

F. M. NAYSMITH.
CHIROPRACTIC TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 17, 1913.

Patented Nov. 25, 1913.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

1,079,795.

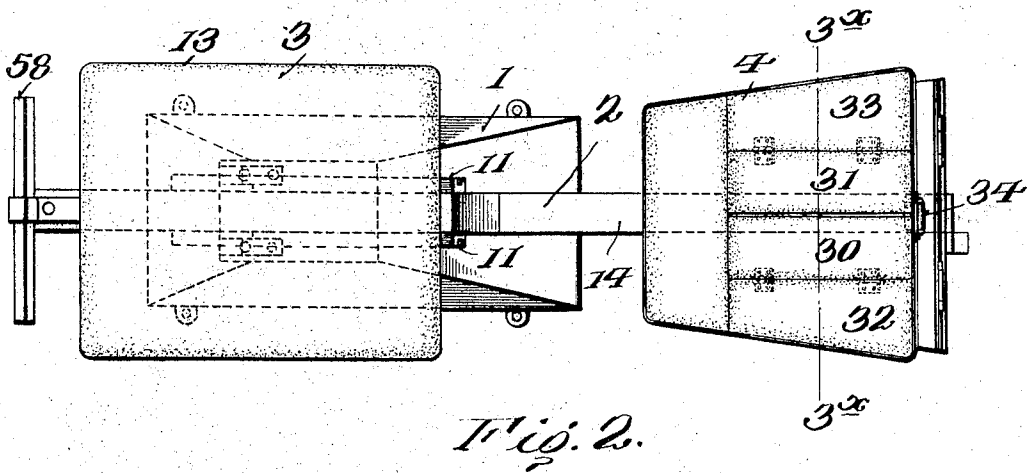
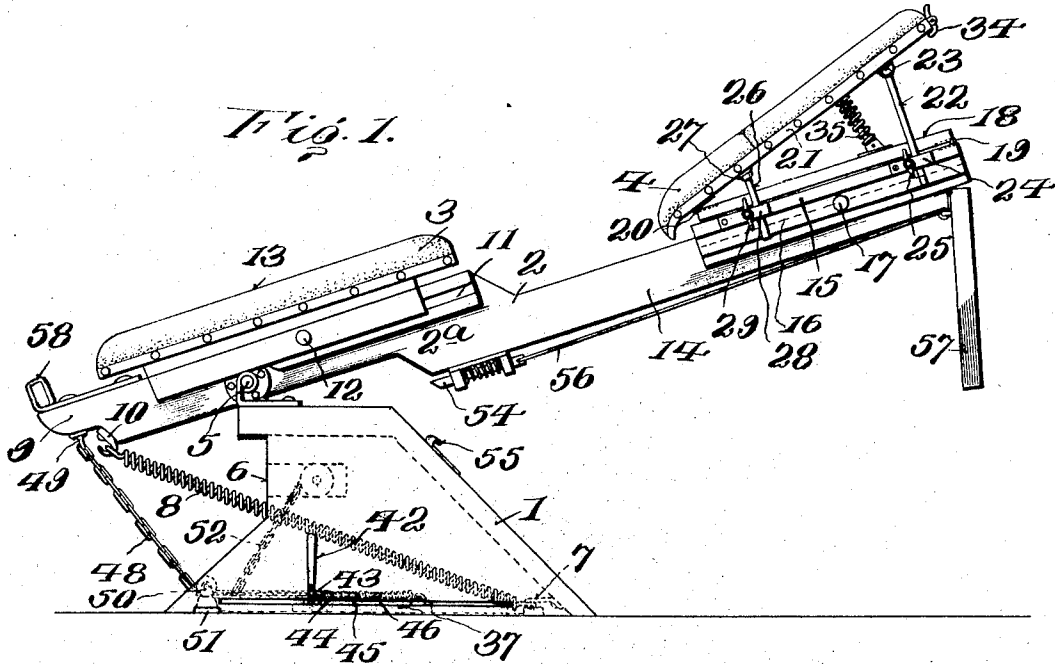
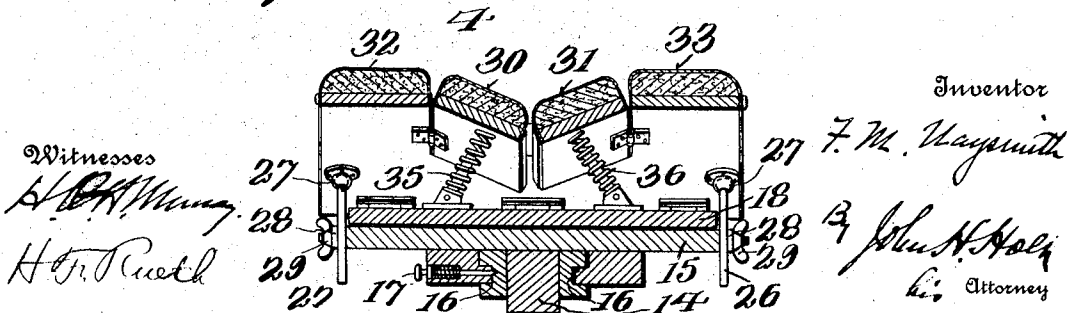


Fig. 3.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

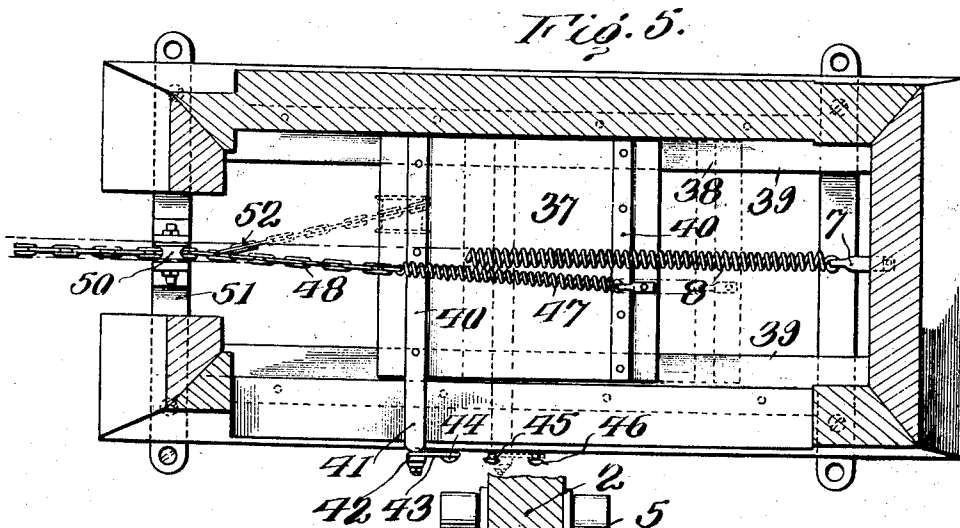
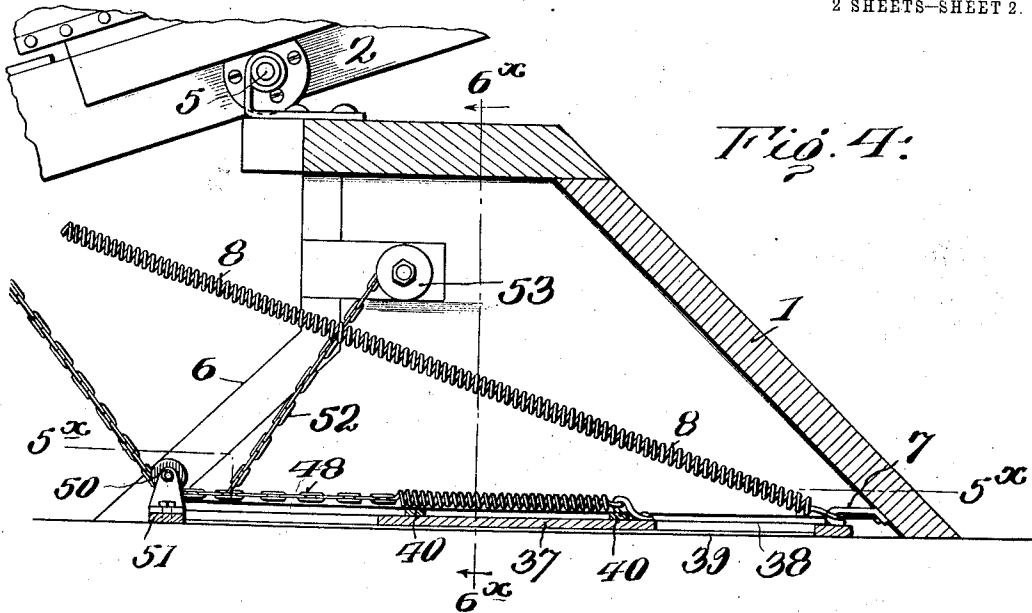
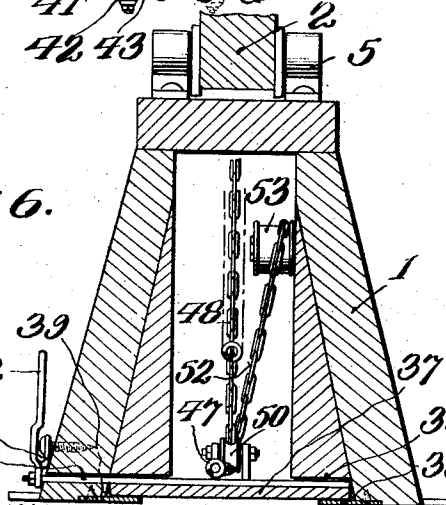


Fig. 6.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CHIROPRACTIC TABLE.

1,079,795.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK M. NAYSMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbia, in the county of Boone and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chiropractic Tables, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in chiropractic tables.

The primary object of this invention is to provide a table capable of accommodating patients of various sizes and weights in a restful and undisturbed manner and in strict compliance with the particular treatment administered.

A further object of this invention is the provision of means for easily raising and lowering the table, thereby affording material assistance to the person in attendance when properly positioning the patient.

With these and other objects in view the invention further consists in the novel arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter described and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1, is a side elevation of my improved chiropractic table constructed in accordance with my invention, and shown in an inclined position; Fig. 2, is a top plan thereof; Fig. 3, is a transverse section through the head rest on the line 3*-3* of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, is an enlarged vertical sectional view of the pedestal or base; Fig. 5, is a horizontal sectional view on the line 5*-5* of Fig. 4, parts being shown in elevation; and Fig. 6, is a vertical transverse sectional view on the line 6*-6* of Fig. 4.

While I have designed the present table for chiropractic purposes, it will be readily understood that it may be used for such other treatments and operations as may be performed thereon.

Referring to the drawings, the invention comprises, in the form therein shown, a pedestal or support 1, upon which is pivotally mounted the main supporting member which is in the present instance the beam 2. Upon this beam 2 is carried the body section 3 and the head supporting section 4. This bar 2 which is off-set as at 2^a is pivoted near one end thereof at 5 to the pedestal 1, and is centrally located with respect to the pedestal and the supporting

sections 3 and 4. The pedestal 1 is preferably of hollow formation and is outwardly flared at the base. One end of the pedestal is open as shown at 6, and is arranged to receive an actuating mechanism for easily raising and lowering the table with the patient thereon. Attached to the interior of the pedestal near one end thereof is a spring hook 7 to which is secured one end of a coil spring 8. The other end of this spring 8 is secured to the end 9 of the beam 2 by means of a hook 10. The purpose of this spring, as will be readily understood, is to co-act with the weight of the patient in the movement of the table.

The body section 3 is positioned upon the beam 2, and is adjusted longitudinally thereof in the guides 11, upon each side thereof, and is held in its adjusted position by the spring latch 12 which is similar in construction to the latch 17, Fig. 3. This body section 3 may be provided with a cushion 13 upholstered in leather or other suitable material.

The beam 2, as hereinbefore mentioned, is off-set, and the extension formed thereby extends in a lower plane than the opposite end 9, as will be seen in Fig. 1. Upon this extension 14 is slidably mounted the head support which comprises a plurality of hinged sections capable of adjustment. The lower member 15 of the hinged sections constitutes the main base thereof and is adapted to be adjusted longitudinally of the extension 14 of the bar 2 in the guides 16 upon each side thereof, a spring latch 17 operating to hold the said section in its adjusted position. A second member 18 is hinged to the section 15 at 19 and rests upon the upper surface of the latter member. To the opposite end of the second member 8 is pivoted at 20 a third member 21 which, as shown in Fig. 1, is inclined and receives the head of the patient.

In effecting the inclination of the member 21 about the hinge or pivot 20, rods 22 are provided near the upper end of the said member. These rods, as shown, have ball and socket joints 23 at their upper ends, but it is obvious that any other pivotal connection may be utilized. The lower ends of the rods are held between clamps 24 and the sides of the base member 15 by the thumb screws 25 which when tightened will hold the member 21 about the pivot 20 in

the desired inclined position. Similar adjusting rods 26 are provided near the lower end of the member 15, and at their upper ends have ball and socket joints 27. These rods extend downwardly between clamps 28 and the sides of the base member 15, and are held in position by the thumb screw 29, which when tightened will hold the upper member 18 in a still differently elevated and inclined position about the pivot 19, as will be readily understood. In this manner it will be apparent that the proper elevation and inclination of the head section can be effectively obtained.

Referring to Figs. 2 and 3 more particularly, the upper member 21 of the head support is composed of a plurality of independent sections, the two innermost ones of which 30 and 31 are hinged respectively to the two outer ones 32 and 33. The sections 30 and 31 are normally held in a horizontal plane with the upper member 21 by the catch 34. When desired the catch 34 is released and the sections 30 and 31 are forced to yield to the weight of the patient's head against the springs 35 and 36, as most clearly shown in Fig. 3. Thus it will be seen that any relative elevation or depression of the head can be obtained as the treatment requires. The upper section is provided with cushions 33, upholstered in leather or any other suitable material.

In effecting the adjustment of the table with respect to the weight of the patient, for the convenience of raising and lowering thereof, reference will be had to Figs. 4, 5 and 6. Located within the base or pedestal 1 is a carriage 37 which operates within guide-ways 38 formed by the parallel strips 39 and the walls of the pedestal. The carriage 37 is provided at each end with a cross bar 40, one of which extends outwardly through the wall of the pedestal as indicated at 41. Upon the end 41 of this cross bar is mounted a lever 42 having a hooked extension 43 which latter is adapted to engage at different times studs 44, 45 and 46, according to the adjustment required. Secured to a hook upon carriage 37 is one end of a spring 47, the other end of said spring being fastened to a chain 48 which in turn is secured to the extension 9 of the beam 2, at 49. This chain passes beneath a guiding pulley 50 mounted upon a transverse bar 51. Fastened to the chain 48 is another chain 52 which is wound upon a spring actuated drum 53 located within the pedestal, the purpose thereof being to take up any slack in the chain 48 which may occur as the table is lifted. Thus it will be seen that the effect of the spring secured to the carriage 37 is to assist the spring 8 in the easy operation of the table when the weight of the patient demands it.

In effecting an adjustment of the car-

riage within the pedestal 1, the lever 42 is rocked so as to lift the hook from off of the stud 44. The carriage is then moved within the guide-ways 38 until the desired stud is reached when the hook will be lowered so as to engage the stud, and the carriage will be held in a fixed position.

As shown in Fig. 1, the carriage is in the position for assisting the spring 8 but little; that is, the patient being treated is of ordinary weight and can be easily raised and lowered by the attendant. Should the patient to be treated be of greater weight, the carriage 37 is moved as before described, to the stud 45 or 46, thereby increasing the action of the spring 48 so as to retard the table, with the patient thereon, in its downward movement.

When the table is brought to the horizontal position, the spring latch 54 engages the member 55 carried by the pedestal, thereby locking the table. A rod 56 connects the latch 54 and the pivoted supporting leg 57 as shown in Fig. 1, which latter serves to support and steady the table when the patient is being treated. The leg also acts as a releasing lever when moved outwardly, in effecting the unlocking of the table, as will be readily understood. A foot rest 58 is provided at the opposite end of the table against which the feet of the patient can conveniently rest.

In the operation of the table, the beam 2 is moved substantially vertical about the pivot 5, thereby elevating the table so as to receive a patient from a standing position. By placing the feet upon the foot rest 58 and inclining the body of the person against the body section 3 and the head support 4, it will be readily seen that the weight of the patient will operate to extend the spring 8, and in proportion to the strength of the spring and the weight of the patient the table will be in a substantially balanced condition with the patient thereon, thus minimizing to a fraction the force necessary in raising and lowering the table by the person in attendance. As has been before described, should the person be of a greater weight than the carriage 37 controlling the tension of the auxiliary spring 47, will be moved to the desired stud to obtain the correct balance.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that an efficient and durable chiropractic table is provided on which patients of various sizes and weights can be easily and conveniently positioned for treatment.

What I claim is:

1. In a device of the class described comprising a base, a support pivotally mounted on said base for angular movement in a vertical plane, means acting to assist the movement of said support from a horizontal toward an upright position; and mecha-

nism to automatically augment the action of said assisting means during the commencement of said movement, said augmenting means diminishing in action as the said support continues said movement.

2. A device of the class described comprising a base, a support pivotally mounted on said base for angular movement in a vertical plane, variable means including a plurality of springs acting to assist the movement of said support from a horizontal toward an upright position, and means whereby a greater number of said springs act to assist said movement during the commencement than near the end of said movement.

3. A device of the class described comprising a base, a support pivotally mounted on said base for angular movement in a vertical plane, a spring arranged to assist the movement of said support toward an upright position, an auxiliary spring adapted to assist said action of the first named spring, and means whereby said auxiliary spring acts to assist the first named spring during a portion only of the movement of the said support.

4. A device of the class described comprising a base, a support pivotally mounted on said base for angular movement in a vertical plane, a spring arranged to assist the movement of said support toward an upright position, an auxiliary spring adapted to assist said action of the first named spring, and means whereby said auxiliary spring acts to assist the first named spring during a portion only of the movement of the said support, said means being adjustable to vary the time of action of said auxiliary spring.

5. A device of the class described comprising a base, a support pivotally mounted on said base for angular movement in a vertical plane, a spring connected to said base and said support, and acting to assist the movement of said support throughout its movement toward an upright position, an auxiliary spring adapted to assist said action of the first named spring, a lost motion connection between said auxiliary spring and said support whereby said movement of said support is assisted during a portion thereof by said auxiliary spring, and an adjustable connection between said auxiliary spring and base for varying the action of said auxiliary spring.

6. A device of the class described, including in combination a base, a supporting member pivoted to said base, and means including a carriage movable relatively to said base, a spring attached to said carriage and said supporting member, another spring attached to the base and to the supporting member, a series of lever holding devices provided on said base, and a lever

for engaging one of said holding devices at a time for holding said carriage in an adjusted position.

7. A device of the class described, including in combination a base, a supporting member pivoted to said base, and means including a carriage movable relatively to said base, a spring attached to said carriage and said supporting member, another spring attached to the base and to the supporting member, a lever holding device provided on said base and a lever for engaging said holding device for securing the carriage in position.

8. A device of the class described, including in combination a base, a supporting member pivoted to said base, and means including a carriage movable relatively to said base, a spring attached to said carriage and said supporting member, another spring attached to the base and to the supporting member, a series of lever holding devices provided on said base and a lever for engaging one of said holding devices, whereby the said springs are held under different tensions to balance said supporting member for patients of varying weights.

9. A device of the class described, comprising a base, a beam pivoted on said base, and a plurality of supporting sections mounted upon said beam, one of said sections consisting of a plurality of members hinged at alternate ends and means for effecting the elevation and inclination of said hinged members.

10. A device of the class described, comprising a base, a beam pivoted to said base, a body support adjustably secured to said beam, and a head support adjustably secured to said beam, said head support comprising a series of members hinged together, one of said hinged members having yielding sections formed therein.

11. In a device of the class described, a base, a beam pivoted to said base, and a head support mounted upon said beam, said head support consisting of a plurality of members hinged together, one of said members having movable sections formed therein.

12. In a device of the class described, a head support consisting of a plurality of members hinged together and adjustable relatively to each other, one of said members having movable sections formed therein.

13. In a device of the class described, a supporting member, a head rest comprising a plurality of superimposed members hinged together, and means for adjusting said members with respect to each other and the supporting member.

14. In a device of the class described, a head support comprising a plurality of superimposed hinged members, rods carried by one of said hinged members, and clamps secured to another of said hinged members,

said rods of one of the members arranged to be held by the said clamps of another member for elevating and inclining the head support.

- 5 15. A device of the class described having a head support comprising a vertically and laterally adjustable member having outer fixed sections and a pair of inner sections hinged thereto adapted to swing down-

ward, and yielding means to resist said 10 movement of said hinged sections.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK M. NAYSMITH.

Witnesses:

EMMETT McDONNELL,
F. W. SMITH.