Jan. 25, 1955 E. A. POWELL 2,700,381

INFANT'S SURGICAL TABLE

Filed May 28, 1953

FIG. 1

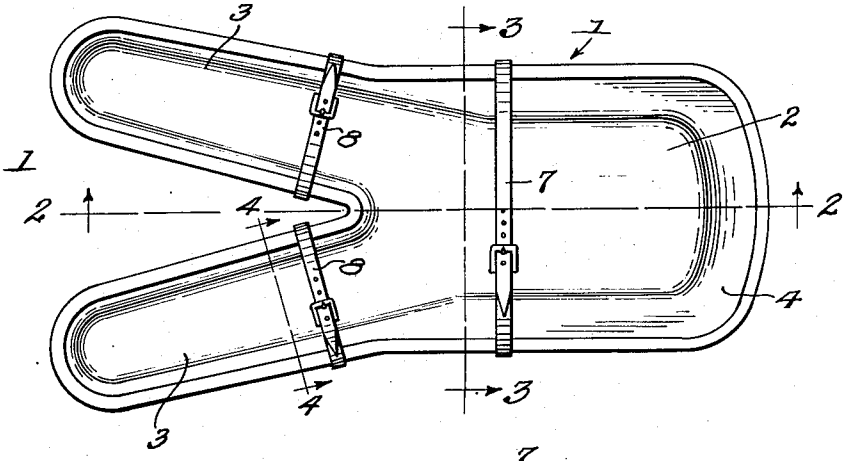
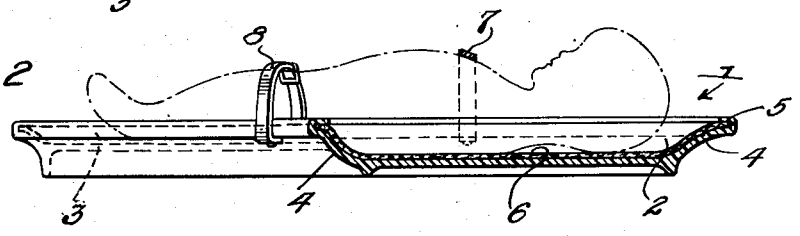


FIG. 2



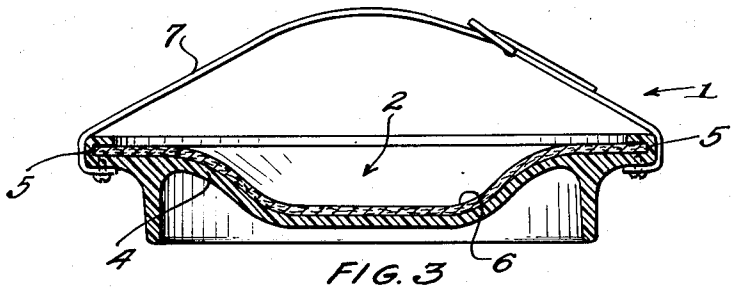


FIG. 3

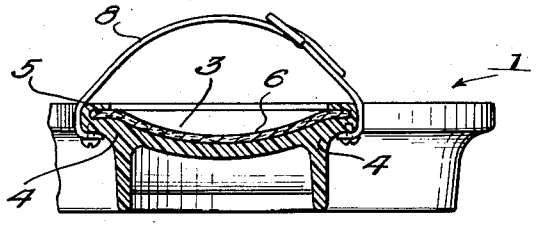


FIG. 4

INVENTOR

Edna A. Powell

BY W. S. Rambo

ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office 2,700,381 Patented Jan. 25, 1955

2,700,381

INFANT'S SURGICAL TABLE

Edna A. Powell, Delaware, Ohio

Application May 28, 1953, Serial No. 358,103
3 Claims. (Cl. 128—1)

This invention relates to an improved table for the support of infants during certain surgical operations or for other administrations.

An object of the invention is to provide a simple, efficient and conveniently employable appliance for the retention of an infant maintained in a supine but securely held position thereon in facilitating the performance of surgical operations, such as the circumcision of male infants.

Another object of the invention is to provide a table of this character which comprises a base formed with a shallow depression or cavity for the reception of an infant placed in a reclining position on the table, the said depression or cavity including forwardly and outwardly diverging continuations or extensions, the constructional arrangements of which being such as to enable the body of an infant held on the table to occupy the main portion of the depression or cavity and with the infant's legs disposed in spread relation in facilitating the performance of the surgical operation.

A further object is to provide such a table so formed that the depressed region therein constituting the infant-receiving cavity or depression may receive and retain a removable lining material composed of a sheet of a fluid-absorbent paper or the like, whereby to assist in maintaining the table in a cleanly and sanitary condition for successive uses.

Other objects of the invention are: to provide an improved support for infants undergoing surgery in the form of a table composed of an integral one-piece molded body, the latter having formed in its upper surface infant-receiving and positioning depressions which are modeled to the configuration of the infant's body and legs; to provide a surgical table of the character set forth in which the marginal portions of the depression or cavity are formed with grooves adapted to receive and retain the outer edge portions of a removable sheet of a fluid-absorbent material, whereby to retain the sheet in an applied position over the upper wall surfaces of said cavity or depression; to provide such a table with strap means for securing the body and legs of an infant to the table in operative order, and to provide a simple, inexpensive, lightweight and readily employed appliance adapted for the uses and purposes set forth and one which constitutes an improvement generally on prior devices of this kind.

For a further understanding of the invention, reference is to be had to the following description and the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a surgical table for infants formed in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken on the plane indicated by the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view taken through the body-receiving portion of the table on the plane disclosed by the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a similar view taken through the leg-receiving portion of the table on the plane disclosed by the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

The appliance disclosed in the above figures of the drawing comprises a table 1 having a pan-like body. The table, I have found may be advantageously formed to constitute an integral one-piece molding of plastic composition, although it may be produced from other moldable materials. Furthermore, the table body may be in the form of a press-stamped metallic sheet, or it may be produced from other materials and by several well known methods of manufacture to possess the general configuration disclosed in the drawings.

As illustrated, the table is formed to include a shallow body-receiving depression or cavity 2 which, toward one end of the table, terminates in outwardly diverging extensions or branches 3 adapted for the reception of the legs of an infant occupying the cavity 2, as shown more particularly in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

The sides of the cavity 2 and its extensions or branches 3 include upwardly and outwardly curved flanges 4, the latter extending continuously around the upper marginal edges of the table body. In this instance, the upper portions of the flanges 4 include continuous grooves 5 which are adapted to receive the marginal edges of a sheet 6 composed of a fluid-absorbent material or other composition containing matted or woven fibers. The sheet is shaped to conform with the configuration of the cavity 2 and its extensions 3 and the body of an infant placed on the table rests directly on and in contact with the upper surfaces of the sheet 6. The sheet is thus in position to receive and absorb body fluids of an infant, so that following a given operation, a soiled sheet may be removed from the table and a fresh one inserted in lieu thereof in maintaining the table in a cleanly and sanitary state.

Also, in retaining an infant in a definite operative position on the table, I employ a pair of body straps indicated at 7 and also two pairs of leg straps indicated at 8. These straps are adapted to encircle the body and legs of an infant, after the manner suggested in Fig. 2 of the drawings, in order to hold the infant against undue movement during surgical administrations.

The appliance is particularly suitable for use by doctors, surgeons and others in the performance of such surgical operations as the circumcision of males, and provides a simple, efficient and readily employed device for enabling such as operation to be carried out with an infant retained on the table in the most adaptable position for the convenient execution of the operation. The table is of small, lightweight and inexpensive construction, and lends itself readily to use in hospital rooms, doctors' offices, small clinics and the like where the need for such an appliance is the greatest.

While I have illustrated and described in detail what I now consider to be the preferred form of my invention, nevertheless it will be understood that variations or modifications may be made in the design and construction thereof without departing necessarily from the spirit and scope of the following claims.

I claim:

1. A surgical table comprising a pan-like body formed with an upwardly facing relatively shallow cavity for the reception of a patient's body and a pair of continuing and forwardly diverging extensions in which the legs of the patient are adapted to be positioned, upwardly and outwardly extending flanges integrally formed with said body and extending around the marginal edges thereof; and a removable lining sheet of fluid-absorbent composition united at its edges with said flanges.

2. A surgical table comprising a body in the form of an integral one-piece molding, said body including an upwardly facing relatively shallow cavity adapted for the reception of the body of a patient placed in a supine position on said table, said cavity including continuous and forwardly diverging extensions adapted for the reception of the patient's legs; strap devices carried by said table for removably connecting the body and legs of the patient in said cavity and extensions thereof, upwardly and outwardly extending flanges integrally formed with and extending around the marginal edges of the table body; and base-engaging supporting flanges depending integrally from the under side of said body, said depending supporting flanges terminating below the plane of the bottom of said cavity and its extensions.

3. A table as defined in claim 2 and further characterized by the provision of a removable sheet of a fluid-absorbent material arranged to cover the wall surfaces of said cavity and its extensions; and groove means formed in the walls of said flanges for the reception of the marginal edges of said sheet.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

820,026	Stokes	May 8, 1906
1,252,751	Weatherford	Jan. 8, 1918

OTHER REFERENCES

Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery, vol. 30B, No. 2, May 1948, page 304. Copy in Div. 55.