G. C. TAPLIN.

OPERATING TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 14, 1922.

1,437,568.

Patented Dec. 5, 1922.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

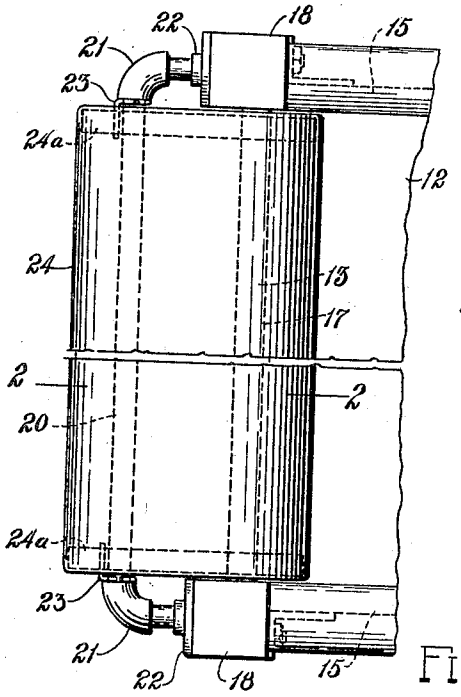


FIG. 1.

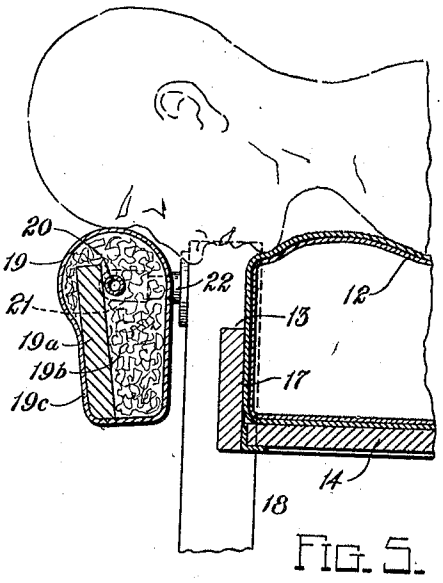


FIG. 5.

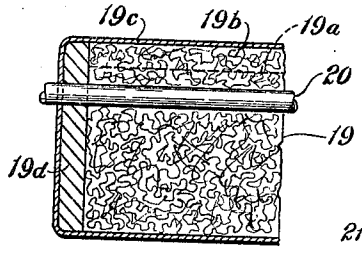


FIG. 7.

FIG. 6.

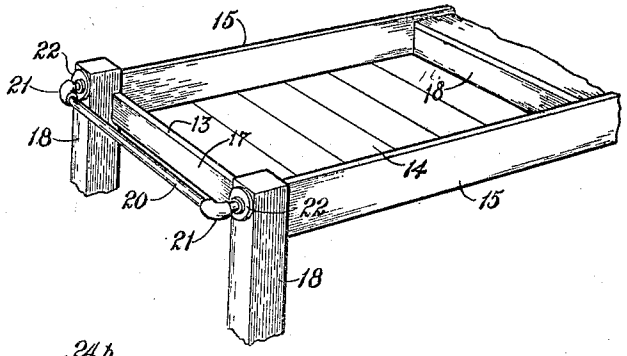
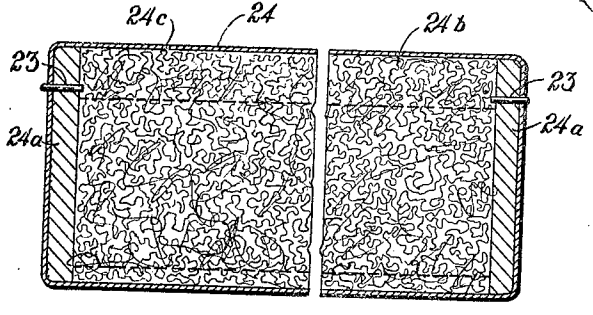


FIG. 8.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

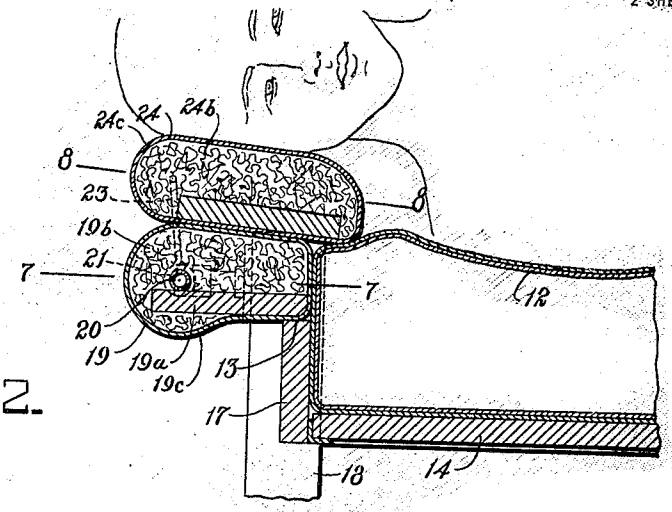


FIG. 2.

FIG. 4.

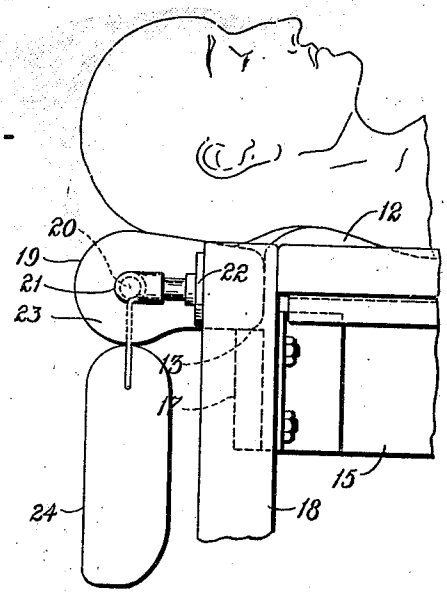
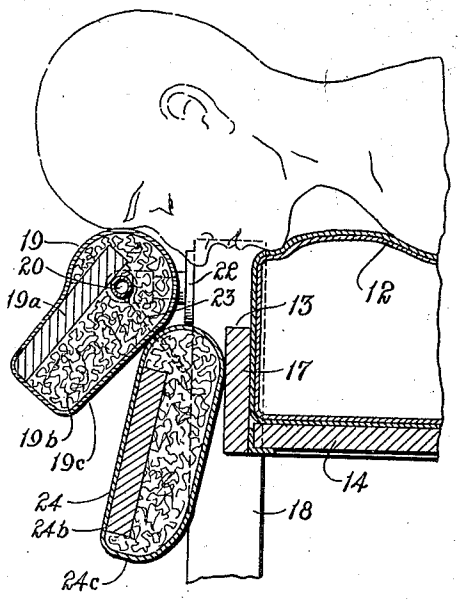


FIG. 3.



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Patented Dec. 5, 1922. 1,437,568

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. TAPLIN, OF BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS.

OPERATING TABLE.

Application filed January 14, 1922. Serial No. 529,190.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. TAPLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brookline, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Operating Tables, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an operating table, used in the practice of osteopathy to support the human body, the table including a body support and a marginal frame.

The object of the invention is to provide improved and variable head-supporting means whereby the patient's head may be supported in the various positions required for the comfort of the patient, and efficiency in the work of the practitioner.

The invention is embodied in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification,—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the portion of an operating table to which my invention relates, the remaining portions of the table being broken away.

Figure 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2, showing a different adjustment.

Figure 4 is a side elevation of a portion of the table shown by Figures 1, 2 and 3, showing another adjustment.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 3, the head rest hereinafter described being omitted.

Figure 6 is a perspective view, showing the table without the extension and head rest shown by the preceding figures, the table legs being broken away.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary section on line 7—7 of Figure 2, showing a portion of the extension.

Figure 8 is a fragmentary section on line 8—8 of Figure 2, showing a portion of the head rest.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all of the figures.

An operating table to which my invention relates comprises a body support 12, which may be a flexible mattress of any suitable construction, and preferably a pneumatic mattress. The table also includes a frame adapted to support the mattress, and having a seat 13 at its head end, located below the top surface of the body support 12. As here shown, the frame includes a horizontal bottom 14, curb members 15—15 and 16—17, and upright legs 18. The bottom 14 is formed to support a mattress 12, and the curb members are formed to confine the mattress against horizontal displacement in any direction.

The seat 13 is preferably the upper edge of the curb member 17, said member being narrower than the other members, so that its upper edge is depressed, as shown by Figure 6.

19 represents a movable table extension, which is pivotally connected with the head end of the table, said head end being provided with means for pivotally connecting the extension. I prefer to embody said means in a rod 20, rigidly connected with the head end of the frame, as by elbow-shaped connections, including members 21 and 22, the members 22 being fixed to two of the legs of the table, as indicated by Figures 1 and 6.

The rod 20 extends through an end portion of the extension 19, and constitutes a bearing on which said extension may swing from the position shown by Figures 2 and 4, to either of the positions shown by Figures 3 and 5. The form of the extension 19 is such that when it is in the position shown by Figures 2 and 4, it is supported conjointly by the rod 20, and by the seat 13, its upper surface being substantially flush with the top surface of the mattress or body support, so that, as shown by Figure 4, the extension is adapted to support the back of the head of a patient lying on the table, without requiring the bending of the neck. When the extension 19 is turned to the position shown by Figure 3, or that shown by Figure 5, it forms a support for the forehead of the patient, the forehead-supporting portion of the extension being spaced from the head end of the mattress to accommodate the nose and mouth of the patient.

The extension 19 may include a core portion 19^a, which may be a piece of wood, a cushion portion 19^b, of any suitable cushioning material, such as curled hair, and a flexible casing or cover portion 19^c, of material such as leather. The ends of the extension may be provided by wooden end

pieces 19[d] (Figure 7), suitably secured to the core portion 19[a], and having apertures receiving the rod 20.

Mounted to swing on the end portions of the rod 20, are oscillatory arms 23, to the swinging ends of which are pivotally connected the end portions of a head rest 24. Said head rest may be composed of wooden end pieces 24[a], pivotally connected with the swinging ends of the arms 23, a filling 24[b] of cushioning material, and a flexible cover 24[c] attached to the end pieces and confining the filling.

The head rest is adapted to be supported in the operative position shown by Figure 2, above the extension 19, the latter bearing on the seat 13. The head rest is now adapted to support a side of the patient's head when the body is resting on one side. When the head rest is not required, it may be displaced by swinging the arms 23 downward, and swinging the head rest on the ends of the arms, as indicated by Figures 3 and 4, Figure 3 showing the displaced head rest interposed between the curb member 17, and the extension 19.

The head rest may be entirely omitted, if desired, as shown by Figure 5.

It is obvious that the extension 19 and the head rest 24 may be of any other suitable construction, and that the cushioning material may be composed of layers of felt, instead of curled hair.

I claim:

1. An operating table comprising a body support, a frame having a seat at its head end located below the top surface of the body support, a movable extension, and means pivotally connecting the extension with the frame, said extension being supportable conjointly by the said connecting means and seat in position to form a head support relatively near the body-support, and by the connecting means independently of the seat in position to form a head support spaced from the body support.

2. An operating table comprising a body support, a frame having a seat at its head end located below the top surface of the body support, a movable extension, and means pivotally connecting the extension with the frame, links mounted to oscillate on said supporting means, and a rest pivoted to the swinging ends of said links, and adapted to be superimposed on the said extension, and form therewith an elevated head support.

3. An operating table comprising a body support, a frame having a seat at its head end located below the top surface of the body support, and a fixed pivot rod offset from said seat, and extending parallel therewith, and a movable extension mounted to turn on said rod, and adapted to bear on said seat and form a head support relatively near the body support, and to depend from the rod and form a head support spaced from the body support.

4. An operating table comprising a body support, a frame having a seat at its head and located below the top surface of the body support, and a fixed pivot rod offset from said seat, and extending parallel therewith, a movable extension mounted to turn on said rod, and adapted to bear on said seat and form a head support relatively near the body support, and to depend from the rod and form a head support spaced from the body support, oscillating links having eyes adapted to turn on said rod, and a rest pivoted to the swinging ends of said links, and adapted to be superimposed on said extension and form therewith an elevated head support.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

GEORGE C. TAPLIN.