

April 29, 1958

R. T. ADOLPHSON  
OBSTETRICAL TABLES

2,832,655

Filed Feb. 13, 1956

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG-1

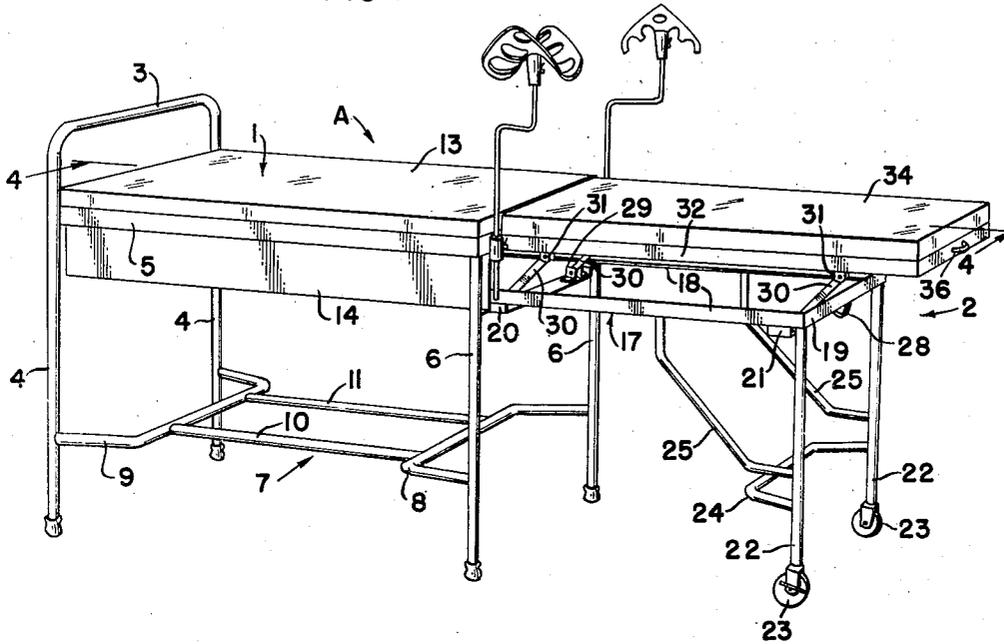


FIG-2

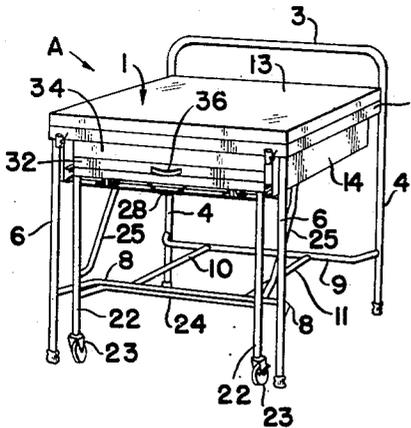
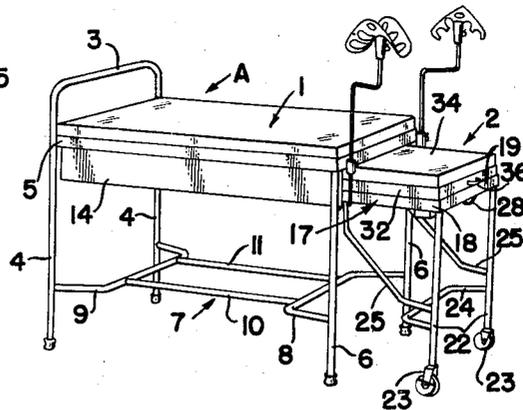


FIG-3



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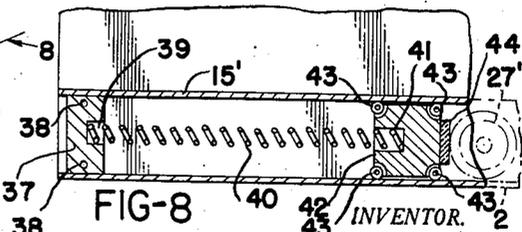
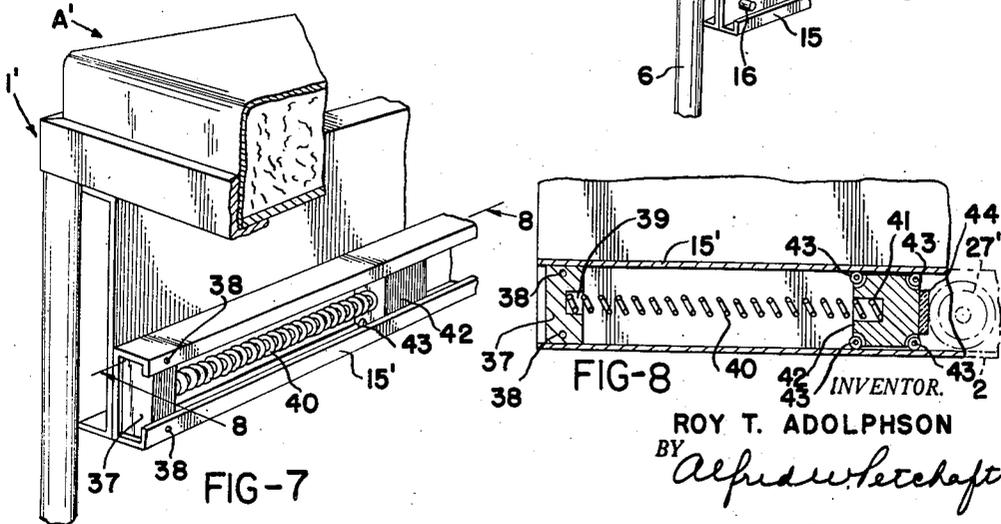
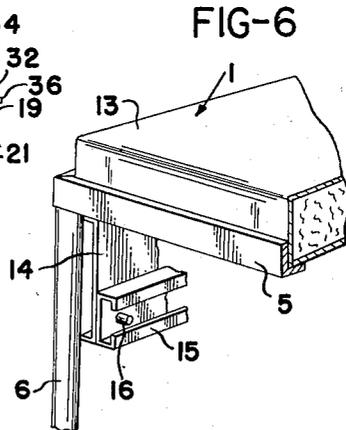
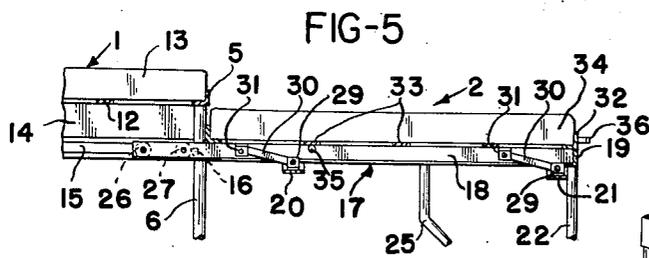
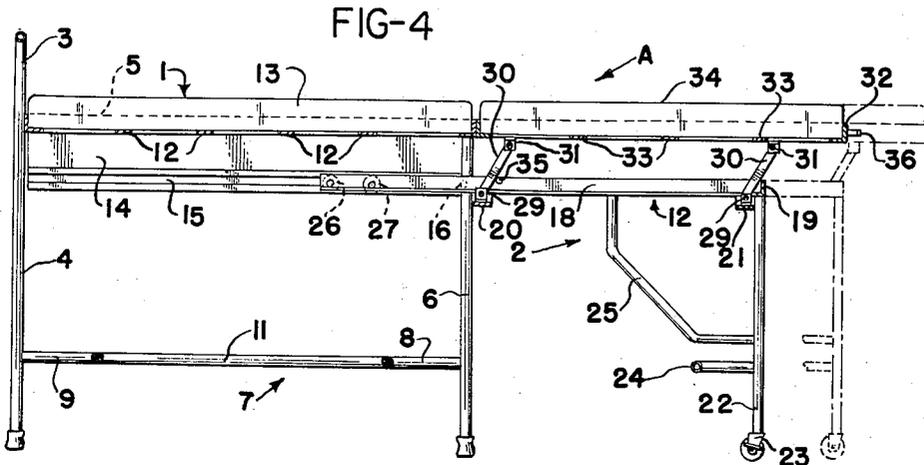
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OBSTETRICAL TABLES

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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2,832,655

OBSTETRICAL TABLES

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11 Claims. (Cl. 311—7)

This invention relates in general to an obstetrical table and, more particularly, to an obstetrical table which can be used both for labor and delivery.

It is the primary object of the present invention to provide an obstetrical table which is simple in construction and readily adaptable to the various positions necessary during labor and delivery.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an obstetrical table of the type stated which can be manipulated speedily and conveniently by hand and does not contain costly gearing for controlling its movements.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an obstetrical table of the type stated which includes a body-supporting or main section and a leg section so arranged that the latter can be telescoped entirely beneath the main section in a simple, efficient and space-conserving manner.

With the above and other objects in view, my invention resides in the novel features of form, construction, arrangement, and combination of parts presently described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings (two sheets)—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an obstetrical table constructed in accordance with and embodying the present invention, with the table shown in fully opened or labor position;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the obstetrical table in fully closed or delivery position;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the obstetrical table in an intermediate position or so-called "utility" position;

Figure 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of the obstetrical table taken along line 4—4 of Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary longitudinal sectional view of the obstetrical table showing leg-section of the table in lowered position preparatory to movement into delivery position;

Figure 6 is a fragmentary perspective view of the obstetrical table showing in specific detail, the roller-channel structure which supports the leg-section;

Figure 7 is a fragmentary perspective view of a modified form of obstetrical table also embodying the present invention; and

Figure 8 is a fragmentary sectional view taken along line 8—8 of Figure 7.

Referring now in more detail and by reference characters to the drawings which illustrate one practical embodiment of the present invention A designates an obstetrical table, which broadly consists of a main or body section 1 and a leg section 2, slidably mounted within and for telescoping disposition beneath the body section 1.

The main or body section 1 comprises a U-shaped tubular head-frame 3, having vertical legs 4, and a rectangular horizontal mattress-frame 5 welded thereto. At its forward corners, the mattress-frame 5 is welded to the upper ends of vertical legs 6, which are in turn inter-

connected with each other and with the legs 4 by a horizontal brace-frame 7 consisting of two U-shaped cross-braces 8, 9, and two longitudinal brace-bars 10, 11. The mattress frame 5 is formed of angle-iron and is provided with a plurality of spaced parallel cross-bars 12 which support an upholstered cushion or pad 13. It should be noted that the vertical flanges of the angle-iron members comprising the mattress-frame 5 engage and retain the margins of the cushion or pad 13, all as best seen in Figure 4. Welded upon the underside of the mattress-frame 5 and extending longitudinally between the legs 4, 6, along both sides of the body section 1, are heavy-gauge sheet metal panels 14 which support inwardly presented horizontal roller channels 15 provided at their forward ends with inwardly projecting stop-pins 16, as best seen in Figure 6.

The leg section 2 comprises a horizontal U-shaped slide-frame 17, including two parallel side-rails 18, an end-member 19 and two drop-frame cross-members 20, 21. At its forward corners, the slide-frame 17 is welded to the upper ends of vertical legs 22 provided at their lower ends with lockable casters 23. The legs 22 are also welded to and interconnected by a U-shaped cross-brace 24 which is somewhat smaller than, and fits into, the cross-brace 8 of the body section 1. The cross-brace 24 is also welded to and reinforced by angularly disposed brace-members 25 which are also welded to the side rails 18. At their rear ends the side rails 18 are provided with pairs of spaced nylon rollers 26, 27, which are operatively filled within the roller-channels 15. Thus, when the casters 23 are unlocked, the slide-frame 17 is free to move in and out to labor and delivery positions as well as to various intermediate or so-called "utility" positions and can be fixed in such positions by locking the casters 23. It should be noted in this connection that the cross-member 19 is provided on its forwardly presented face with a pull-handle 28 to facilitate such telescoping movement.

Welded, or otherwise rigidly mounted upon the cross-members 20, 21, are upstanding ear-members 29 for pivotal engagement with the lower ends of four links 30 which are in turn pivotally connected at their upper ends to depending ears 31 welded upon the under side of a second rectangular mattress-frame 32 formed of angle-iron members and having cross-bars 33 for supporting an upholstered cushion or pad 34. The links 30 are of such length and are so arranged that when the leg section is fully extended as shown in Figure 5, the rollers 27 will engage the stop-pins 16 and the second mattress-frame 32 together with its associated pad 34 can be swung up to the position indicated in dotted lines in Figure 4. Thereupon, the leg section 2 can be pushed back to the position shown in full lines in Figure 4 and the caster 23 locked to retain the leg section 2 in such position, which position has been referred to above as the labor position. In this upwardly swung position, the rear links 30 rest against stop-pins 35, mounted in the side rails 18 and the forward links 30 rest against the upper margin of the cross-members 19. It should be observed that in this position the rear portion of the mattress-frame 32 abuts against the forward portion of the mattress-frame 5 and is thus held immovably in such position. In lowering the second mattress-frame 32, the reverse series of movements is employed and the obstetrical table A can be disposed in delivery position as shown in Figure 2. To facilitate such upward and downward swinging movements, the second mattress-frame 32 is provided with a handle 36. As will be seen from Figure 3, the leg section 2 can be shifted inwardly part way to a so-called "utility" position for holding the delivered infant in the moment directly

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following birth, or for supporting a catch basin while the placenta is being expressed. In fact, these "utility" positions serve many desirable purposes during the course of a delivery and are frequently used by the obstetrician in carrying out various delivery-room procedures.

If desired, it is possible to provide a modified form of obstetrical table A', as shown in Figures 7 and 8, and including a roller channel 15' which is substantially similar to the previously described roller channel 15 except that it is provided in its forward end with a shoulder-block 37 which is held in place preferably by pins 38 and is provided, in its inwardly presented vertical face, with a socket or recess 39 for housing one end of a compression spring 40, the other end of which is similarly housed in a like socket 41, formed in the forwardly presented vertical face of a slide-block 42 having four small stabilizing rollers 43. On its rearwardly presented vertical face, the slide-block 42 is preferably provided with a nylon bearing plate 44 against which the rollers 27' impinge as the leg section 2 is pulled out. The slide-blocks 42 are pushed forwardly and the springs 40 are compressed, returning the leg section 2 to proper relative position with respect to the body section 1 when the bed A' is in labor position. The springs 40 are actually not very heavy and are merely strong enough to bias the leg section 1' rearwardly and shift the leg section 1' into labor position when the obstetrician or nurse releases it.

It should be understood that changes and modifications in the form, construction, arrangement, and combination of the several parts of the obstetrical bed may be made and substituted for those herein shown and described without departing from the nature and principle of my invention.

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

1. An obstetrical table comprising a top-section adapted to support a mattress or the like, said top-section having spaced depending legs by which the top-section is supported from the floor, track-forming means mounted on the top-section, a leg section including a slide frame having depending legs by which the leg section is supported from the floor, said leg section being slidably mounted within the track-forming means and being of such size and shape as to fit telescopically within and beneath the top-section so as to be pulled out horizontally from beneath the top-section into an extended position, and an auxiliary frame adapted to support an auxiliary mattress or the like and being swingably mounted on the leg section for movement upwardly and outwardly with respect to the leg section, said auxiliary frame having its rear transverse margins spaced forwardly from the forward transverse margin of the top-section when the leg section is in fully extended position and the auxiliary frame is in elevated position so that the leg section can be shifted rearwardly a short distance into bed-forming position, in which position said forward and rearward transverse margins are in substantial abutment whereby to prevent retrograde movement of the auxiliary frame.

2. An obstetrical table comprising a top-section adapted to support a mattress or the like, said top-section having spaced depending legs by which the top-section is supported from the floor, track-forming means mounted on the top-section, a leg section including a slide frame having depending legs by which the leg section is supported from the floor, said leg section being slidably mounted within the track-forming means and being of such size and shape as to fit telescopically within and beneath the top-section so as to be pulled out horizontally from beneath the top-section into an extended position, and an auxiliary frame adapted to support an auxiliary mattress or the like and being swingably mounted by means of parallel links on the leg section for movement upwardly and outwardly with respect to the leg section, said auxiliary frame having its rear trans-

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verse margins spaced forwardly from the forward transverse margin of the top-section when the leg section is in fully extended position and the auxiliary frame is in elevated position so that the leg section can be shifted rearwardly a short distance into bed-forming position, in which position said forward and rearward transverse margins are in substantial abutment whereby to prevent retrograde movement of the auxiliary frame.

3. An obstetrical table comprising a top-section adapted to support a mattress or the like, said top-section having spaced depending legs by which the top-section is supported from the floor, a leg section including a slide-frame having depending legs by which the leg section is supported from the floor, said leg section being of such size and shape as to fit telescopically within the top-section, means associated with the top-section for confining the leg section to a path of movement to and fro from a position wholly beneath the top-section to a position in which the leg section extends horizontally outwardly with respect to the top section, and an auxiliary frame adapted to support an auxiliary mattress or the like and being swingably mounted on the leg section for movement upwardly and outwardly with respect to the leg section, said auxiliary frame having its rear transverse margins spaced forwardly from the forward transverse margin of the top-section when the leg section is in fully extended position and the auxiliary frame is in elevated position so that the leg section can be shifted rearwardly a short distance into bed-forming position, in which position said forward and rearward transverse margins are in substantial abutment whereby to prevent retrograde movement of the auxiliary frame.

4. An obstetrical table comprising a top-section adapted to support a mattress or the like, said top-section having spaced depending legs by which the top-section is supported from the floor, a leg section including a slide-frame having depending legs by which the leg section is supported from the floor, said leg section being of such size and shape as to fit telescopically within the top-section, means associated with the top-section for confining the leg section to a path of movement to and fro from a position wholly beneath the top-section to a position in which the leg section extends horizontally outwardly with respect to the top-section, stop-means for limiting the outward movement of the leg section with respect to the top-section, and an auxiliary frame adapted to support an auxiliary mattress or the like and being swingably mounted on the leg section for movement upwardly and outwardly with respect to the leg section, said auxiliary frame having its rear transverse margins spaced forwardly from the forward transverse margin of the top-section when the leg section is in fully extended position and the auxiliary frame is in elevated position so that the leg section can be shifted rearwardly a short distance into bed-forming position, in which position said forward and rearward transverse margins are in substantial abutment whereby to prevent retrograde movement of the auxiliary frame.

5. An obstetrical table comprising a top-section adapted to support a mattress or the like, said top-section having spaced depending legs by which the top-section is supported from the floor, a leg section including a slide-frame having depending legs by which the leg section is supported from the floor, said leg section being of such size and shape as to fit telescopically within the top-section, means associated with the top-section for confining the leg section to a path of movement to and fro from a position wholly beneath the top-section to a position in which the leg section extends horizontally outwardly with respect to the top-section, spring-biased stop-means for limiting the outward movement of the leg section with respect to the top-section, and an auxiliary frame adapted to support an auxiliary mattress or the like and being swingably mounted on the leg section for movement upwardly and outwardly with respect to

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the leg section, said auxiliary frame having its rear transverse margins spaced forwardly from the forward transverse margin of the top-section when the leg section is in fully extended position and the auxiliary frame is in elevated position so that the leg section can be shifted rearwardly a short distance into bed-forming position, in which position said forward and rearward transverse margins are in substantial abutment whereby to prevent retrograde movement of the auxiliary frame.

6. An obstetrical table comprising a main body section including a top-frame having spaced upright leg-elements by which the top-frame is supported from the floor, said top-frame being open across its forward transverse end and being provided with means adapted to support a mattress or the like, track-forming means mounted on the main body section beneath the mattress-supporting means, a leg section slidably mounted within the track-forming means and being of such size and shape as to fit telescopically within the main body section, said leg section also being adapted to be pulled out horizontally in the forward direction from beneath the main body section into an extended position and pushed back into telescoped position, said leg section being provided at its outer end with depending leg means for shifting engagement with the floor whereby to support the outer end of the leg section when in extended position, link means pivotally mounted on the leg section and being normally disposed in rearwardly extending position when the leg section is in telescoped position, said link means being adapted to swing upwardly and forwardly into an upright position wherein the links extend forwardly and upwardly, and an auxiliary frame adapted to support an auxiliary mattress or the like and being operatively mounted on the link means for movement into an elevated position with respect to the leg section when the link means is in upright position.

7. An obstetrical table comprising a main body section including a top-frame having spaced upright leg-elements by which the top-frame is supported from the floor, said top-frame being open across its forward transverse end and being provided with means adapted to support a mattress or the like, track-forming means mounted on the main body section beneath the mattress-supporting means, a leg section slidably mounted within the track-forming means and being of such size and shape as to fit telescopically within the main body section, said leg section also being adapted to be pulled out horizontally in the forward direction from beneath the main body section into an extended position and pushed back into telescoped position, said leg section being provided at its outer end with depending leg means for shifting engagement with the floor whereby to support the outer end of the leg section when in extended position, link means pivotally mounted on the leg section and being normally disposed in rearwardly extending position when the leg section is in telescoped position, said link means being adapted to swing upwardly and forwardly into an upright position wherein the links extend forwardly and upwardly, means for holding the link means in upright position, and an auxiliary frame adapted to support an auxiliary mattress or the like and being operatively mounted on the link means for movement into an elevated position with respect to the leg section when the link means is in upright position.

8. An obstetrical table comprising a main body section including a top-frame having spaced upright leg-elements by which the top-frame is supported from the floor, said top-frame being open across its forward transverse end and being provided with means adapted to support a mattress or the like, track-forming means mounted on the main body section beneath the mattress-supporting means, a leg section slidably mounted within the track-forming means and being of such size and shape as to fit telescopically within the main body section, said leg

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section also being adapted to be pulled out horizontally in the forward direction from beneath the main body section into an extended position and pushed back into telescoped position, said leg section being provided at its outer end with depending leg means for shifting engagement with the floor whereby to support the outer end of the leg section when in extended position, link means pivotally mounted on the leg section and being normally disposed in rearwardly extending position when the leg section is in telescoped position, said link means being adapted to swing upwardly and forwardly into an upright position wherein the links extend forwardly and upwardly, stop means for optionally holding the link means in upright position, and an auxiliary frame adapted to support an auxiliary mattress or the like and being operatively mounted on the link means for movement into an elevated position with respect to the leg section when the link means is in upright position.

9. An obstetrical table comprising a main body section including a top-frame having spaced upright leg-elements by which the top-frame is supported from the floor, said top-frame being open across its forward transverse end and being provided with means adapted to support a mattress or the like, track-forming means mounted on the main body section beneath the mattress-supporting means, a leg section slidably mounted within the track-forming means and being of such size and shape as to fit telescopically within the main body section, said leg section also being adapted to be pulled out horizontally in the forward direction from beneath the main body section into an extended position and pushed back into telescoped position, said leg section being provided at its outer end with depending leg means for shifting engagement with the floor whereby to support the outer end of the leg section when in extended position, link means pivotally mounted on the leg section and being normally disposed in rearwardly extending position when the leg section is in telescoped position, said link means being adapted to swing upwardly and forwardly into an upright position wherein the links extend forwardly and upwardly, and an auxiliary frame adapted to support an auxiliary mattress or the like and being operatively mounted on the link means for movement into an elevated position with respect to the leg section when the link means is in upright position, said auxiliary frame having its rear transverse margin spaced forwardly from the forward transverse margin of the top-frame when the leg section is in fully extended position and the auxiliary frame is in elevated position so that the leg section can be shifted rearwardly a short distance into bed-forming position, in which position said forward and rear transverse edges are in substantial abutment whereby to prevent retrograde movement of the mattress-frame.

10. An obstetrical table comprising a main body section including a top-frame having spaced upright leg-elements by which the top-frame is supported from the floor, said top-frame being open across its forward transverse end and being provided with means adapted to support a mattress or the like, track-forming means mounted on the main body section beneath the mattress-supporting means, a leg section slidably mounted within the track-forming means and being of such size and shape as to fit telescopically within the main body section, said leg section also being adapted to be pulled out horizontally in the forward direction from beneath the main body section into an extended position and pushed back into telescoped position, said leg section being provided at its outer end with depending leg means for shifting engagement with the floor whereby to support the outer end of the leg section when in extended position, link means pivotally mounted on the leg section and being normally disposed in rearwardly extending position when the leg section is in telescoped position, said link means being adapted to swing upwardly and forwardly into an upright position wherein the links

extend forwardly and upwardly, and an auxiliary frame adapted to support an auxiliary mattress or the like and being operatively mounted on the link means for movement into an elevated position with respect to the leg section when the link means is in upright position, said auxiliary frame having its rear transverse margins spaced forwardly from the forward transverse margin of the top-section when the leg section is in fully extended position and the auxiliary-frame is in elevated position so that the leg section can be shifted rearwardly a short distance into bed-forming position, in which position said forward and rearward transverse margins are in substantial abutment whereby to prevent retrograde movement of the auxiliary frame, stop-means for limiting outward movement of the leg section, handle means on the auxiliary frame whereby the auxiliary frame and leg section may be manually pulled out as a unit from telescoped position until the leg section engages the stop-means whereupon continued outward pulling movement of the handle will cause the auxiliary frame to swing up into elevated position.

11. An obstetrical table comprising a main body section including a top-frame having spaced upright leg-elements by which the top-frame is supported from the floor, said top-frame being open across its forward transverse end and being provided with means adapted to support a mattress or the like, track-forming means mounted on the main body section beneath the mattress-supporting means, a leg section slidably mounted within the track-forming means and being of such size and shape as to fit telescopically within the main body section, said leg section also being adapted to be pulled out horizontally in the forward direction from beneath the main body section into an extended position and pushed back into telescoped position, said leg section being provided at its outer end with depending leg means for shifting

engagement with the floor whereby to support the outer end of the leg section when in extended position, link means pivotally mounted on the leg section and being normally disposed in rearwardly extending position when the leg section is in telescoped position, said link means being adapted to swing upwardly and forwardly into an upright position wherein the links extend forwardly and upwardly, and an auxiliary frame adapted to support an auxiliary mattress or the like and being operatively mounted on the link means for movement into an elevated position with respect to the leg section when the link means is in upright position, said auxiliary frame having its rear transverse margin spaced outwardly from the forward transverse margin of the top-frame when the leg section is in fully extended position and the auxiliary frame is in elevated position so that the leg section can be shifted rearwardly a short distance into bed-forming position, in which position said forward and rear transverse edges are in substantial abutment whereby to prevent retrograde movement of the auxiliary frame, spring-biased means for shifting the leg section rearwardly to bring the auxiliary frame into bed-forming position.

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