Sept. 7, 1937. L. TALAS 2,092,266

OPERATING TABLE

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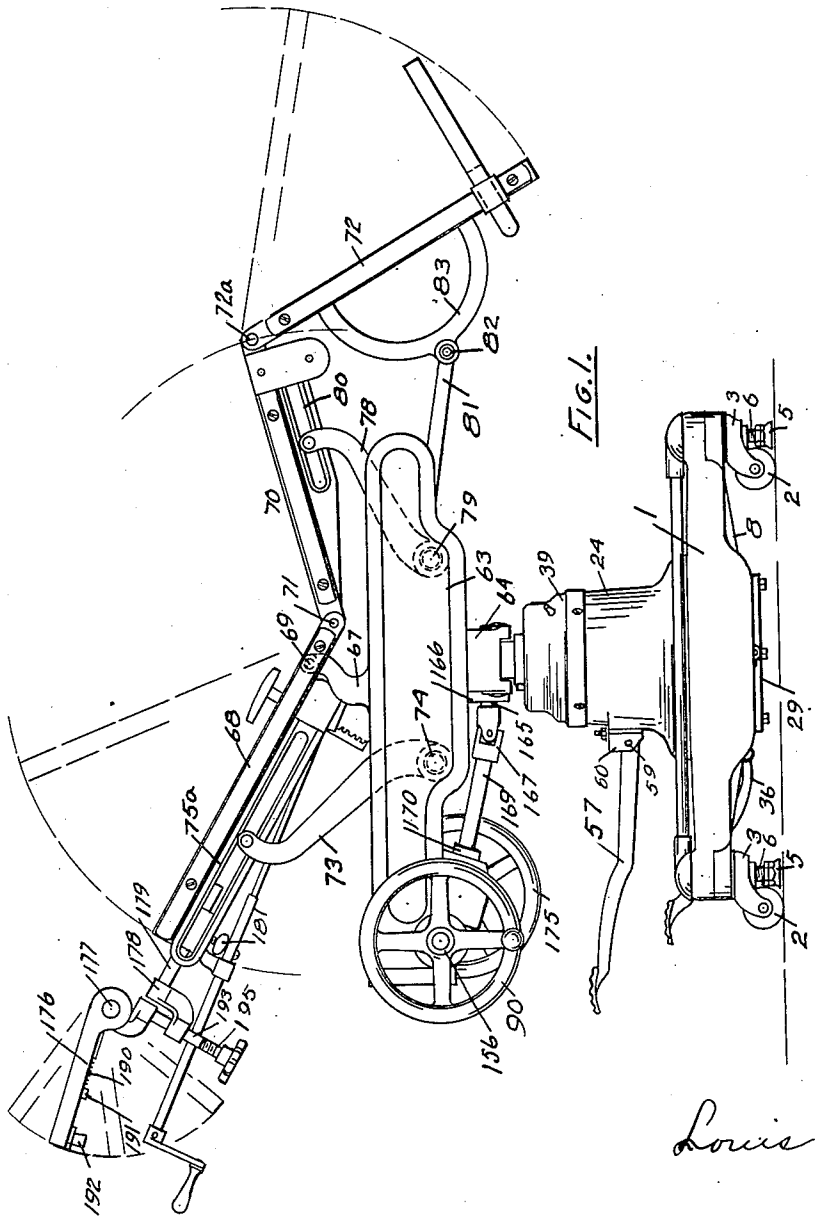


FIG. 1.

Louis Talas
INVENTOR.

BY H. Z. Lind
ATTORNEYS.

Sept. 7, 1937. L. TALAS 2,092,266

OPERATING TABLE

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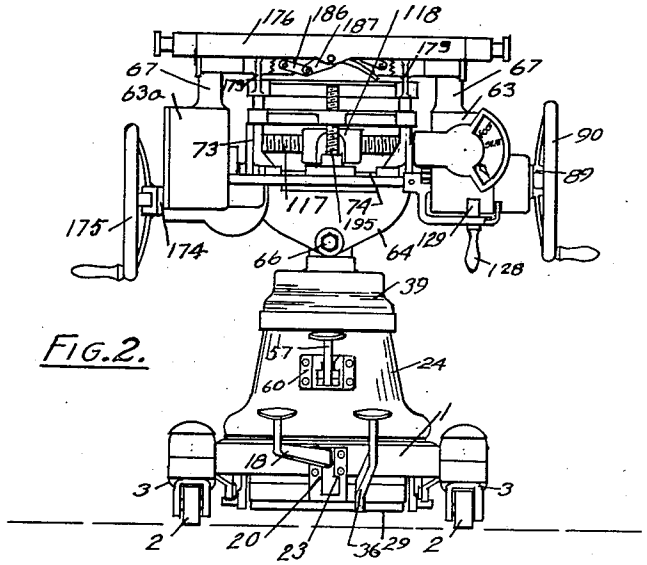


FIG. 2.

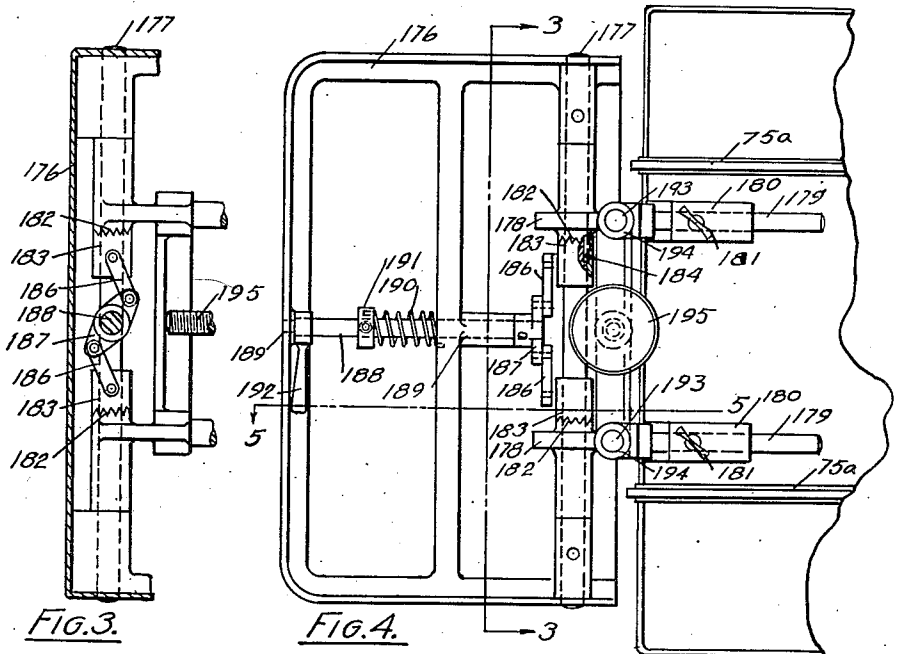


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

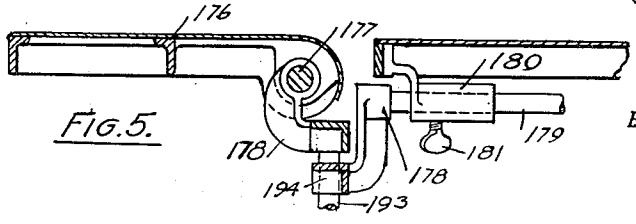


FIG. 5.

Louis Talas
INVENTOR.

BY T. V. Ford
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Sept. 7, 1937. L. TALAS 2,092,266

OPERATING TABLE

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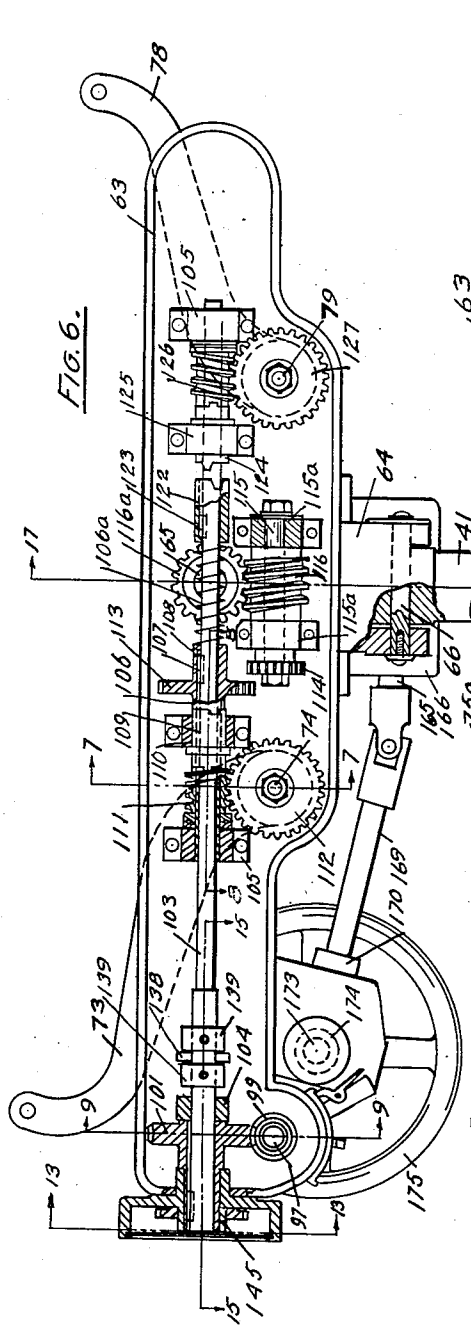


FIG. 6.

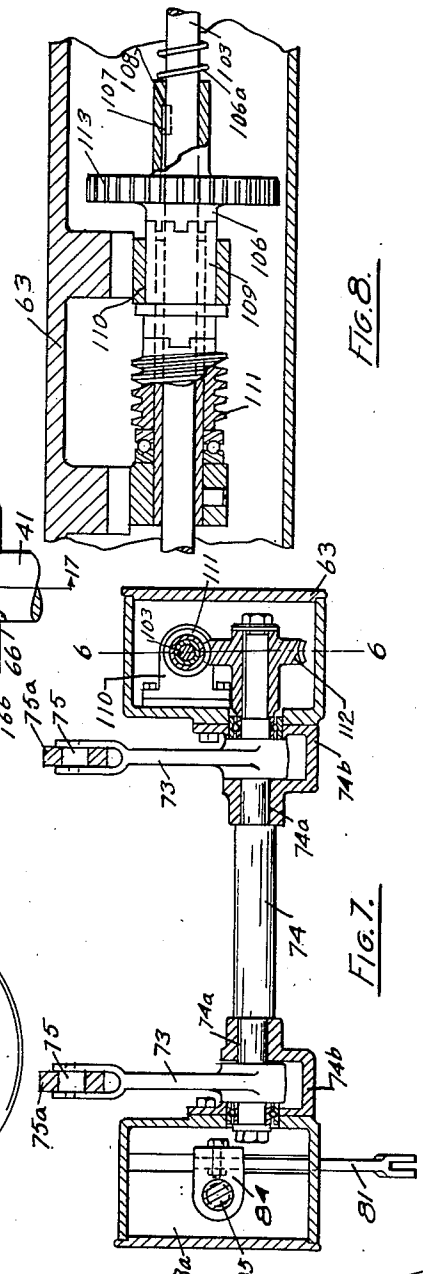


FIG. 8.

FIG. 7.

Louis Talas
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BY R. R. Lind
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Sept. 7, 1937. L. TALAS 2,092,266

OPERATING TABLE

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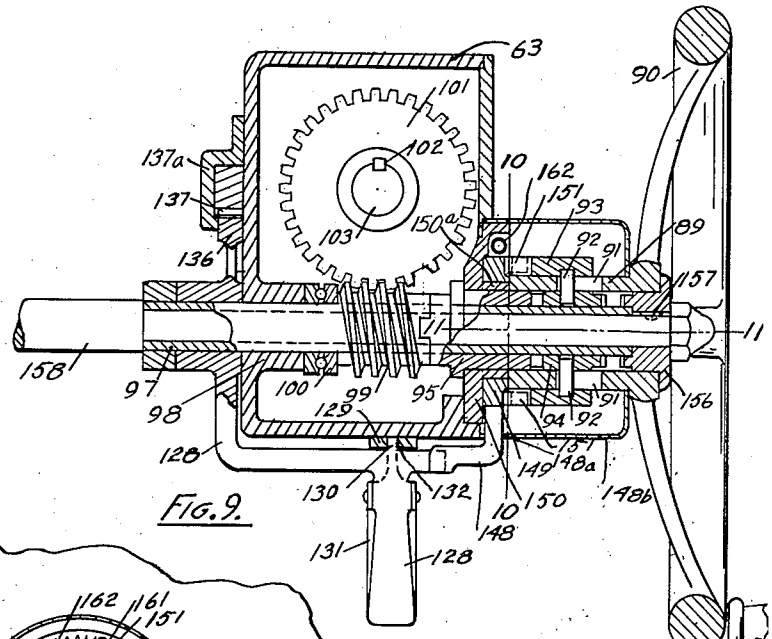


FIG. 9.

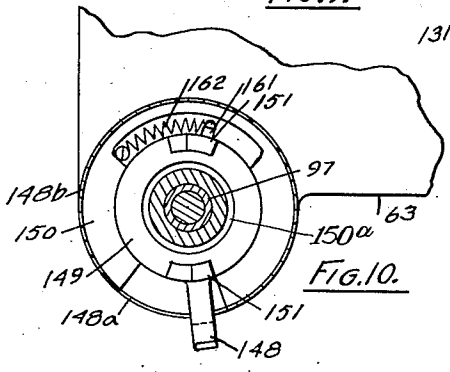


FIG. 10.

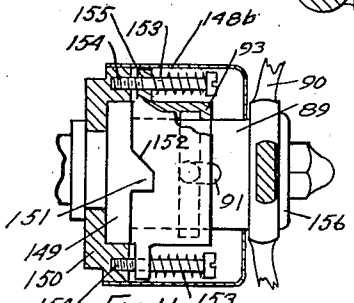


FIG. 11.

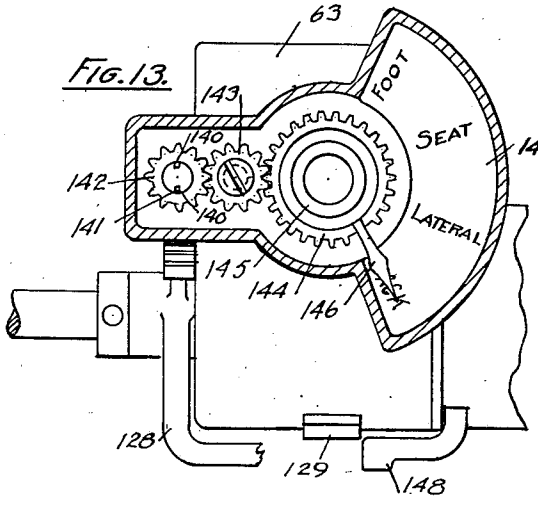


FIG. 13.

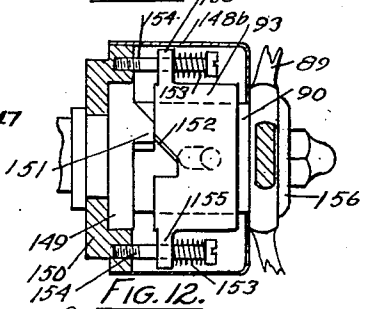


FIG. 12.

INVENTOR.

Louis Talas

BY T.T. Lund

ATTORNEYS.

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OPERATING TABLE

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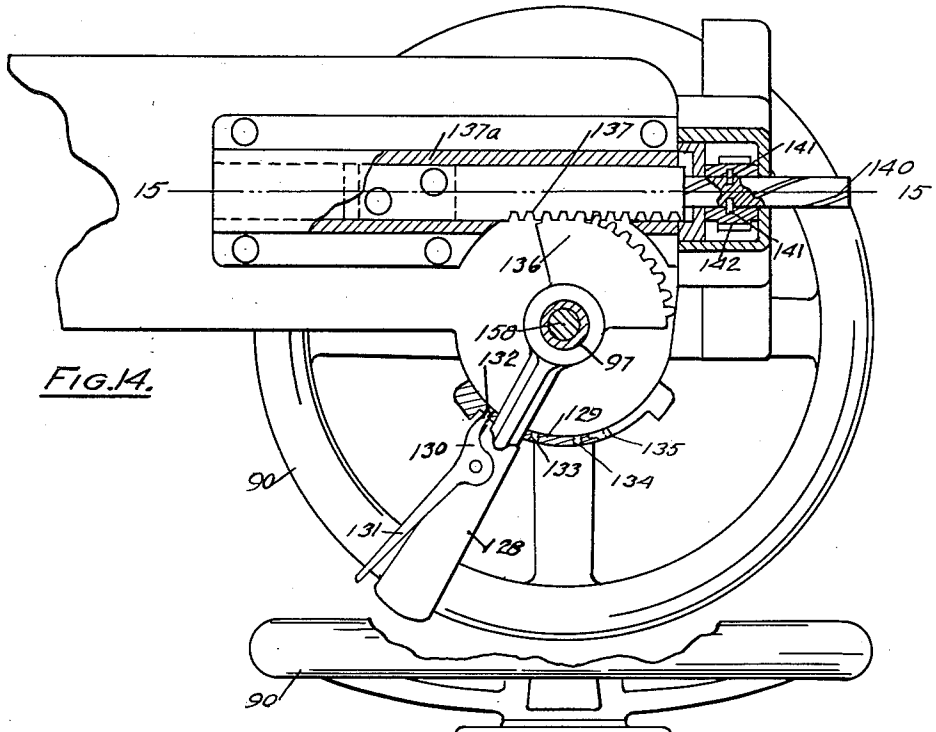


FIG. 14.

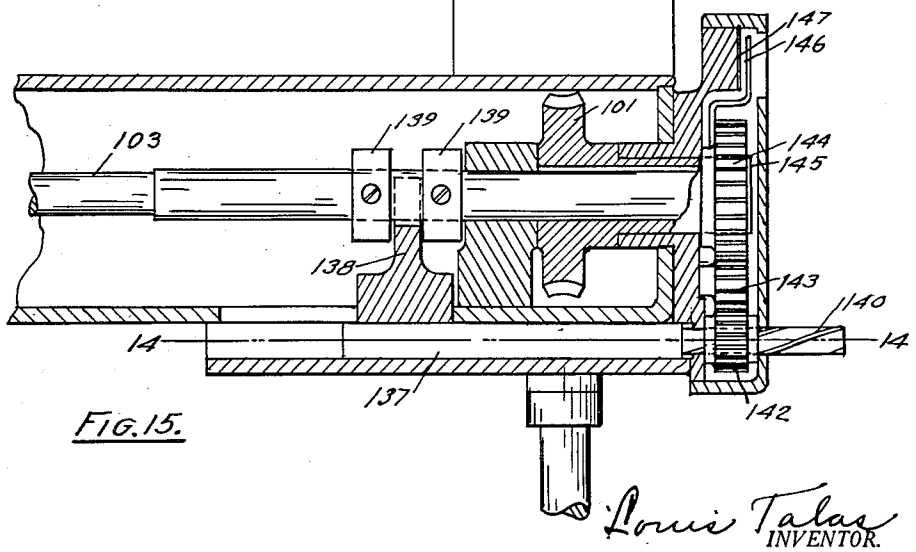


FIG. 15.

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INVENTOR.

BY T.Z. Lord

ATTORNEYS.

Sept. 7, 1937. L. TALAS 2,092,266

OPERATING TABLE

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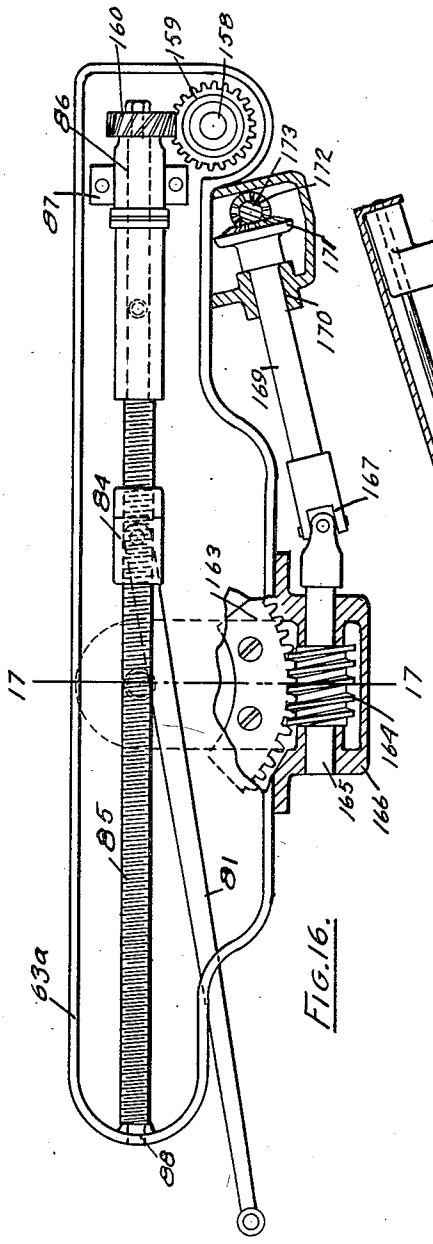


FIG. 16.

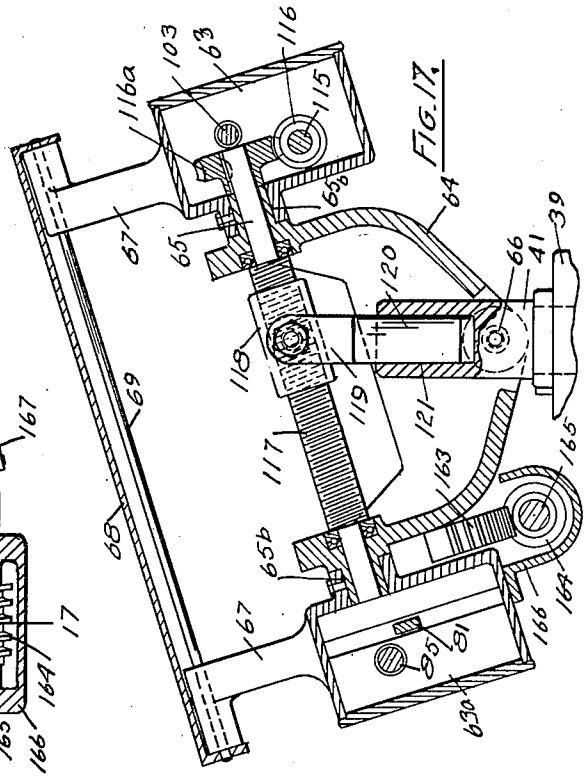


FIG. 17.

Louis Talas
INVENTOR.

BY
ATTORNEYS.

Sept. 7, 1937. L. TALAS 2,092,266

OPERATING TABLE

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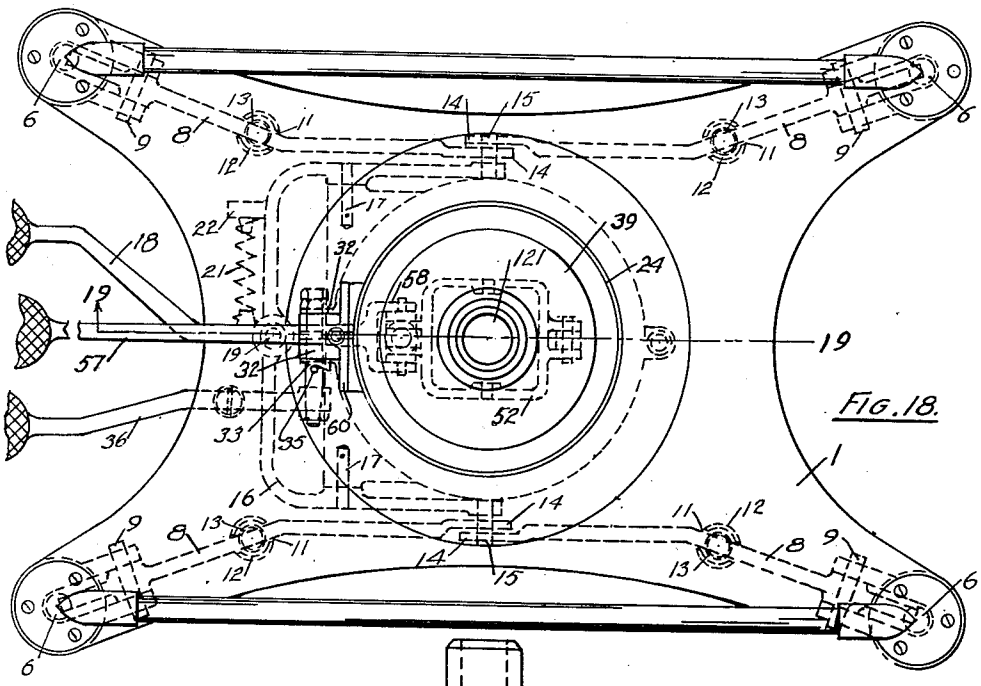


FIG. 18.

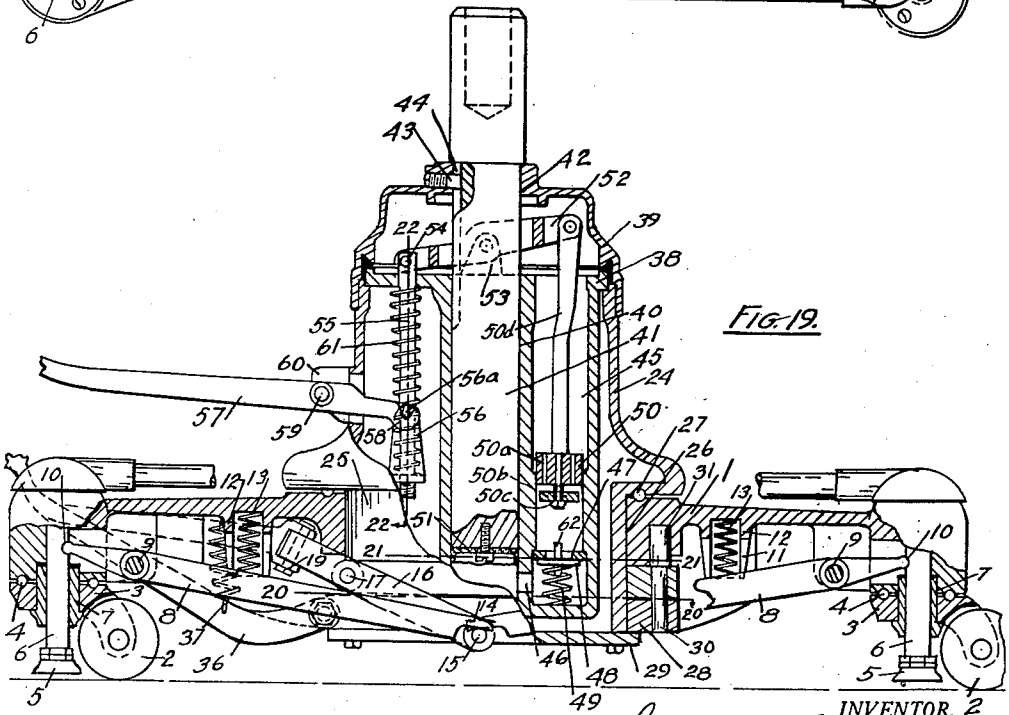


FIG. 19.

INVENTOR.
Louis Talas
BY
ATTORNEYS.

Sept. 7, 1937. L. TALAS 2,092,266

OPERATING TABLE

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FIG. 20.

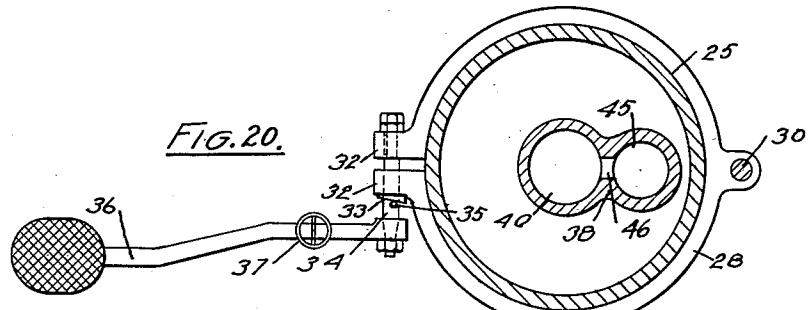


FIG. 21.

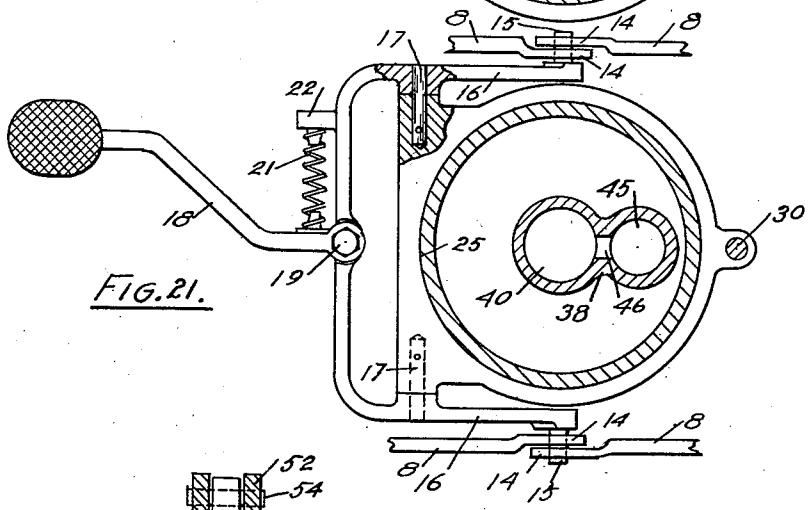
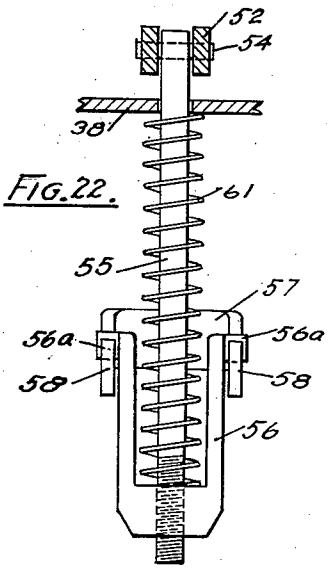


FIG. 22.



Louis Talas
INVENTOR.

BY W. Z. Reed
ATTORNEYS.

Sept. 7, 1937. L. TALAS 2,092,266

OPERATING TABLE

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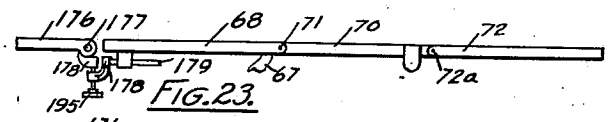


FIG. 23.

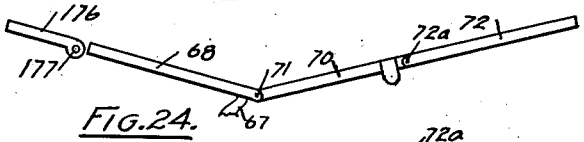


FIG. 24.

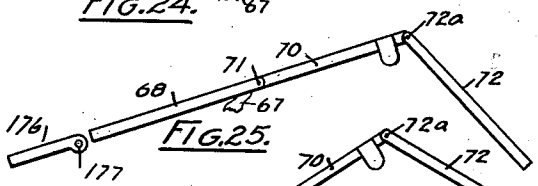
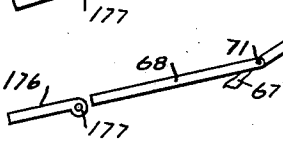


FIG. 25.

FIG. 26.



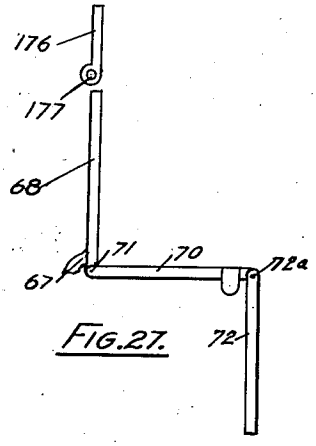


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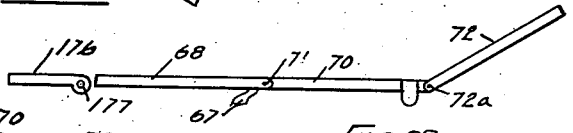


FIG. 28.

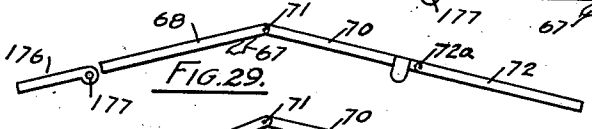


FIG. 29.

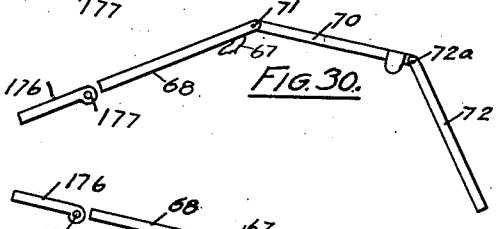


FIG. 30.

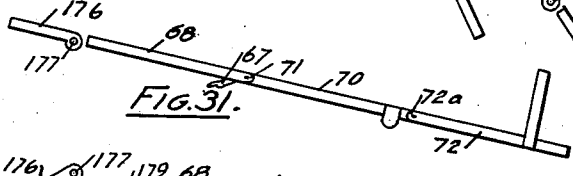


FIG. 31.

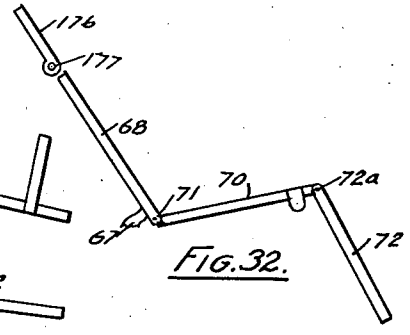


FIG. 32.

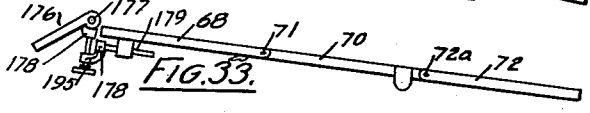


FIG. 33.

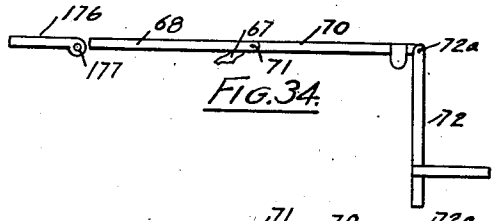


FIG. 34.

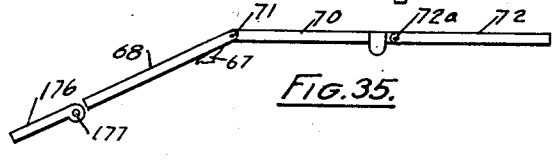


FIG. 35.

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INVENTOR.

BY Fitz, Rud
ATTORNEYS.

Patented Sept. 7, 1937

2,092,266

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,092,266

OPERATING TABLE

Louis Talas, Flushing, N. Y., assignor to American Sterilizer Company, Erie, Pa., a corporation of Pennsylvania

Application May 3, 1934, Serial No. 723,671

11 Claims. (Cl. 311—7)

The present invention is designed to improve operating tables used by surgeons, particularly with relation to the facility with which they may be adjusted and locked in adjustment and in the simplicity and ruggedness of the construction.

In carrying forward the improvement in the facility of operation the base adjustments and the top adjustments may be accomplished from the head of the table. The table top is formed in sections and these several sections can be operated independently so that practically any combination of adjustments may be readily accomplished. The tilting adjustments, both longitudinally and laterally are handled from the head-end of the table. The sectional adjustments and the lateral tilting are all actuated from a single actuator, selecting means being provided to afford such action. In the preferred form, which is exemplified, most of these selections are made independently of the operating wheel and indicated so that there can be no confusion and failure of desired response in the making of the several selections.

A head rest is provided which may be adjusted toward and from the table top and is readily detachable. It is also pivotally mounted and locked in pivotal adjustment automatically. The means for actuating the lock are arranged at a position permitting the operator with the single hand to manipulate the lock and the rest.

There is also provided a simple means for putting the weight of the table on free-running casters, or non-rolling supports so that it may be readily movable, or locked against movement, as desired.

Further features and details will appear from the specification and claims.

Preferred embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings as follows:—

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the operating table.

Fig. 2 an end elevation of the table.

Fig. 3 a section of the head rest on the line 3—3 in Fig. 4.

Fig. 4 a bottom view of the head rest and its attachment.

Fig. 5 a section of the head rest and its attachment, on the line 5—5 in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 a section of one of the side frames showing the operating shafts and gears for several adjustments, the section being on the line 6—6 in Fig. 7.

Fig. 7 a section on the line 7—7 in Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 an enlarged view of one of the selecting clutches in the side frame.

Fig. 9 a section on the line 9—9 in Fig. 6.

Fig. 10 a section on the line 10—10 in Fig. 9.

Fig. 11 an elevation of a part of the selecting mechanism, the view being partly in section on the line 11—11 in Fig. 9.

Fig. 12 a similar view showing a position of the parts when moved for a difference in selection.

Fig. 13 an elevation, parts being removed showing a part of the selecting mechanism and the indicator of the selections.

Fig. 14 a view showing a portion of the selecting mechanism, partly in section, on the line 14—14 in Fig. 15.

Fig. 15 a section on the line 15—15 in Fig. 14.

Fig. 16 a side elevation of one of the side frames with the closure plate removed.

Fig. 17 a section on the line 17—17 in Fig. 16.

Fig. 18 is a plan view of the base.

Fig. 19 a section on the line 19—19 in Fig. 18.

Fig. 20 a section on the line 20—20 in Fig. 19.

Fig. 21 a section on the line 21—21 in Fig. 19.

Fig. 22 a section on the line 22—22 in Fig. 19.

Figs. 23 to 35 show the various adjustments available in the operation of the table.

1 marks the base, and 2 the swinging casters on which the base is mounted for easy movement. The casters have bearing portions 3 and operate on ball bearings 4.

Roller and non-roller supports for the base

The non-roller feet 5 are carried by pins 6 (see Figs. 1, 18 and 19). These extend through a sleeve 7 forming the axial support for the casters. Levers 8 are pivoted on pins 9 secured in the base and these levers operate in notches 10 so that as the levers are operated the feet 5 are depressed, or raised. There are four of these levers, one for each corner of the base. They extend through slots 11 in the walls of sockets 12 and springs 13 operate on the levers to lift and hold the feet 5 in a free position. The ends of the levers have lips 14 which ride pins 15. These pins are arranged on the ends of a U-shaped lever 16 (see Figs. 19 and 21), the arms of the lever being pivoted on pins 17 on the frame. A pedal extension 18 is pivotally mounted on the U-portion of the lever by a pin 19. The pedal lever 18 extends through a slot 20 (see Fig. 2) and is pressed to one side of that slot by a spring 21 compressed between a lug 22 on the lever 16 and the pedal 18. The slot 20 has a shoulder 23 so that when the pedal is depressed it snaps under the shoulder, under the influence of the spring 21 and is held in that position. In this position the

feet 5 support the table and lock it in position. When it is desired to transfer the support to the casters, the lever 18 is tripped to the left so as to carry it out from under the shoulder 23. It immediately springs upward in the slot by influence of spring 13 and the feet are lifted clear of the floor leaving the weight on the casters.

Rotating pedestal and lock therefor

A pedestal 24 has a cylindrical extension 25 which extends into an opening 26 in the base and permits of rotation of the pedestal relatively to the base. The pedestal is preferably carried by a ball bearing 27. A ring 28 is mounted on the lower end of the extension 25 and held in position thereon by a plate 29. This ring is locked against rotation relatively to the base by a pin 30 which extends upwardly into a socket 31 in the base. The ring 28 (see Figs. 18, 19 and 20) is split and is provided with lugs 32 at each end of the ring. A cam 33 is arranged on one of these ears and a bolt 34 extends through the ears. A pin 35 in the bolt operates on the cam 33. A foot lever 36 extends from the bolt and a spring 37 crowds the foot pedal upwardly and operates on the cam 33 to close the ring 28 and thus lock the pedestal against rotating.

Pedestal post and hydraulic lift

A pump frame 38 is mounted on the top of the pedestal 24 and covered and oil sealed by a cap 39. The frame 38 has a post socket 40 in which a post 41 is slidingly mounted. The post extends through a guide bearing 42 in the cap 39 and is locked against rotation by a pin 43 which extends into a slot 44 in the post. A pump cylinder 45 is arranged in the frame 38 and is connected by a port 46 with the socket 40. It is also provided with a ported seat plate 47 on which operates a check valve 48. A spring 49 yieldingly closes the check valve. A plunger 50 operates in the pump cylinder. The plunger 50 has a series of openings 50*a* and these are closed by a valve 50*b* carried on a pin 50*c* extending from the link 50*d*. A sealing cup 51 is secured to the bottom of the post so that as liquid is forced by the plunger through the check valve into the bottom of the socket the post is elevated. The plunger is connected by a link 50*d* with a rocker 52. The rocker is pivoted on brackets 53 (see Fig. 19) and is connected by a pin 54 with a rod 55. A yoke 56 is screwed on to the bottom of the rod 55 (see Fig. 22). A pedal lever 57 has hooked forks 58 which engage projections 56*a* on the yoke so as to reciprocate the rod. The lever 57 is pivoted on a pin 59 extending between brackets 60 on the face of the pedestal (see Figs. 2 and 19).

A spring 61 is arranged on the rod and is seated at one end of the frame 38 and on the opposite end on the yoke, thus giving ample length to permit of the reciprocating movement. The spring effects the return movement of the pedal and plunger in the pumping action. The lift operates in the manner common to devices of this kind. As the pedal is operated liquid is forced under the post and lifts it. When it is desired to release the post so as to permit the lower adjustment of the table, the pedal is depressed to the limit of its movement under which condition the pin 50*c* on the link 50*d* engages the pin 62 (see Fig. 19) of the valve 48 and holds it open so as to permit of a return flow of fluid.

General arrangement of table frame

The table frame is provided with two box-shaped side members 63 and 63*a* (see Fig. 17). These frames are pivotally mounted on a yoke 64 by means of trunnions 65*b* surrounding a shaft 65 extending between the side frames. This connection on the shaft permits the longitudinal tilting of the frame. The yoke 64 is pivotally mounted by a pin 66 on the post 41 and this permits of the lateral swinging of the frame. Supporting posts 67 extend upwardly from the side frames and a section 68 of the table top is pivotally mounted on the tops of the posts 67 and secured there by a pin 69. The main portion of the table top has a back section 68, a seat section 70 and a foot section 72 (see Fig. 1). The sections 68 and 70 are pivotally secured by a hinge at 71 and the sections 70 and 72 by a hinge 72*a*. Rocking supporting arms 73 engage the back section 68 and are mounted on a shaft 74, the rotation of the shaft swinging the arms and effecting an adjustment of this section. The ends of the arms are forked (see Fig. 7) and straddle a slotted plate 75*a*. Rollers 75 are carried by the arms 73 between the forks and operate in the slot of the plate 75*a*. The shaft 74 is journaled in bearings 74*a* formed in brackets 74*b* secured to the inner walls of the side frames. An identical structure is arranged for the seat portion, the rocking arms 78 operating in slotted plates 80 and being supported on a rock shaft 79 which is mounted in the same manner as the arms 73 and as shown in Fig. 7. A link 81 is pivotally secured by a pin 82 with a bracket 83 on the rear of the foot section 72. The link 81 extends to a nut 84 (Fig. 16). A screw 85 operates in the nut 84. This screw has one end journaled in a bearing 86 on a bracket 87 secured in the side frame 63*a* and its opposite end journaled in the walls of the frame at 88. By the operation of this screw the foot section may be elevated, or lowered, as desired. The shafts 74 and 79 and the screw may, in the present mechanism, be selectively operated and consequently each of the sections selectively and independently operated.

Actuating selectively the table sections

The hub 89 of the operating wheel 90 carries longitudinal slots 91 (see Fig. 9). Pins 92 extend radially through these slots and are mounted in a clutch cam ring 94, the ring being slidingly mounted on shaft 97. The pins 92 extend into an annular groove in cam ring 93 slidingly mounted on hub 89, one end of the clutch ring 94 being adapted to lock with a sleeve 95 and the opposite end to lock with a part locked with the operating wheel hereinafter described. The ring 94 and sleeve 95 are mounted on a sleeve 97 and this sleeve is journaled in bearings 98 in the frame. The sleeve 95 is connected with a worm 99, the thrust of the worm being sustained by a ball bearing 100. The worm meshes with a gear 101 and this gear is locked by a spline and groove connection 102 with a shaft 103. The shaft 103 is arranged in and lengthwise of the side 63 (see Fig. 6) and is adapted through its endwise movement to selectively connect with mechanism operating the rock arms 73 and 78 and the lateral tilting mechanism for the frame.

Selecting drive shaft and its connections

The shaft 103 is carried in bearings 104 and 105 in the frame. A clutch member 106 is slidingly mounted on the shaft 103. A spline 107 is set in the shaft and operates in a spline groove in the clutch member 106, the end 108 of the groove limiting the endwise movement of the shaft rela-

tively to the clutch member in one direction. The clutch member is adapted to lock with a sleeve 109 which is journaled in a bearing 110 secured in the frame. The sleeve 109 is adapted to communicate movement to a worm 111. The worm 111 meshes with a worm gear 112 on the shaft 74 so that when the clutch member 106 is in set position the shaft 74 is rotated by the shaft 103 and the arms 73 may be lifted, or depressed, and consequently lift, or lower, the back section of the table.

A gear 113 is fixed on the clutch member 106 and is moved endwise with the shaft 103 into mesh with a gear 114. The gear 114 is carried by a shaft 115 and this is journaled in bearings 115a in the frame. A worm 116 is fixed on the shaft 115 and meshes with a gear 116a on the shaft 65 (see Fig. 17). A screw 117 is arranged on the central part of the shaft 65 and this screw operates in a nut 118. The nut is swiveled in a fork 119. The fork extends from a pin 120 slidingly mounted in a socket 121 in the top of the post 41. It will readily be seen that as the gear 113 is rotated by the shaft 103 it rotates, if in mesh, the gear 114 and through the train of gears just described and the screw 117 moves the shaft through the nut 118 and swings the yoke 64 so as to laterally tilt the frame of the table.

The further movement of the shaft 103 toward the right, (see Fig. 6) moves the gear 113 out of mesh with the gear 114. A clutch sleeve 122 is mounted on the shaft 103 and locked thereon by a spline 123 in exactly the same manner as is the clutch member 106. A spring 106a is arranged around the shaft between the clutch members 106 and 122 and yieldingly holds them at the limit of their movement. The sleeve 122 engages as the shaft 103 is moved toward the right a connecting sleeve 124 which is mounted in a bearing 125 in the frame. The connecting sleeve 124 communicates the movement of the clutch member 122 to a worm 126. The worm meshes with a gear 127 on the shaft 79 and through its rotation communicates motion from the drive shaft 103 to the shaft 79 and thus rocks the arms 78 to raise and lower the seat section of the table. From this it will be seen that by the rotation of the shaft each of these movements, namely the adjustment of the back and seat sections and the lateral tilting, are accomplished by the rotation of the shaft 103 and the selection of the part to be actuated is accomplished by the endwise movement of the shaft 103.

Selecting mechanism for the back and seat sections and lateral tilting mechanism

In the present mechanism the part to be operated is selected by the person operating the table prior to the operation of the setting wheel 90. This gives certainty to the selection and avoids confusion. A handle 128 (see Figs. 9 and 14) operates over a segment 129. The handle has a latch 130 with a grip 131 which can be readily grasped with the handle 128. The latch has a detent end adapted to seat in openings 132, 133, 134, 135 in the segment so as to adjust the handle in four different points of selection. These positions may be termed the first, second, third and fourth positions of the handle and the selections are indicated in these positions as in Fig. 13 the first selecting the mechanism for actuating the back of the table, the second selecting mechanism for the lateral tilting of the table, the third for selecting the seat portion of the table, and the fourth for actuating the mechanism for actuating the foot section of the table hereinafter described. The lever 128 is journaled on the sleeve 97 (see Fig. 9) and carries a gear segment 136. The gear 136 meshes with a rack 137 slidingly mounted in a guide-way 137a. The rack carries a fork 138 which straddles the shaft 103 (see Figs. 6 and 15) and is locked against axial movement relatively to the shaft by collars 139 fixed on the shaft. The end of the rack is round and is provided with spiral grooves 140. Radial pins 141 extend from the inside of gears 142 into the spiral grooves so that as the rack is operated the gear 142 is rotated through this pin and groove connection. The gear 142 meshes with an intermediate gear 143 (see Figs. 13 and 15) and the gear 143 meshes with a gear 144 mounted on a sleeve 145 (see Figs. 6 and 15). An indicating finger 146 is fixed with the gear 144 and oscillates over an indicator 147 having the different positions, back, lateral, seat and foot, indicating the various selections (see Fig. 13). In the operation, therefore, the operator grasps the handle 128, moves it to the position indicating the proper selection on the indicator, locks the handle through the latch and then operates the operating wheel 90 so as to adjust the part selected, as desired.

Selecting mechanism for the foot section

In order to effect a selection for the operation of the foot section, an arm 148 is arranged in the path of the handle 128 and the arm 148 is picked up by the handle as it passes the seat station and in the further movement of the handle to the foot position at 135 (Fig. 14) it carries with it the arm 148. The arm 148 extends from a cam ring 149, which is mounted on a hub 150a carried on a plate 150 extending into the housing 63, and through a slot 148a in a housing 148b. The ring has cam lugs 151 which operate on cam surfaces 152 on the ring 93 so that as the ring 149 is swung, it forces the ring 93 endwise toward the right. This carries the locking sleeve 94 into engagement with a head 156 mounted in the wheel hub and locked with a shaft 158 by means of a key 157. In order to effect a release of the locking sleeve 94 springs 153 are arranged on screws 154 which extend through ears 155 in the ring 93, these springs yieldingly pressing the ring 93 toward the left and thus effecting a release when the cam ring 149 is released by the handle 128. A helical gear 159 (see Fig. 16) is mounted on the shaft 158 and meshes with a gear 160 fixed on the shaft 85 so that when the clutch member 94 is moved by the selecting member into engagement at the right, in Fig. 14, the wheel 90 operates through the intermediate mechanism, the screw shaft 85 and with it the nut 84 so as to actuate the foot section. In order to return the cam ring 149 the ring is provided with a finger 161 to which a spring 162 is attached (see Fig. 10) which returns the cam ring when released.

Self locking of adjustments

It will be noted that in each of the selecting adjustments there is in the connection screws or worms which have a pitch which lock the parts in the adjustment to which they are set. Consequently the operator merely makes the selected adjustment and the locking requires no added attention. The selecting handle after making one adjustment is simply moved to the next adjustment, if one is to be made, and it is completed and another setting, or selection made, if desired.

Longitudinal tilting

The frame, as before stated, is pivoted on the shaft 65 (see Fig. 17). A gear segment 163 (Fig. 16) is fixed on the yoke 64. A worm 164 meshes with the gear segment and is fixed on a shaft 165. The shaft 165 is journaled in a bracket 166 secured to the frame. The shaft 165 is connected through a universal 167 with a shaft 169. The shaft 169 extends into bearings 170 carried by the frame. A beveled gear 171 is fixed on the end of the shaft 169 and meshes with a beveled gear 172. The beveled gear 172 is fixed on a shaft 173. The shaft 173 is journaled in a bearing 174 and a hand wheel 175 (see Figs. 2 and 6) is provided for operating this shaft. The operating wheel 175 is fixed on the shaft 173 and by means of this the frame may be tilted longitudinally simultaneously with the lateral tilting, or with the sections in horizontal position crosswise. It will be noted that this operating wheel 175 is at the head end of the table and mounted on the table frame itself so that it is readily accessible to the operator (usually the nurse) at the head of the table so that the operator may accomplish the tilting of the table without leaving her station. The pitch of the worm connection is such that any adjustment made is automatically locked through the friction of the engaging surfaces of the worm connection at the cessation of the movement of the operating wheel.

Head rest

A head rest 176 is fixed on a shaft 177 and the shaft has a pivotal mounting in a bracket 178. The bracket has rods 179 which extend slidingly through bearings, or mountings 180 on the under side of the back section. These rods permit the adjustment of the head rest toward and from the back section and the ready detachment of the head rest when desired. The rods are locked in adjustment by set screws 181.

The tilting of the head rest is accomplished through the swinging movement of the shaft 177. The brackets forming the bearings for the shafts 177 are provided with locking detents 182 which are adapted to engage similar detents on locking sleeves 183. The sleeves are slidably mounted on the shaft 177 but rotatively locked thereon by a spline and groove mechanism 184. Links 186 connect the sleeves 183 with an oscillating head 187. The head is fixed on the end of an operating shaft 188 and this shaft is mounted in bearings 189 on the under-side of the head rest. A spring 190 extends around the shaft 188 and has one end locked with the head rest and the opposite end locked with a collar 191 fixed on the shaft 188. The spring tends to rotate the shaft so as to rotate the head 187 and through the links 186 force the locking sleeves 183 into engagement with the locking faces 182 so as to automatically hold, or self-lock the head rest in any tilting adjustment. A handle 192 is fixed on the shaft 188 directly at the end of the head rest where it may be readily grasped by the operator so as to unlock the head rest. The position of this handle is such that the operator with the same hand that grasps the handle can swing the head rest to the adjusted position desired and swing the handle to locked position. Thus the operator may effect this adjustment while using the other hand with some duty with relation to the patient.

It may be desirable to shift the head rest vertically. To this end the brackets 178 may be made in two parts joined by a pin 193 and guide opening connection 194 with an adjusting screw 195 secured in one part of the bracket and operating on the opposite part of the bracket for accomplishing the adjustment.

The general operation of the table will be clear from the description of each of the operative parts as heretofore given. It is obvious that any combination of adjustments may be accomplished. This is so by reason of the fact that each movement may be selectively accomplished to place a part controlled in exactly the desired position.

Figs. 23 to 35 show the many adjustments which may be accomplished. The back and seat may be adjusted up, or down, by the selective mechanism controlled at the first and third set positions of the selecting handle. Consequently they may be set to any of the several adjustments indicated in these figures, as desired. Likewise the foot section may be adjusted with the selecting handle put at the fourth position. Consequently the foot section may be adjusted up, or down, to any position desired and these positions of the sections of the table may be accomplished selectively regardless of whether there is a lateral tilting, or a longitudinal tilting of the table. The several positions which are charted indicate those that are commonly used in surgical operations and will be readily recognized by those familiar with this art. The rapidity with which these adjustments may be made, particularly in emergencies, and by the operator at the head station of the table, adds to the safety and facility with which the operations may be performed. While adjustments of most tables may be accomplished in advance with the present structure any of these adjustments may, in an emergency, be instantly accomplished and with perfect safety and nicety. The operating parts are very largely concealed, are rugged in their construction and are safely locked in each adjusted position, in fact, the operator cannot by any possible carelessness permit of an accidental release of any section from a position to which it is adjusted. Nor can there be any failure in the operation of the controlling wheel by reason of an outward, or inward pull, or release of the wheel as the selected connection is made independently of the operating wheel.

What I claim as new is:—

1. In an operating table, the combination of a support; a top comprising back, seat and foot sections mounted on the support, each section being adjustable relatively to the support and each of the other sections; means for tilting the table; and means for selectively adjusting each of said sections and tilting the table from a single actuator.

2. In an operating table, the combination of a support; a top comprising back and seat sections mounted on the support and adjustable relatively to the support and each other; means for tilting the top; a shaft; mechanism driven by the shaft adjusting the sections and actuating the tilting means; and means selecting the mechanisms through a longitudinal movement of the shaft.

3. In an operating table, the combination of a support; a table top comprising a plurality of sections mounted on the support and adjustable relatively thereto and to each other; means for effecting a plurality of adjustments of the top; a shaft and gear mechanism effecting said adjustments from a single actuator handle; and se-

lective mechanism selecting the adjustments independently of the position of the actuator handle through a longitudinal movement of the shaft.

4. In an operating table, the combination of a support; a table top mounted on the support and comprising tilting sections pivotally mounted; a rock arm connected with one of the sections and tilting it through the action of the arm; a shaft on which the arm is mounted; and self-locking means rocking the shaft to adjust the section.

5. In an operating table, the combination of a table top comprising connected tilting sections; oppositely inclined rock arms actuating the sections; shafts on which the rock arms are mounted; and means selectively actuating the shafts comprising an actuating shaft, gear connections between the actuating shaft and the rock shafts, selective means for the gears, and means actuating the actuating shaft.

6. In an operating table, the combination of a support; a top comprising back, seat and foot sections mounted on the support, each section being adjustable relatively to the support and each of the other sections; means for tilting the table on a crosswise axis; and means for selectively adjusting each of said sections and tilting the table from a single actuator

7. In an operating table, the combination of a support; a table top comprising back, seat and foot sections mounted on the support, each section being adjustable relatively to the support and each of the other sections; an actuator and means operated by the actuator for effecting an adjustment of each section; comprising a selecting mechanism for setting the means to actuate each section, operable to effect the selection independently of any movement of the actuator.

8. In an operating table, the combination of a support; a table top comprising back, seat and foot sections mounted on the support, each section being adjustable relatively to the support and each of the other sections; an actuator and means operated by the actuator for effecting an adjustment of each section; comprising a selecting mechanism for setting the means to actuate each section, operable to effect the selection independently of any movement of the actuator; and an indicator indicating the selection.

9. In an operating table, the combination of a tiltable support; a table top comprising back, seat and foot sections mounted on the support, each section being adjustable relatively to the support and each of the other sections; an actuator and means operated by the actuator for effecting adjustments of each section and tilting the top, comprising a selecting mechanism for setting the means to actuate each section and the tilting of the top, operable to effect the selection independently of any movement of the actuator.

10. In an operating table, the combination of a tiltable support; a table top comprising back, seat and foot sections mounted on the support, each section being adjustable relatively to the support and each of the other sections; an actuator and means operated by the actuator for effecting adjustments of each section and tilting the top, comprising a selecting mechanism for setting the means to actuate each section and the tilting of the top, operable to effect the selection independently of any movement of the actuator; and an indicator indicating the selection.

11. In an operating table, the combination of a support; a table top comprising two sections pivotally mounted on the support; a rock arm connected to each of the sections and tilting it through the action of the arm; shafts on which the rock arms are mounted; and self-locking means rocking the shafts to adjust the sections.

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