). Similar leg supporting plates 32, in contacting relation with the inner edges of said sheathing plates 30, are mounted upon said beam 29, and affixed thereto by means of a plurality of screws 37.

On each side of beam 29, said plates 32 support a pair of legs, generally indicated by 34 in Fig. 3. Each of said legs 34 includes an upper tubular portion 35, the upper ends of which are flattened as at 36, and the flattened ends of each opposed pair of said legs 34 in a transverse relation with said beam 29, are affixed to said plates 32 and beam 29 by a plurality of bolts or like fasteners 33, passed transversely through said beam 29 and the ends of said plates 32, as is seen in Figs. 2 and 3. Insertable through the lower open end of each of said tubular portions 35 is extensible lower leg portion 38, the lower end of which terminates in a foot plate 39. Optionally, foot plates 39 may be substituted by casters, which would permit easy traction for the platform upon the floor.

Said leg portions 38, being telescopically receivable within the upper leg portions 35 may be extended or shortened for the purpose of regulating the distance of platform 13 from the floor. Screws 40 passed through said upper tubular portions 35 bear against said extensible lower leg portions 38 for maintaining the latter in their adjusted extended relation.

Welded, as at 41, or otherwise rigidly affixed to the upper bow portion of each of said sheathing plates 30 is a cylindrical bearing 42, the outer end of which is closed by the end plate 43. Each end plate 43 is provided with a diametric slot for receiving therewithin tongue 44 made in each end of shaft 45 (Figs. 6 and 7).

Positioned upon said shaft 45 in an encompassing relation, and disposed between the inner ends of said cylindrical bearings 42 is a tubular hinge member 46, which is welded, as at 47 (Fig. 2), or otherwise rigidly affixed to the underface of platform 13.

Due to the arrangement hereinabove described it will be clear that bearings 42, being rigidly affixed to the sheathing plates 30, and shaft 45, being rigidly affixed to said bearings 42, through tongues 44, said shaft 45 remains immovable. The tubular hinge member 46, being rigidly affixed to platform 13, and being journaled around said shaft 45, defines a pivot connection between platform 13 and said shaft 45, whereby said platform 13 is capable of making angular seesaw motion upon said shaft 45.

Rigidly affixed to the underface of platform 13, and downwardly depending therefrom is plate 48, which coacts with each leg 34. Said plate 48 is provided with a plurality of apertures 49 in a longitudinal relation with said plate 48 for selective reception within one of said apertures 49 of the hooked end of coil spring 50. The lower end of each coil spring 50 is provided with a hook for engaging with a downwardly turned hook 51 extend-

ing in a rigid relation with the upper tubular portion 35 of each leg 34.

The tension of coil springs 50 is capable of regulation. Greater degree of muscular power on the part of the patient reposing upon platform 13 to overcome the tension of springs 50 in order to induce the seesaw movement of platform 13 will be required when the upper ends of coil springs 50 are engaged at the outermost apertures 49 with relation to the center of platform 13 than would be required if the upper ends of springs 50 were engaged with apertures 49 at the proximate ends of plates 48 with relation to the center of platform 13.

Therefore, the capability of regulation of the tension in springs 50, and the correlation of the degree of tension in springs 50 with the patient's muscular capacity to overcome the tension of springs 50 in order to induce the seesaw motion of platform 13, by means later described, is an important feature of the present invention. When however the tension in the four coil springs 50 is equal, that is when the upper ends of springs 50 are engaged at the same apertured points 49 in all four plates 48, said coil springs 50 tend to urge platform 13 to its horizontal position, as is seen in Fig. 2. Of course, one pair of said coil springs 50, on one side of the center of platform 13 may be engaged with different apertures 49 than the remaining pair of said springs 50, at the opposite side of the center of platform 13 are engaged. Such an arrangement will require greater exertion by the patient's one arm, than by the other, in order to induce the seesaw motion to platform 13, all depending upon therapeutic requirements of any given patient. Means are provided at each end of platform 13 to limit the downward shifting movement of the platform, or to support each end of the platform immovably upon the floor, in which latter event platform 13 may be used as an examining table or a table on which a massage may be given to a patient. Said means include a pair of hollowed stud members 52, affixed to the underface of platform 13, one adjacent each edge of platform 13, and each pair thereof in a transverse relation with the platform. Telescopically receivable within said stud members 52 are tubular extensible members 53, and a U-shaped member 54, receivable by its upright ends within a pair of transversely positioned tubular extensible members 53. Transverse screws 55 passed through said stud members 52 engage said tubular extensible members 53 and maintain the latter in their longitudinally adjusted position. Screws 56 passed through the lower ends of said tubular extensible members 53 are adapted to engage the upright ends of said U-shaped member 54 to maintain the latter in its adjusted relation with said tubular extensible members 53.

As is obvious, said members 52, 53 and 54 may be longitudinally adjusted with relation to each other for the purpose of bringing said U-shaped member 54 towards or away from the floor and thereby of limiting the downward shifting movement of each end of platform 13 during the seesaw motion of the latter, depending upon the requirements of any given patient. When said members 52, 53 and 54 are fully extended so that both of said U-shaped members 54 are in contact with the floor, said members will then provide a support for each end of platform 13, rendering the platform immovable with relation to the floor. In that latter position of the platform the same may be used as an examining table or a table upon which a massage may be given to the patient.

Referring now to the superstructure of the device the same includes a rectangular frame 57 disposed above platform 13, and supported upon the floor by means of four legs, generally indicated in Fig. 2 by 58. Each of said legs 58 includes an upper tubular member 59, having its upper end flattened as at 60, which is secured to the end of the shorter end portion of frame 57, by means of rivet 61 or the like. Each tubular end member 59 has secured thereto the lower end of brace 62, while

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the opposite end of each brace 62 is fastened to the longer side bar of frame 57, adjacent its end, by means of rivet 63 (Fig. 2), or any suitable fastening means.

Each pair of upper end tubular members 59 is connected by a pair of cross braces 64, best shown in Fig. 3. By means of said braces 62 and 64, as well as rivet connections 61, said upper tubular members 59 are made rigid with each other as well as with said frame 57.

Receivable within said upper end tubular members 59 of said legs 58, through the lower ends thereof, in a telescopic extensible relation are lower tubular members 65, provided with a plurality of mutually spaced transverse apertures 66. A knobbed bolt 67 is passed through the lower end of each said upper end tubular member 59 in a transverse relation, and accommodated within any selected aperture 66.

By means of said knobbed bolt 67 and said apertures 66 said tubular members 65 may be held rigid in their extended relation with said upper end tubular members 59. Thus, said legs 58 may be made longer or shorter, thereby elevating or lowering frame 57 from or towards platform 13, depending upon requirements of any given patient.

Each leg 58 is supported upon the floor by means of caster 68. Each caster 68 is set upon shaft 69, which is journaled within a pair of bifurcated arms 70 (Fig. 10), which is integrally formed with and downwardly depends from cylindrical member 71, upon the upper end of which rests the lower end of the lower tubular member 65. Projecting in an upward direction from said cylindrical member 71 is a reduced cylindrical stud 72 which enters the lower end of said lower tubular member 65 and is journaled therewithin for a rotary movement for rotatably shifting caster 68 in any direction. Said stud 72 is provided with a circumferential groove 73 for accommodating therewithin the inner end of screw 74. If screw 74 is loosely positioned within said groove 73 by its inner end, said screw will permit rotary movement of said stud 72 within said tubular member 65, but will prevent the disengagement of said stud in a longitudinal direction. If however said screw 74 is driven to a sufficient degree so as to engage by its inner end the body portion of said stud 72 at the bottom of said groove 73, said stud 72 will become thereby locked to said tubular member 65 preventing the rotation of the former within the latter, for maintaining caster 68 in a fixed position.

Screw 75 is driven through one of said arms 70 for selective bearing against the web of caster 68, and thereby for providing a brake, preventing rotary movement of caster 68 and thereby for maintaining casters 68 in an immovable fixed position upon the floor.

For strengthening the said superstructure, including said frame 57, a transverse brace 76, rigidly connecting by its ends with the longer sides of said frame 57 in a central relation therewith, is provided.

A pair of tubular bars 77, each of which is in a spaced parallel relation with each longer side members of frame 57, and on the inward side thereof, is passed through said brace 76 and is rigidly affixed by its ends to the shorter end members of said frame 57. By this means said tubular bars 77 are rigidly supported in the said superstructure, in a longitudinal relation with said frame 57. Of course, there may be as many of said tubular bars 77 as may be required.

Mounted upon each of said bars 77 in a longitudinal sliding relation therewith is a plurality of sleeves 78, each of which, adjacent one end thereof, is provided with a rigidly formed and downwardly depending hook 79. Each of said sleeves 78 is further provided with a knobbed screw 80, in a transverse relation therewith, whereby the sleeve may be rigidly engaged with the tubular bar 77 for maintaining the same in a longitudinal adjusted relation with said tubular bar 77.

Removably positioned upon one or more of said hooks

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79 is a pulley attachment, best shown in Figs. 2 and 8, which includes block 81, with one end of which a bifurcated arm 82 is rigidly formed. Pulley 83 is journaled for a free rotary movement within said bifurcated arm 82 upon shaft 84, the latter supported in a rigid relation by the free end of said bifurcated arm 82.

The opposite end of said block 81, axially thereof, is provided with semi-spherical depression for reception therewithin of ball 85 which is rigidly formed with one end of rod 86. Affixed to that end of said block 81, by means of a plurality of screws 87, is a retaining plate 88, which is provided with a central bore 89, of a diameter smaller than the diameter of said ball 85.

The central body portion of said retaining plate 88, adjacent said bore 89, and on the inner face of said plate 88, is provided with a semi-spherical chamfer, which is complementary of the semi-spherical depression in said block 81, for accommodating said ball 85 and for affording a swivel connection between said block 81 and ball 85. The body portion of said plate 88, adjacent said bore 89 is in a spaced relation with said rod 86, as is clearly seen in Fig. 8. By virtue of the arrangement described block 81 and pulley 83 are capable of angular as well as circular shifting movements with relation to rod 86, being guided in those movements by ball 85. It is noted that ball 85 is freely rotatable within the cavity defined by the depression made in block 81 and chamfer made in plate 88.

Made at the opposite end of said rod 86 is eye 90 for selective engagement with hook 79 depending from any one of said sleeves 78.

A pair of said pulley attachments last hereinabove described, one supported by sleeve 78 upon each of said tubular bars 77, is capable of supporting a cord, one end of which may be made to engage a weight, with the opposite end of which may be connected to a stirrup, the latter to be engaged by a patient's foot for affording exercise to a patient's leg when the leg is moved up and down while the patient reposes upon platform 13. In connection with this mode of exercise, platform 13 should be rendered immovable upon its pivot 45-46, by extending the U-shaped members 54 in a downward direction and in contact with the floor.

Two cords, each engaged by a pair of pulleys 83 may be used for affording a simultaneous exercise for the patient's leg and arm. Another example for providing an exercise for a patient would be to pass a cord over a pair of pulleys 83, one supported upon sleeve 78 upon one bar 77 adjacent one end thereof, and the other pulley supported upon sleeve 78 upon the other bar 77, adjacent the opposite end of the latter. In connection with this mode of exercise, each end of the cord may be made to support a stirrup, one stirrup to be engaged by the patient's foot while the other by his hand. Alternate pull and release of the hand stirrup would alternately move the patient's leg up and down, thereby affording exercise to both patient's leg and arm. Of course, a great variety of positioning of pulley attachments may be employed to afford various exercises to a patient. Obviously, even one pulley 83 may be used to support a cord with a stirrup connected to each end thereof. Each foot of the patient may be made to engage one stirrup for providing alternate lifting and lowering of the patient's legs for affording a simultaneous exercise to both legs.

The means for imparting to platform 13 the seesaw motion upon its pivot 45-46, which is supported by the said superstructure, and is capable of operation by the patient while in a recumbent position upon platform 13, includes a pair of tubular, pulley supporting members 91, each welded or otherwise rigidly affixed to the outer face of the end side of frame 57 and centrally thereof. A pair of similar central pulley supporting members 92 is provided, each welded or otherwise rigidly affixed to brace 76, adjacent each of said tubular bars

77. All of said pulley supporting members 91 and 92 are in a vertical relation with the said superstructure and platform 13.

Journalled within each of said pulley supporting members 91 and 92, for a rotary movement therewithin, is shaft 93, through upper end of which dowel pin 94 is extended in a transverse relation. Dowel pin 94, riding upon the upper end of each of said pulley supporting members 91 and 92, supports the same thereon and prevents the disengagement of said shaft 91 from said pulley supporting member, while permitting a rotary movement of the former.

Integrally formed with each of said shafts 93, and downwardly depending therefrom, is a bifurcated bearing 95. Bearings 95 coacting with pulley supporting members 91 support pulleys 91' and bearings 95 coacting with pulley supporting members 92 support pulleys 92'. Said pulleys 91' and 92' are supported upon shafts 96 driven through bearings 95, and upon which they are journalled for a rotary movement.

Passed over a pair of pulleys 91' and 92' is cord 97, and passed over the other pair of pulleys 91' and 92' is cord 98.

The ends of said cords 97 and 98, past said central pulleys 92', support stirrups 99, while the opposite ends of said cords 97 and 98 are engaged with hooks 100, which are affixed to the underface of platform 13, adjacent each end thereof, and directed towards the transverse axis of said platform 13, as is best seen in Fig. 12. When said platform 13 is placed directly below the said superstructure, said hooks 100 will be directly upon the perpendicular plane extended through said pulleys 91'.

When said U-shaped members 54 remain in a collapsed relation with said extensible members 53, and consequently in a spaced relation with the floor, as is seen in Fig. 2, alternate pull upon one or the other of said stirrups 99 by the patient's hands, will cause the opposite end of one or the other of said cords 97 or 98 to shift in an upward direction, thereby causing the two ends of platform 13 to make alternate angular shifting movements upon its pivot 45—46, to or away from the floor. This will in turn result in a seesaw or teeter movement of said platform 13, thereby alternately raising or lowering patient's head portion and lower extremities of his body. This in turn will have an advantageous result in improving the blood circulation and strengthening the muscular action, while at the same time exercising patient's arms and shoulder and chest muscles due to the pull exerted upon stirrups 99 by the hands and arms.

During the operation of said cords 97 and 98 for imparting a seesaw movement to platform 13, springs 50 at all times tend to bring platform 13 to its horizontal position on releasing the downward pulling force at stirrups 99. This is especially true when it is considered that said cords 97 and 98 are flexible, and therefore when the pressure at stirrups 99 in a downward direction is released said springs 50 will tend to bring platform 13 and the patient reposing thereon to a horizontal position. Therefore, the patient need only to concern himself with imparting pulling action at the inner ends of said cords 97 and 98 in order to pull said ends in a downward direction, while engaging said stirrups 99 with his hands, for the purpose of imparting a seesaw motion to said platform 13.

Since patient's upper portion of his body is heavier than the lower portion thereof, the pair of springs 50 below patient's legs may be hooked up with apertures 49 which are farthest removed from the center of the platform in order to counterbalance the weight and thereby to tend to maintain platform 13 in a horizontal position and thereby to equalize the force necessary to apply to stirrups 99 for imparting a uniform and equally balanced seesaw motion of said platform 13.

Cushions 18, adjusted to the patient's height, by shift-

ing tubular members 25 to or away from the transverse center of platform 13, being in contactual relation with patient's feet and head, will prevent sliding of the patient longitudinally of platform 13, in either direction.

The U-shaped members 54 need not be adjusted to the same distance from platform 13. One may be removed farther away from platform 13, while opposite one may be shifted nearer to the said platform. The one of said U-shaped members 54 which has been adjusted farther away from platform 13 will of course come in contact with the floor during the seesaw motion of platform 13 sooner than the opposite of said U-shaped members 54, thereby limiting the downward shifting movement of one end of platform 13. This relative adjustability of the two U-shaped members 54 in order to shift one end of platform 13 nearer to the floor than the other end of said platform 13, will again depend on the particular requirements of any given patient.

Foot plates 39 may be substituted with casters such as casters 68, including their appurtenances marked with numeral characters 69 to 75, inclusive, and best shown in Fig. 10. This will permit sliding of platform 13 away from under the superstructure aforesaid, on first disconnecting cords 97 and 98 from hooks 100. On moving the platform from under said superstructure, casters, such as casters 68, may be locked by screws such as screws 75, for the purpose of maintaining and supporting platform 13 immovably upon a floor. On shifting said U-shaped member 54 in engagement with the floor platform 13 will become immovable upon its pivot 45—46 and will remain rigid with relation to the floor, for use as an examining table or a table upon which patient may be given a massage or other therapeutic treatment.

It is further noted that cushions are adjustable upon hinges 20—21 from vertical position, as shown in Fig. 2, to a horizontal position. While the first position is preferable when seesaw motion is imparted to platform 13, the latter position may be more convenient when platform 13 is made immovable by extending said U-shaped members 54 in engagement with the floor, and while patient partakes of various exercises by means of cord or cords extended through pulley or pulleys 83, as was hereinabove described.

To strengthen the supporting legs for beam 29 and pivot 45—46 of platform 13, the four upper tubular portions 35 of said legs may be interconnected by horizontal braces 101, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3.

While there are described herein preferred embodiments of the present invention, it is nevertheless to be understood that minor changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

What I claim as new is:

1. A therapeutic and gymnastic bed comprising an oblong platform having a flat top surface adapted to support a person in a prone position thereon, supporting means underlying said platform and pivotally connected at the top thereof to the underside of the platform at the longitudinal center thereof, tensioned connecting means between said support means and said platform disposed on each side of said pivot connection, a frame supported in vertically spaced relation above said platform, means for rocking said platform comprising a pair of transversely spaced pulleys mounted on the frame at a central location longitudinally thereof, a pair of pulleys mounted one on each end of the frame transversely centrally thereof, and a pair of cords, each connected to a different end of said platform and extending upwardly and over the one pulley at the corresponding end of the frame and thence over one of the longitudinally central pulleys and having an end hanging free from said last-named pulley, said free end adapted to be grasped by the prone person on the platform to rock the platform about said supporting means, said platform having a stop on

each end thereof, one for the head and the other for the feet of the person prone thereon, said platform having vertically adjustable depending means to control the amount of tilt of said platform.

2. The structure as set forth in claim 1, said tensioned connecting means comprising a spring connected at one end to the supporting means and adjustably connected at the other end to the platform longitudinally thereof. 5

3. The structure as set forth in claim 1, said control means for the tilt of the platform adapted to be extended to the floor from both sides of the platform pivot to stabilize the platform, said cords being disconnectible from said platform whereby said platform may be moved away from underneath said frame and used as a massage table. 10

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