

J. V. McMANIS, J. R. REED & R. E. BOUNDS.

OSTEOPATHIC TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 22, 1908.

921,559.

Patented May 11, 1909.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

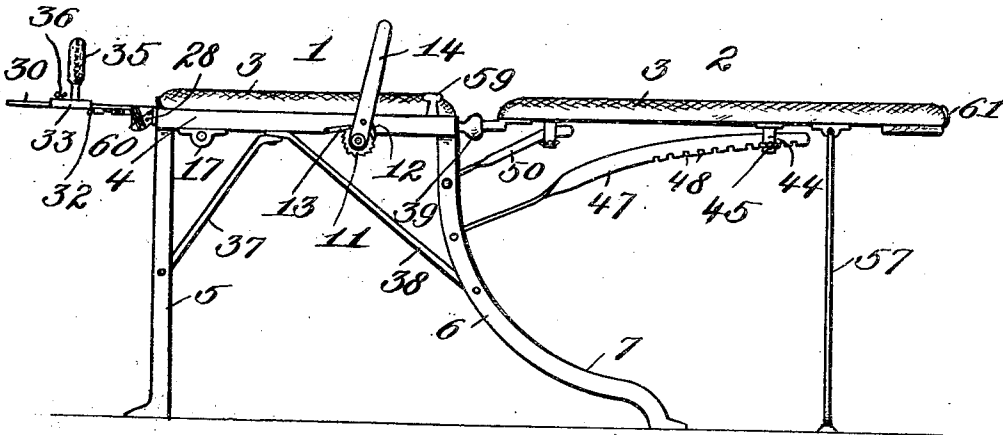
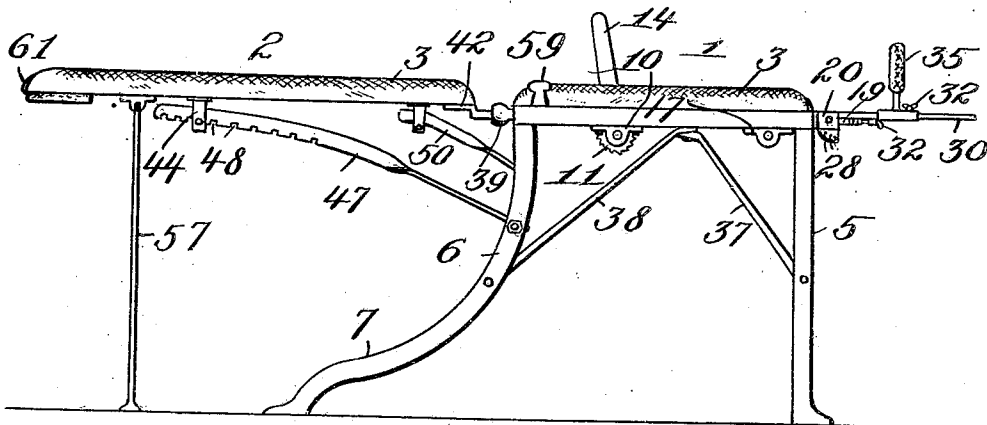


Fig. 2.



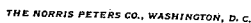
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 11.

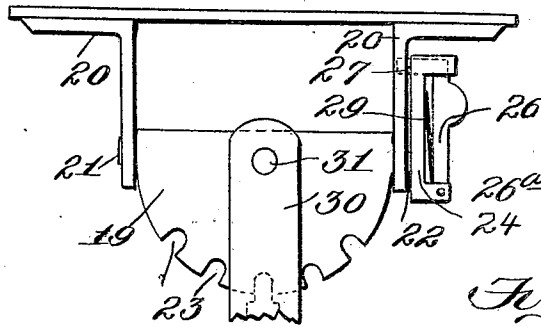


Fig. 12.

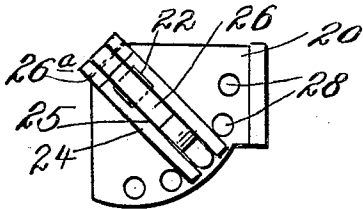


Fig. 13.

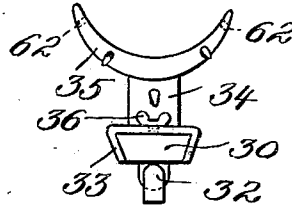
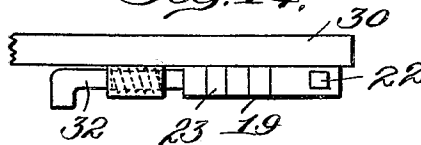


Fig. 14.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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OSTEOPATHIC TABLE.

No. 921,559.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 11, 1909.

Application filed October 22, 1906. Serial No. 340,068.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN V. McMANIS, JESSE R. REED, and ROBERT E. BOUNDS, citizens of the United States, residing at Baird, in the county of Callahan and State of Texas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Osteopathic Tables, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to osteopathic supports or tables for use by osteopathic practitioners in treating patients by the movement of various parts of the body.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a support or table of the class set forth of a comparatively simple and inexpensive nature and embody therein mechanical structures to permit a multiplicity of adjustments and movements and also whereby a stretching tension or force may be applied to a patient and regulated to accord with existing conditions, particularly in treating the spine and ribs by methods adopted in osteopathic institutions.

A further object of the invention is to provide a support or table to aid an osteopathic practitioner in treating a patient with increased ease of manipulation and with more effectiveness in treating the spine and ribs, and especially the cervical and dorsal vertebrae, as well as ordinary curvatures, sprains and the like.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts which will be more fully hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a support or table embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 looking toward the opposite side of the table. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the table showing the head rest removed. Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the table looking toward that portion for supporting the body of a patient. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal vertical section of a part of the body supporting portion of the table. Fig. 6 is a detail elevation, partially broken away, of a ball and socket connection for the parts of the table. Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10 are detail views of a swivel clamp included in the organization of the table. Figs. 11, 12, 13 and 14 are detail views of head rest devices and mechanisms.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The table is composed of two main ele-

ments, 1 and 2, for supporting the patient, the element 1 being adapted for holding the upper part of the body and the head, and the element 2 the legs and lower portion of the body of the patient. Suitable pads or cushions 3 are applied to the elements 1 and 2.

The element or member 1 of the table has a frame 4, from which legs 5 and 6 extend, the legs 6 having lower curved extremities 7, which are projected under the element or member 2 of the table to provide a suitable support during the operation on the several parts of the table. The pad 3 is held by an adjustable section or slide 8 disposed within the frame 4 and operative to change the longitudinal projection thereof at opposite ends of said frame through the medium of a spindle or shaft 9, disposed in bearings 10 secured to the underside of the frame 4, as shown by Fig. 5, and having on one end a ratchet wheel 11 engaged by feeding and stop pawls 12 and 13. Adjacent to the ratchet wheel 11 the spindle or shaft 9 is also provided with a crank handle 14 for actuating the same. Secured to the spindle or shaft 9 are straps 15, which pass under a roller 16 also terminally mounted in bearings 17 secured to the frame 4. From the roller 16 the straps 15 pass rearwardly over the spindle or shaft 9, and are secured to the underside of the section or slide 8, as at 18. When the shaft or spindle 9 is turned in the direction to slacken the straps 15, the section 8 may be manually moved outward any distance desired and in accordance with the extent of release of the said straps, and when it is desired to draw the section 8 inwardly the operation of the shaft 9 in the reverse direction will cause the said straps to wind on the shaft and pull on the roller 16. The element or member 1 also embodies an adjustable head rest which is carried by the outer end thereof. This head rest embodies in its organization a sector plate 19 disposed between angular brackets or analogous supports 20, secured to the outer end of the section or slide 8, the said plate having at opposite extremities fulcrum extensions 21 and 22, see Fig. 11, for movably engaging the arms of the angular brackets 20. By this means, the plate 19 is permitted to have a swinging movement between the angular brackets, and the extremity thereof projected beyond the brackets is formed arcuate and provided

with a plurality of recesses 23, for a purpose which will be presently set forth. This plate 19 may be properly termed a swinging or adjustable base support for the head rest proper, and it will be obvious that some means should be provided for holding the plate 19 and the parts carried thereby in positive angular position with respect to a horizontal plane, or after the adjustment thereof has been made. To accomplish this, the fulcrum extension 22 is projected beyond the angular bracket 20 engaged thereby and formed angular in cross section to receive an operating head or member 24, which is adapted to move over the adjacent side portion of the bracket 20, and has a seat 25 formed therein to receive a key 26. This key 26 is pivotally connected at one extremity to the head 24, as at 26^a, the opposite free extremity of the key carrying a locking stud 27 to engage any one of a plurality of openings 28 formed in the side of the bracket 20 and disposed in arcuate alinement or centrally with relation to the extended fulcrum 22 to which the head 24 is secured. The plate 19 and the parts carried thereby may, through the medium of the head 24, be locked at any angle desired, or within the range of adjustment permitted by the series of openings 28.

To prevent the key 26 from slipping out of place, a flat spring 29 is interposed between the same and the adjacent portion of the head 24, the spring having its force concentrated on the key approximately under the fulcrum or hinge 26^a of the key 26. The head rest proper embodies an arm 30, pivotally secured at its inner extremity on the plate 19, as at 31, and projected outwardly from the rear arcuate edge of said plate any suitable distance. This arm carries a spring actuated catch or lock bolt 32, which has its inner end always in engaging relation to the recesses or notches 23 formed in the outer arcuate edge of the plate 19. The opposite end of the catch or bolt 32 is readily accessible for engagement by an operator to change the position of the arm 30 on the said plate 19 whenever desired or found necessary. The arm 30, when released, may be freely moved over the plate 19, and engaging said arm is a slide foot 33 on the lower extremity of a shank 34 of a head engaging yoke 35, the slide foot 33 being secured in its adjusted position through the medium of a set screw 36, which is adapted to impinge on the arm 30. The head yoke 35 may thus be moved or shifted longitudinally on the arm 30, and the latter swung either to the right or left of the longitudinal center of the element or member 1 and depressed at different angles through the adjustment of the plate 19 below a horizontal plane. As shown by Fig. 13, the arm 30 and the slide foot 33 are of such contour in cross section that lateral move-

ment of the slide foot and the head yoke held thereon is prevented.

As shown by Figs. 1 and 2, the element or member 1 of the table will be strengthened by the addition of the braces 37 and 38, the braces 38 being connected to the legs 6. The element or member 2 of the table is movably coupled to the inner end of the element or member 1, and is capable of being adjusted at different angles above and below a horizontal plane. The coupling means between the two elements or members comprises a socket 39, having a shank 40, see Fig. 6, secured to the center of the inner end or extremity of the frame 4, and movably receives a ball 41, with a shank 42 suitably offset and firmly attached to the center of the inner adjacent extremity of the frame 43 of the element or member 2. The ball and socket coupling thus described provides for a ready manipulation of the element or member 1, and permits the disposition of the lower part of the body of the patient at convenient angles with relation to the upper part of the body in treating various spinal or muscular defects. The element or member 2 is not only adjustable at different angles above and below a horizontal plane, but is also movable laterally in opposite directions.

Depending from an intermediate portion of the element or member 2 is a clamp 44, which has a clamping bolt or analogous device 45 projecting through the lower extremities of the jaws thereof. In the upper portions of the legs 6 a bar 46 is movably secured at its opposite extremities, and at an intermediate point thereon the inner end of an adjusting lever 47 is loosely bolted and adapted to have movement in opposite lateral directions on the said bar. The bar, through the medium of its end bearings in the legs 6 forms a vertical hinge connection for the lever 47, and by such attachment to the lever it is movable either vertically or laterally to accommodate the adjustment or change of angles above and below a horizontal plane of the element or member 2. The free extremity of the lever 47 is formed with a plurality of teeth 48 to engage the clamping screw or analogous device 45 of the clamp 44, this toothed extremity of the lever being secured in the clamp against movement after the desired adjustment of the element or member 2 has been obtained. Above the bar 46 a forked bolt 49 is secured to the one leg 6, and has the inner end of a stay-bar 50 attached thereto, the opposite end of said stay-bar engaging a clamp 51 attached to the inner end of the frame 43 of the element or member 2 near one side edge of said element or member, as clearly shown by Fig. 3. This clamp 51 is shown in detail by Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 10, and embodies a plate 52 rigidly secured to the under side of the frame 43 at the point specified, and pro-

vided with a depending stud or post 53 engaged by a swivel plate 54 from which clamping jaws 55 depend and have a clamping screw 56 extending through their lower extremities. The stay bar 50 has the greater portion thereof deflected inwardly, and is freely movable between the clamping jaws 55 when the clamping screw 56 is released, but when said clamping screw is tightened the stay-bar will be immovably held between the clamping jaws and the element or member 2 held thereby against movement after an adjustment has been made. This stay-bar is used to fix the element or member 2 after lateral adjustment has been made, and the lever 47 secures the said element or member against movement when an adjustment has been made above or below a horizontal plane at different angles. The element or member 2 is also equipped with legs 57 which are hinged thereto and adapted to be turned upwardly thereagainst and held by a turn-button or analogous device 58, see Fig. 3. These legs 57 are used when it is desired to dispose the element or member 2 in a horizontal plane, or a plane parallel with the element or member 1, as shown by Figs. 1 and 2. When angular adjustments of the element or member 2 are made the legs 57 will be turned up against the said element or member out of the way. Both elements or members 1 and 2 are also provided with metal brackets 59, 60 and 61, parts of which are removable and are adapted to receive securing straps for holding the different parts of the body of the patient in proper position on the table. The head yoke 35 will also be provided with suitable openings or loops 62 in the free ends thereof to receive a head strap, and a jacket will be fitted to the patient, said jacket being of any suitable form or character.

After the patient has been securely fastened on the table, the elements or parts of the latter may be adjusted at will to set up a stretching tension or a disposition as to their different angles. The upper part of the body of the patient resting on the element or member 1 may be held longitudinally straight in stretched condition, while the lower part of the body of the element or member 2 may be drawn laterally in opposite directions, or raised or lowered above and below the horizontal plane of the member or element 1. A great number of changes of positions may be obtained to aid the osteopathic practitioner in handling a patient and facilitate operations generally, but especially to permit more effective treatment of the spine and ribs. The adjustment of the head rest organization in lateral and vertical directions is particularly advantageous in the treatment of the cervical and dorsal vertebræ. Furthermore, in the stretching operations the body is maintained

in a positive or constantly stretched condition, with material benefit in pursuing osteopathic methods.

Another advantage of the improved table is that the practitioner may, by the adjustments and joints of the table as set forth, have effective superior movements under his control, and in the movement treatment the body of the patient may be stretched or relaxed, the adjustable head rest organization permitting raising and lowering of the head. Movement of the head from side to side may be readily accomplished with either the face up or down and with or without spinal extension, and permit the operator to obtain any amount of movement at any point in the upper part of the spine while maintaining the lower joints fixed or stationary by an application of the thumb and cause the greater amount of movement to come in the joint immediately above the thumb. The ball and socket connection between the elements or members of the table as set forth permits the same movements of the spine below the shoulder blade, the thumb of the operator being used in movements of the lower portions of the spine similar to the treatment of upper parts of the spine. Furthermore, by the use of the improved table the osteopath is able to treat curvatures and diseases of single joints far better than by plain extension, being able to bulge the spine where it sinks too far and vice versa. By removal of all straps and holding devices on the table, the latter may be employed as an ordinary osteopathic treating table.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed, is:

1. A table of the class described involving two members, one of which has a longitudinally adjustable sliding section which is maintained thereon in a fixed horizontal plane, and the remaining member connected to one extremity of the former and bodily movable in opposite sidewise directions in a horizontal plane in reverse angular positions and also movable vertically above and below a horizontal plane, and means for maintaining the sidewise and vertically movable member in its adjusted position, the longitudinal adjustment of the section varying the length of the table without disturbing the adjustment of the sidewise and vertically movable member.

2. A table of the class described, involving two members, one of which has a longitudinal sliding section maintained thereon in a fixed horizontal plane and having an adjustable head rest connected to one end thereof, and the other member adjustable in opposite sidewise directions at reverse angles with respect to the first named member and also vertically above and below a horizontal plane, the section being adjustable to vary the length of the table without affecting the

sidewise and vertically movable member, and the head rest on the section increasing the range of longitudinal adjustment of said section and to accommodate various positions of the head of the patient.

3. A table of the class described, involving two members, one of the members having a fixed horizontal position and provided with a longitudinally, laterally and vertically adjustable head rest organization connected to one extremity thereof and modifying the length of said member and also adapted to accommodate various positions of the head of the patient, and the other member adjustable sidewise in a horizontal plane to opposite angular positions with respect to the member carrying the head rest organization and also vertically above and below a horizontal plane.

4. A table of the class described, involving a main member having a longitudinally slidable section maintained in fixed horizontal position thereon, a second member adjustably connected to one extremity of the main member and movable in a horizontal plane in opposite sidewise directions and also vertically and above and below the said main member, and an adjustable head rest attached to the end of the slidable section opposite that to which the second member is connected, the said head rest being movable to opposite sidewise positions vertically and longitudinally, and with the section being unitedly operative to lengthen or shorten the table, or independently adjustable to give the section a greater longitudinal extent to adapt it to accommodate patients having varying body lengths as well as different angular positions of the head of the patient in pursuing the treatment.

5. In a table of the class specified, a main member having a slidable top section thereon, and a second top section movably attached to one extremity of the main member and having its inner end normally spaced from the adjacent end of said main member, the said second top section being movable in opposite lateral directions and also vertically above and below the main member, the said slidable top section on the main member when moved varying the distance between the inner end of the second top section and the adjacent end of the slidable section.

6. A table of the class specified, having a main member, a section adjustable on and retained in connection with the said member, and a second member movable laterally in opposite directions and also vertically above and below the horizontal plane of the main member and having its inner end normally spaced from the adjacent end of the

section on the main member, the section by its movement or adjustment varying the distance between the inner ends of said section and said second member, and said section also carrying at its outer end a head rest device.

7. A table of the class specified, involving a main member having a top section longitudinally slidable thereon, a second member connected to the main member by a ball and socket joint and also by a stay-bar arranged to one side of the longitudinal center of the table, the said section being movable toward and from the second member foldable legs attached to the second member, the stay-bar maintaining the adjustment of the second member in opposite lateral positions and means for maintaining the adjustment of the second member in angular planes above and below the horizontal plane of the main member.

8. In a table of the class specified, a main member, a second member connected to one end of the main member by a ball and socket joint, an adjustable lever movably connected at one extremity to the main member and having means for adjustably engaging the second member, and a stay-bar attached to the main member and adjustably engaging the second member and movable laterally and vertically.

9. In a table of the class specified, a main member, a second member attached to one extremity of the main member by a ball and socket joint, a stay bar attached to the main member and movable laterally and vertically, and a swivel clamp secured to the second member and engaged by the said stay-bar.

10. In a table of the class specified, a main member, a second member movably connected to the main member by means of a universal joint, an adjustable lever connected to the main member by means of a universal joint, means whereby the said lever is adjustably connected to the second member to support the same at various positions of vertical adjustment, a stay-bar also attached to the main member by means of a universal joint, and means whereby the stay-bar is adjustably connected to said second member to hold the latter at various positions of lateral adjustment.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN V. McMANIS.
JESSE R. REED.
ROBERT E. BOUNDS.

Witnesses:

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