April 19, 1932. J. R. EMMERT 1,854,296

SURGICAL OPERATING TABLE

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Fig. 1

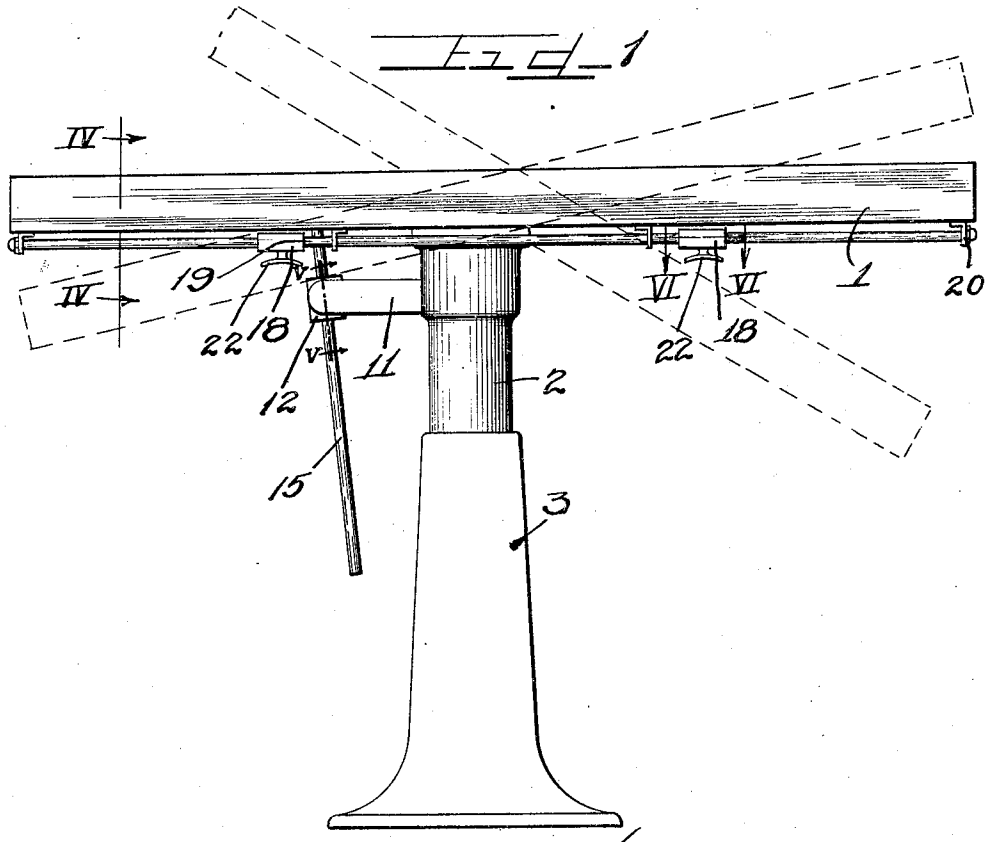
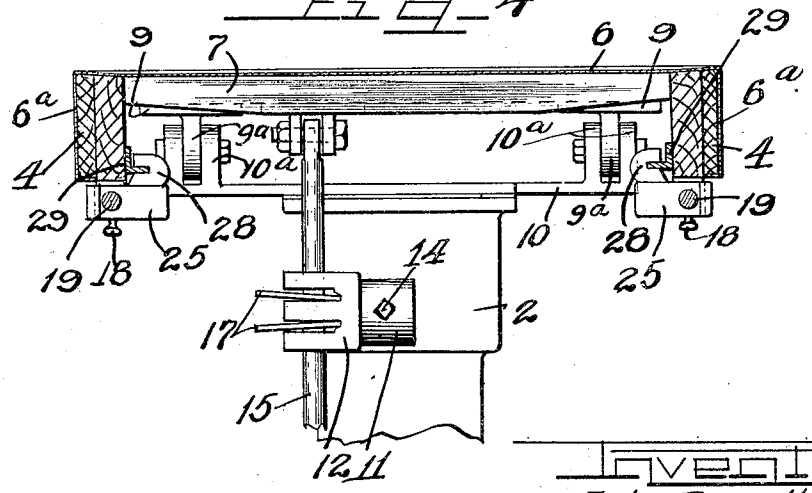


Fig. 4



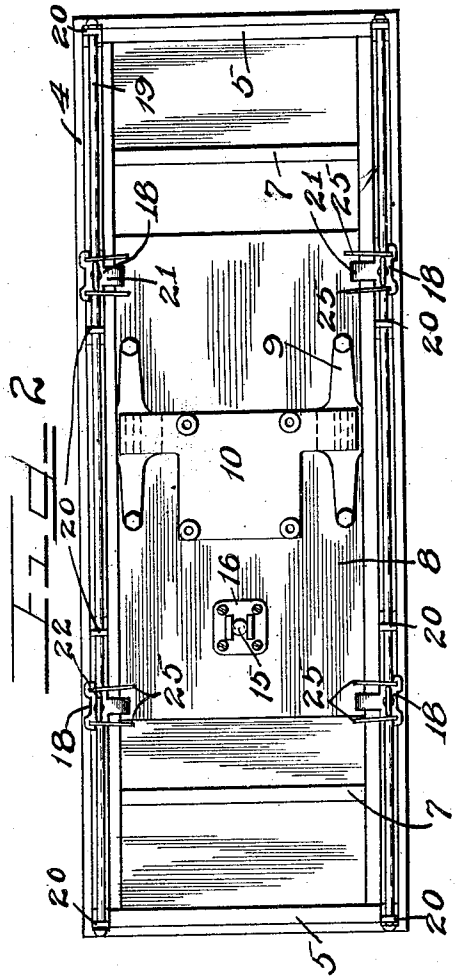
Inventor
John Russell Emmert

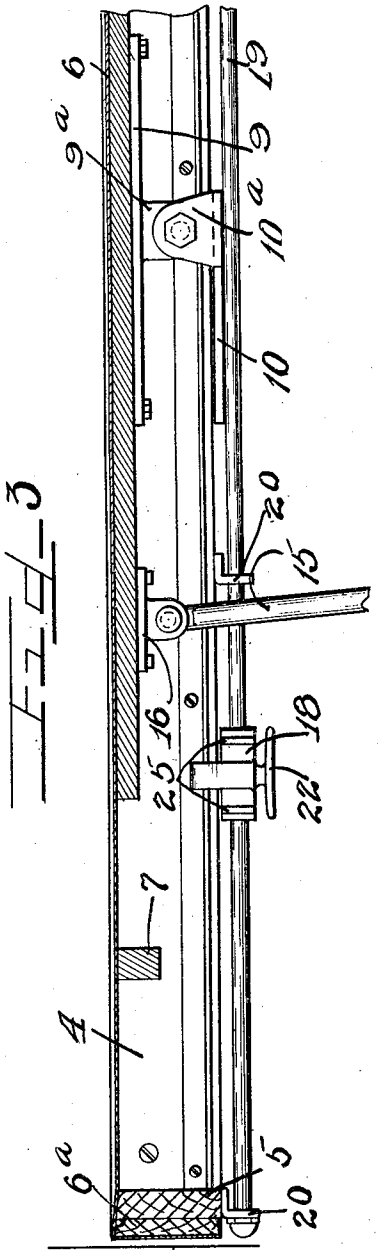
by Attys.

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SURGICAL OPERATING TABLE

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SURGICAL OPERATING TABLE

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Fig. 7

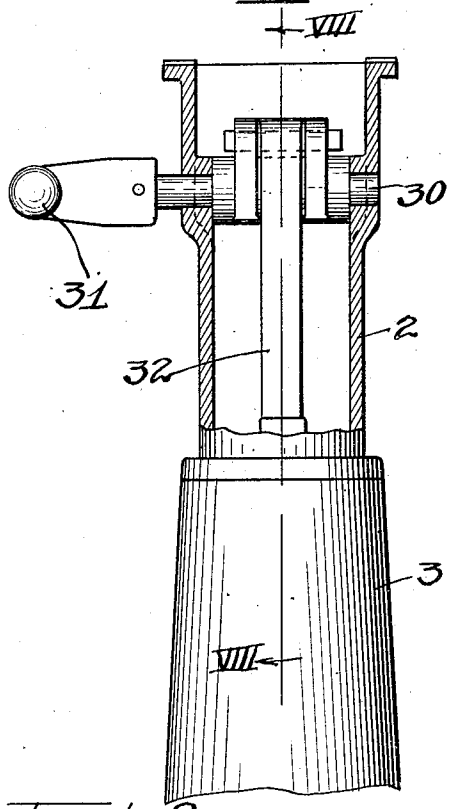


Fig. 5

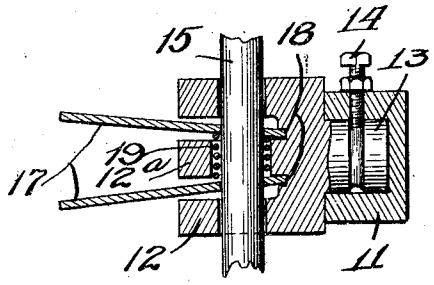


Fig. 6

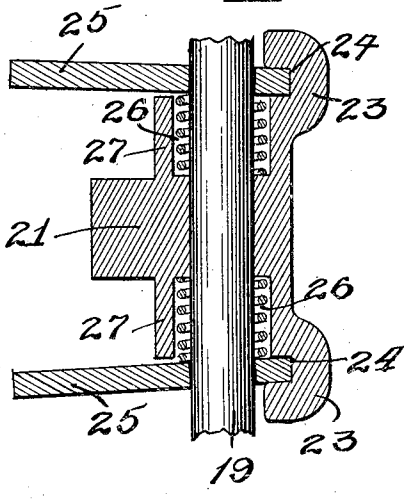
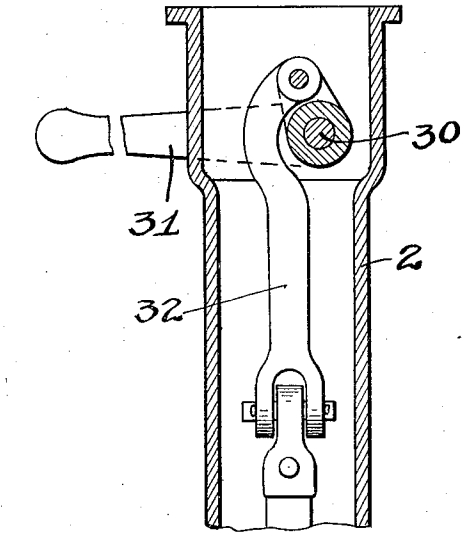


Fig. 8



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN RUSSELL EMMERT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO EMIL J. PAIDAR CO., A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS

SURGICAL OPERATING TABLE

Application filed May 22, 1928. Serial No. 279,649.

This invention relates to a surgical operating table and it is an object of this invention to provide such a table upon which house animals can be readily strapped and which is adjustable for operating at any desired angle.

The invention comprises the novel structure and combination of parts hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out and defined in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate a preferred embodiment of this invention and in which similar reference numerals refer to similar features in the different views:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of a surgical operating table involving this invention.

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view of the table detached from its pedestal.

Figure 3 is an enlarged central longitudinal section.

Figure 4 is an enlarged transverse sectional view taken upon the line IV—IV of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is an enlarged sectional view taken upon the line V—V of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is an enlarged sectional view taken upon the line VI—VI of Figure 1.

Figure 7 is an enlarged part elevational and part sectional view of the pedestal.

Figure 8 is an enlarged sectional view taken upon the line VIII—VIII of Figure 7.

A form of table illustrating this invention is shown in the drawings. The same consists of a dished top or operating part 1 to which a vertical shaft 2 is attached that telescopes in a tubular standard 3. Any means for relatively adjusting the two parts 2 and 3 to secure the desired elevation for the table top may be employed, but hydraulic power, as now used in barber chairs, is preferred.

The table top comprises longitudinal side beams 4 and end beams 5 secured together and upon which a dished sheet metal member 6 is supported. The sheet metal member 6 has depending flanges 6*a* which extend downwardly over the beams. Suitable transverse braces 7 extend between the longitudinal beams 4. Between the braces 7, there is a plank or slab 8 of wood. Upon this plank there are a pair of castings 9 which are provided with hinged lugs 9*a* as shown in Figure 3. A metal plate 10 or the like is secured upon the top of the pedestal shaft 2, and this plate 10 is provided with hinged ears 10*a* which are pivotally connected to the hinge lugs 9*a* whereby the table top is pivoted for tilting movements as indicated in dotted lines in Figure 1.

The tilting of the table top is controlled by certain clamping mechanism which will now be set forth.

Upon the pedestal shaft 2, there is a horizontal arm 11 having a bearing socket extending inwardly from one side, as shown in Figure 5. A bifurcated swivel block 12 provided with a cylindrical bearing or stub shaft 13 fitting in said recess is supported by said arm. The stub shaft is shown as provided with a groove 13 for receiving a screw 14 to retain the swivel block with freedom for rotation. A rod 15 secured to a casting 16 upon the bottom of the plank 8 extends through an aperture in the arms of the swivel block 12, which are formed by the bifurcation thereof. Between these arms are friction brake members 17 having their inner ends anchored in slots 18 in the swivel block and having apertures for receiving the rod 15. A coil spring 19 surrounds the rod 15 between the two friction brake elements 17 for forcing the same apart and causing them to exercise a frictional or braking action upon the rod 15. The central arm 12*a* between the friction brake members limits the movement of the same toward each other when the same are free from frictional engagement with rod 15 to prevent any braking action when the members are drawn together. When it is desired to tilt the table top, the brake elements 17 are moved toward each other to relieve their braking action upon the rod 15 whereupon the rod 15 can slide through the swivel block to allow the table to be tilted, the swivel block rotating in accordance with the tilting movement.

In operating upon animals, it is necessary to strap or tie the same upon the table, and for this purpose longitudinally adjustable cord anchors 18 are provided upon the bottom of the table. To this end, rods 19, one beneath each longitudinal beam 4, are pro-

vided. These rods are supported by means of suitable angle clips 20 upon the beams 4 and 5. Each cord anchor 18 consists of a casting (Fig. 6) having an inwardly directed apertured arm 21 for receiving the rod 19. Each casting has a depending shank and head 22 (Fig. 1) around which shank a cord or the like is adapted to be wound, and side extensions 23 (Fig. 6) which are enlarged to form a depression therebetween for receiving the cord. These extensions 23 are provided with mortises 24 or the like for receiving the inner ends of brake elements 25 which have bearing apertures through which the rods 19 extend. Between each brake element 25 and the bearing 21, there is a coil spring 26 which acts against its adjacent brake element for forcing the same in an oblique relation with the rod 19 for exercising a frictional or braking action to maintain the cord anchor in its adjusted position. The bearing arms 21 are preferably provided with laterally directed shields 27 for confining and housing the springs 26 and for limiting the inward movement of the elements 25. When it is desired to shift the cord anchors 18, the brake elements 25 are moved toward each other to relieve their braking action upon the rods 19, allowing the said cord anchors to be shifted longitudinally.

Each cord anchor 18 has an upwardly extending grooved portion 28 (Fig. 4) the groove of which slidably fits a horizontal flange on an angle member 29 secured to the inner side of the beams 4, whereby the cord anchors are anchored against turning movement upon the rods 19 and part of the strain removed from the rods 19. In the drawings, a pair of cord anchors 18 are located upon each side of the table, but it is obvious that any desired number may be used.

It has previously been mentioned that the pedestal shaft 2 and table may be elevated or lowered. To this end a shaft 30 (Figures 7 and 8) extend through the pedestal shaft 2 which is shown as hollow. The shaft 30 is provided with an operating handle 31 and a pitman 32 connects the shaft 30 with the pump or hydraulic means in the pedestal 5, as is common in the art.

From the foregoing, it will be apparent that a novel operating table has been devised upon which domestic animals such as cats and dogs or other animals may be securely strapped and operated upon. By adjusting the anchors 18, the cords can be easily adjusted to fit different sized animals. Moreover the operating table can be tilted, if necessary or desirable, to perform certain operations or examinations. Further, the braking elements 17 or 25 can be quickly reached and quickly operated to effect the desired adjustment without any delay or loss of time during the surgical operation.

I am aware that many changes may be made, and numerous details of construction may be varied through a wide range without departing from the principles of this invention, and I therefore do not purpose limiting the patent granted hereon, otherwise than necessitated by the prior art.

I claim as my invention:

1. A surgical operating table having side rails, cord attaching members upon said rails, each comprising a hollow bearing portion to receive a rail, and having a chamber adjacent each end of said bearing portion with a notch adjacent the outer end of each chamber, a coil spring within each chamber, and a friction lever mounted upon said rail adjacent the outer end of each chamber and having one end located in the adjacent notch, said levers having their free ends extending downwardly.

2. In a device of the character described, a pedestal, a plate member thereon, a table top hinged to said plate member for tilting movement, an arm extending from said pedestal in a direction opposite from said hinge connection, said arm having a socket upon one side, a clamping block having a journal portion rotatably mounted in said socket, a rod pivoted to the bottom of the table and adjustably extending thru said clamping block and frictional clamping levers carried by said block for clamping said rod in adjusted position, said clamping block rotatably adjusting itself for various inclinations of said rod.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

JOHN RUSSELL EMMERT.