

E. W. THOMAS.
 EXAMINATION, OPERATING, OR TREATMENT TABLE.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 27, 1908.

920,500.

Patented May 4, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 3.

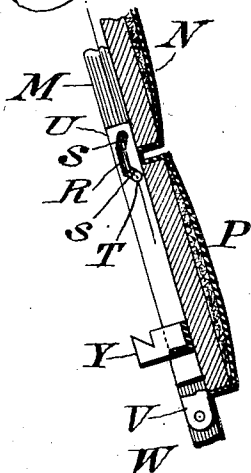


Fig. 4.

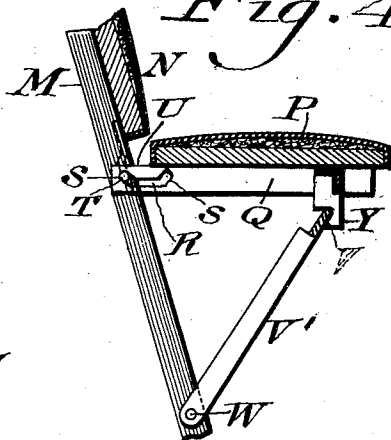


Fig. 5.

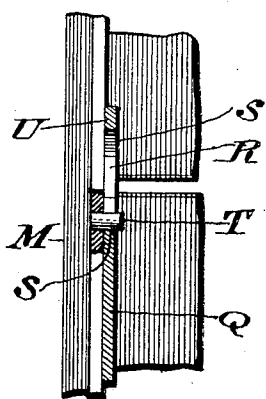


Fig. 1.

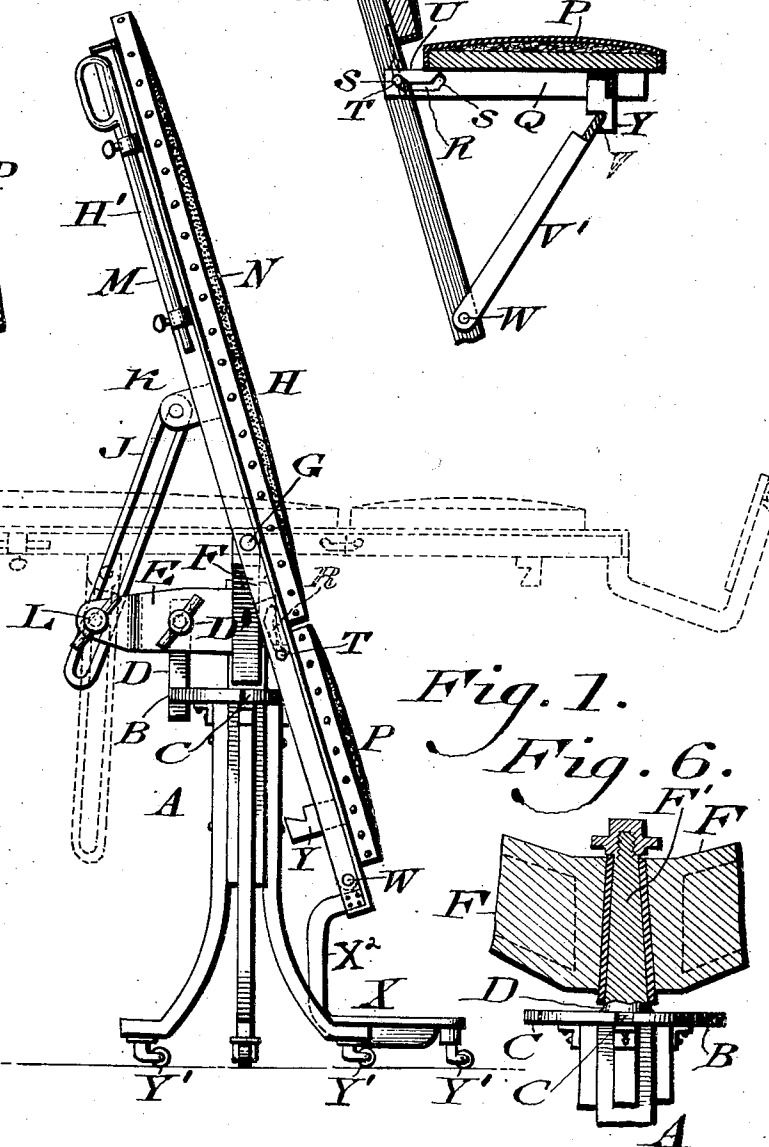
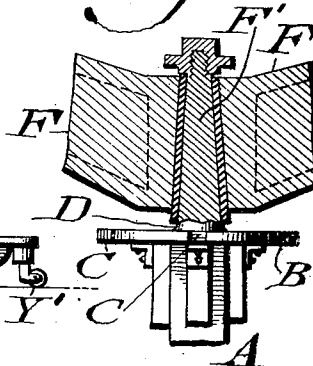


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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 L. Rouville.

By

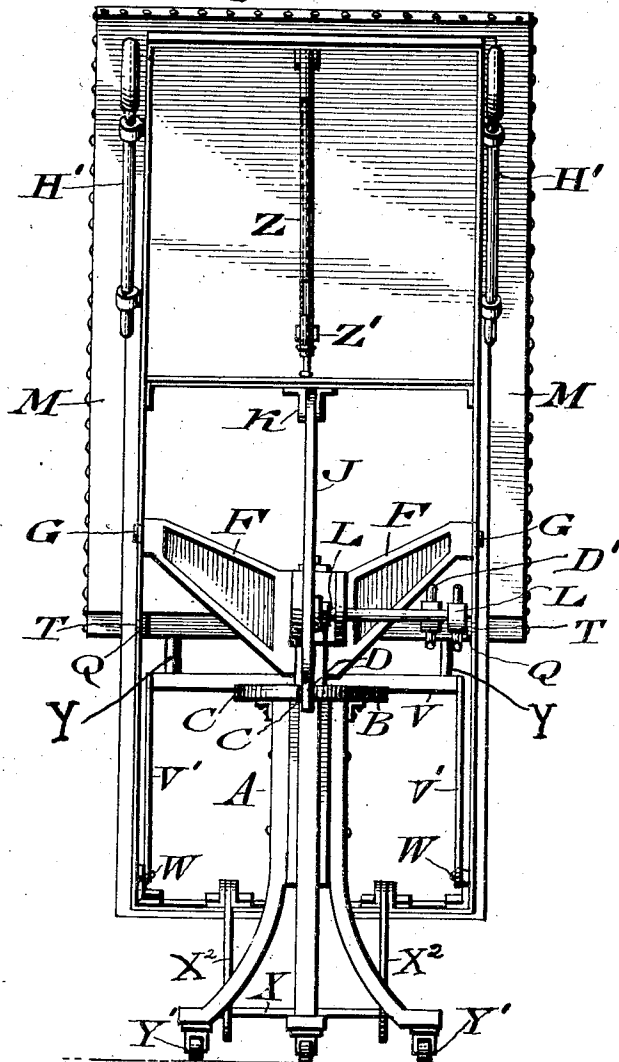
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 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EB W. THOMAS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

EXAMINATION, OPERATING, OR TREATMENT TABLE.

No. 920,500.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 4, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EB W. THOMAS, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Examination, Operating, or Treatment Table, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of an examination, operating or treatment table, in which provision is made for readily placing a patient thereon either on back, front or side in a most convenient manner, without occasioning any suffering, without disarranging the garments, and without any special effort on the part of the patient.

It also consists of means for converting the couch into a seat.

It also consists of details of construction as will be hereinafter set forth.

For the purpose of explaining the invention, the accompanying drawing illustrates a satisfactory reduction of the same to practice, but the important instrumentalities thereof may be varied, and so it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific arrangement and organization shown and described.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a table embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a rear view thereof. Figs. 3 and 4 represent vertical sections of detached portions thereof, showing certain members in different positions. Fig. 5 represents a vertical section of another detached portion. Fig. 6 represents a partial vertical section and partial side elevation of a detached portion.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings:—A designates a base or stand, on which is stationary head B, in whose periphery are recesses C to receive the dog D, which depends from the arm E on the bracket F, with which latter is pivotally connected as at G a table which is of the form of the couch H, said bracket being rotatably mounted on the vertical axle or post F', whose lower end, in the present case, has said head connected with it, and the latter is sustained on and secured to the base A in any suitable manner, it being seen that the couch is firmly supported and may be rotated freely for the purposes of the operator, it being seen that when the rotary adjustment of the couch is accom-

plished, the dog D is inserted in the relative recess C and tightened by the screw D', whereby the further rotary movement of the couch is controlled. Furthermore, the couch H, owing to the pivots G, may be placed in inclined, horizontal and comparatively vertical positions, as shown in Fig. 1, and held thereat by the link J, which is pivotally connected with the frame of the couch as at K and is engaged by the screw L, the latter being fitted to the arm E and serving to hold said link, and consequently the couch, in the horizontal, inclined, and comparatively vertical positions in which the latter may be placed.

The couch H is composed of a frame M, the stationary cushion N, and the movable cushion P, the latter being adapted to be a continuity of said cushion N, as in Figs. 1 and 3, or converted into a seat, as in Fig. 4.

The frame of the cushion P has its side bars Q movably fitted within the side bars of the frame M of the cushion N, said bars Q having therein, at what may be termed their upper ends, the slots R, whose ends are deflected in angular form, as at S, said slots being adapted to receive the pins or studs T, which project inwardly from the sides of the frame M of the cushion N, it being noticed that the cushion P may be moved on said pins and the latter occupy either of the angular ends S of the slots R, it being noticed that what may be termed the forward or upper portions of the frame Q of the cushion P extend beyond the latter and form tongues U, which are adapted to slide on the studs or pins P and to be placed under the adjacent end of the cushion N, said cushion P then resting on the frame M and being practically a continuity of the cushion N, the lower ends S of the slots R receiving the pins T.

When it is desired to convert the cushion P into a seat, the cushion is drawn down, when the tongues U emerge from under the cushion N and said tongues slide on the pins T, when the latter occupy the upper or forward ends S of the slots R. The cushion P is then turned on the pins T as hinges and caused to assume a horizontal position, thus converting it into a seat, which is sustained by the cross-bar V, which is supported by side bars V', the latter being pivotally connected with the frame M, as at W, said cross bar adapted to engage with the notched or toothed block Y on the underside of the

frame Q of the cushion P, it being evident that the bar V may be disengaged from said block and folded in the frame M, after which the cushion P may be lowered and
 5 folded on said frame, it changing its position from that shown in Fig. 4 to that shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

Secured to and depending from the lower end of the frame M by the hangers X² is the
 10 step or foot rest X, which is just above the floor level and used primarily for placing the patient on the couch so as to occupy both cushions thereof, as will be explained further. This step is supported by hangers
 15 X² that are offset rearwardly with relation to the couch frame, as seen clearly in Fig. 1, so that when the patient stands upon the step for the purpose of turning over, under which circumstances the parts would be in
 20 the position shown by full lines in Fig. 1, the step is firmly supported upon the floor and overturning of the chair is positively prevented. The hangers X² are laterally separated so that the portions of the feet of
 25 the patient may enter between the same, while other portions may rest on the step, especially while the patient lies face down on the couch.

It will be seen that when the couch is in
 30 the vertically inclined position, shown in Fig. 1, the patient steps on the foot rest X and lies against the couch, say on his back, and then the latter is placed in horizontal position, or comparatively so, for the convenience of the operator. When the work
 35 is so far accomplished, the couch is restored to the inclined position and the patient turns on the foot rest and then lies against the couch on his or her stomach. Then the
 40 couch is placed in horizontal position, or comparatively so, for the convenience of the operator, or by following the above procedure the patient may be placed on his or her side, it being seen that the patient has
 45 been turned most conveniently and without disarrangement of the garments and without the physical suffering or annoyance as heretofore occasioned in turning a patient by rolling him over or being rolled over on
 50 the couch.

The step or foot rest X is mounted on the
 55 caster or other rollers Y', which rest on the floor, by which provision the device is sustained, when the foot rest is occupied, and so receives the weight of the patient, preventing of the tilting and overturning of the device while allowing the step to run on the floor while being supported thereon as the table is moved around.

60 In order to sustain the couch in horizontal, or comparatively horizontal positions, I employ the leg Z, which is pivotally connected with the frame M and adapted to be placed in upright position, resting on the floor, said
 65 leg being telescopically constructed so as to

be adjustable in length. When use of said leg is not required, it may be folded on the frame M, and held stationarily thereon by the resilient keeper or catch Z', which is
 70 connected with said frame and is adapted to have said leg sprung thereinto.

Attention is directed to the fact that the foot rest X is separate from the couch proper, and while possessing the advantages
 75 hereinbefore stated, removes the shoes of the patient from contact with the cushions of the couch, thus saving the latter from wear and injurious action of the shoes.

The couch may be provided with gynecological attachments, one of which is shown
 80 at H', Figs. 1 and 2. In this case, the stirrup ends of the attachment may be used as a handle, by which the inclination of the table or couch may be varied.

Having thus described my invention, what
 85 I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a table of the character stated, a couch, a step-supporting means depending from the frame thereof, a step secured to
 90 said means and extending forwardly therefrom substantially at a right angle thereto, and means on said step for supporting it on a floor parallel therewith when the frame occupies an inclined position.

2. In a table of the character stated, a couch, hangers depending from the frame thereof and extending rearwardly and offset, a step secured to said hangers substantially at a right angle thereto and extending
 100 forwardly therefrom, and means on said step for supporting it on a floor parallel therewith when the frame occupies an inclined position, said hangers being laterally separated to allow the feet of the patient to enter between the same with portions resting on said step.

3. In a table of the character stated, a frame mounted to turn from a horizontal to a substantially vertical position, step-supporting devices offset rearwardly and secured to the lower end of said frame and depending therefrom, and a step mounted on
 110 said devices and extending to the rear and in front of the longitudinal plane of said frame, said step being disposed at a distance from the end of the frame admitting of the occupant of the step turning thereon without leaving the table and preventing the feet of the occupant from contacting with said
 115 frame, and means for holding said frame in both its substantially vertical and horizontal positions.

4. In a table of the character stated, a frame pivotally mounted to assume either a
 125 horizontal or a substantially vertical position, a cushion having its side bars movably fitted within the side bars of the frame and having at their upper ends slots with their ends deflected in angular form, pins project-
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ing inwardly from the side bars of the frame and received in said slots and adapted to automatically lock said cushion parallel with or at an angle to said frame, the upper portions of the side bars of said cushion extending beyond the latter and forming tongues, and an independent cushion on the frame beneath the adjacent end of which said tongues project, whereby when the two cushions are in alinement they form practically a continuity one of the other.

5. In a table of the character stated, a couch adapted to be placed in nearly vertical and horizontal positions, a stand, a carrier for the couch rotatably mounted on said stand, a head supported on said stand and provided with recesses, a dog adapted to engage either of said recesses, a support on said carrier for said dog, means for pivotally connecting the couch with said carrier, and means connected with the couch and

with the free end of said support for retaining the couch in inclined and horizontal positions.

6. In a table of the character stated, a base, a post and stationary head at the upper end of said base, a bracket rotatably mounted on said post, a lateral arm rigid with said bracket, a depending dog supported by said arm and provided with a tightening device, said dog engaging said head, a couch pivotally mounted on said bracket, a slotted link pivotally mounted upon the rear of the frame of the couch, and means carried by the free end of said arm and engaging the slot of the link to hold the couch in its adjusted positions.

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Witnesses:

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