July 19, 1960 D. A. TUTRONE 2,945,731

SURGICAL DRAINAGE ATTACHMENT

Filed July 23, 1959 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

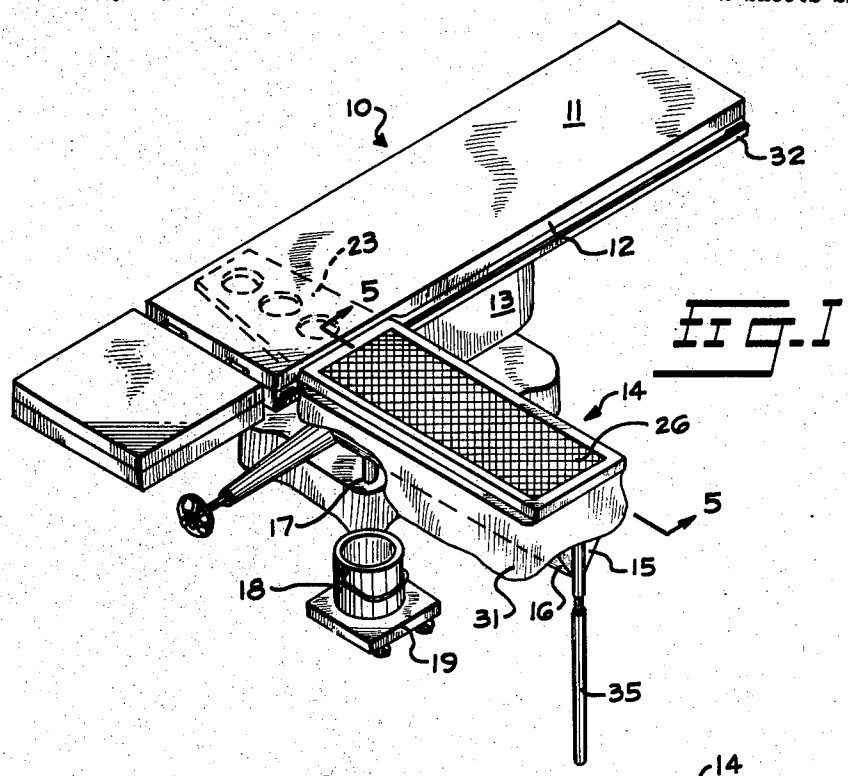


FIG. 1

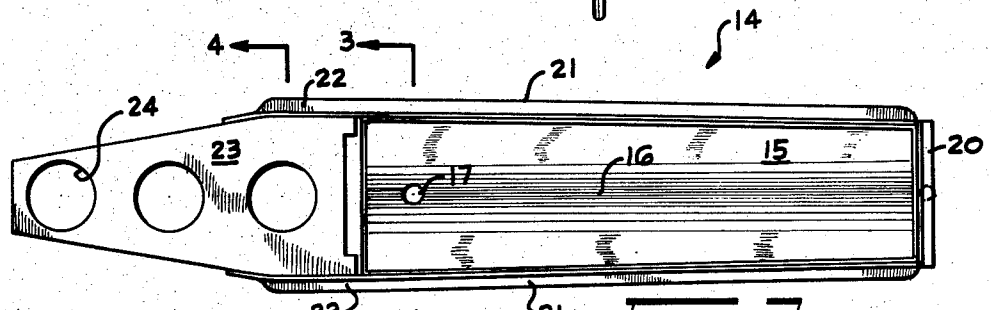


FIG. 2

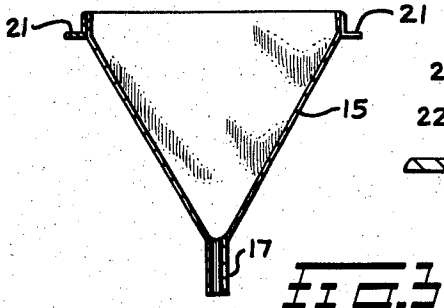


FIG. 3

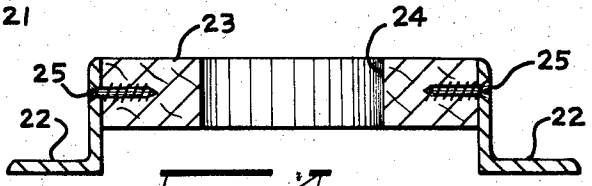


FIG. 4

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SURGICAL DRAINAGE ATTACHMENT

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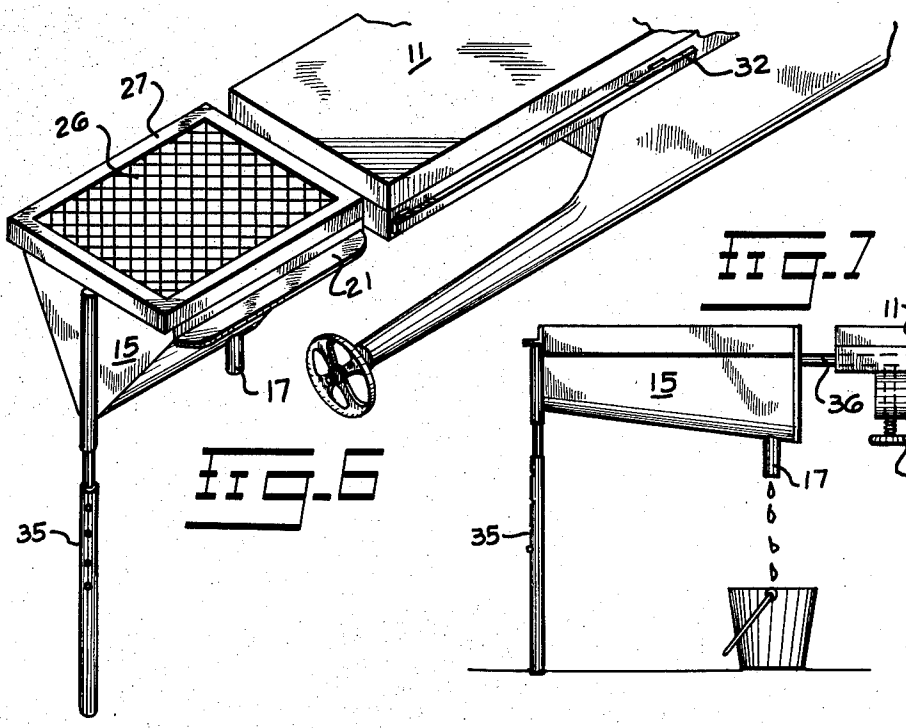


FIG. 6

FIG. 7

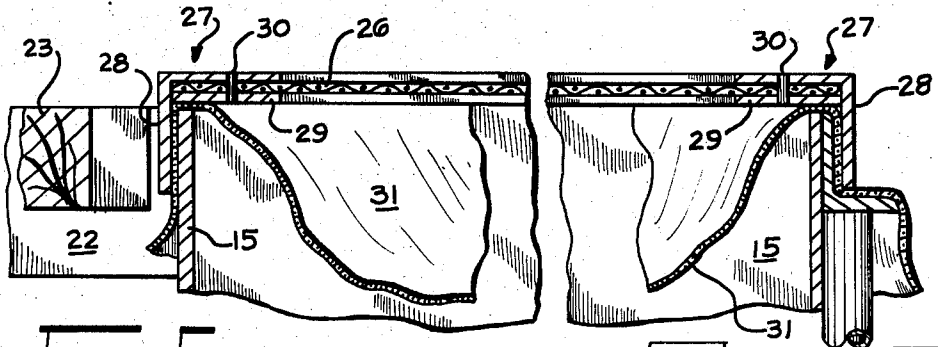


FIG. 5

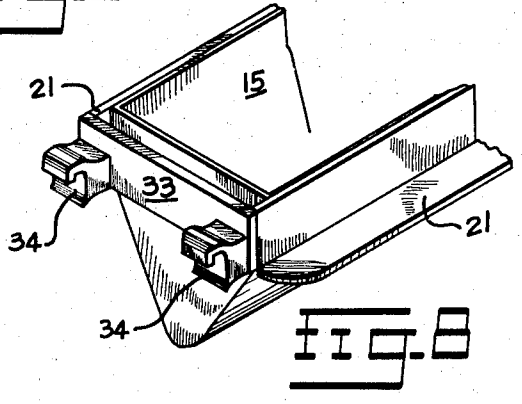


FIG. 8

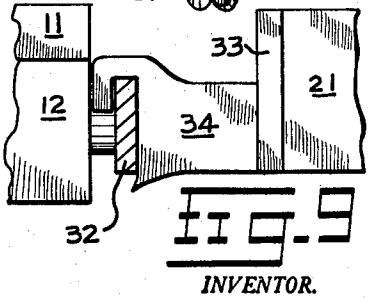


FIG. 9

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SURGICAL DRAINAGE ATTACHMENT

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1 Claim. (Cl. 311—9)

This invention relates to a device for attachment to surgical table for supporting body appendages during surgical operation thereon.

The conventional surgical table has no attachments such as arm supports, head supports or leg supports, having drainage facilities.

It is an object of this invention to provide supports for body appendages during surgical operation thereon.

It is another object to provide for example, an arm support suitable for use in conjunction with a stretcher or alternatively with a conventional surgical table.

It is a further object to provide a surgical device having drainage elements capable of being sterilized.

It is yet another object to provide a compact, easily portable device, readily attachable to a stretcher or surgical table.

These and other objects of this invention will become apparent upon reading the following descriptive disclosure taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing in which;

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a conventional surgical table having attached thereto an arm support embodiment of this invention showing a sterilized screen disposed upon a sterilized cloth, the latter being disposed upon a basin receptacle,

Fig. 2 is a top view of the basin receptacle with the screen and cloth removed,

Fig. 3 is a view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2,

Fig. 4 is a view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2,

Fig. 5 is a view taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a head support modification,

Fig. 7 is a side elevation view of the head rest modification,

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a pair of clamps used to secure the basin receptacle to the rails disposed upon the conventional surgical table, and

Fig. 9 is a view, broken away in part, showing the manner of securing the basin receptacle of Fig. 8 to the rails of a surgical table.

Turning to the drawing, and particularly to Fig. 1, a conventional surgical table **10** is provided with a mat **11** upon which the patient lies, said mat being disposed upon a table **12** supported upon an elevating undercarriage structure **13**.

As shown in Figs. 1 to 4, the arm attachment modification **14** is provided with a basin **15** open at the top and of preferably an equilateral triangular cross-section.

The bottom trough **16** slopes downwardly to a depending outlet spout **17** under which a pail **18** is disposed upon a wheeled carriage **19**.

As shown in Fig. 2, the basin **15** is provided with an end flange **20** and a pair of side flanges **21**. The side flanges **21** are provided with integral extensions **22** which extend suitably beyond the basin **15**.

A securing board **23**, preferably of wood, is preferably provided with a plurality of apertures **24**. The board **23** is inserted between the mat **11** and the table **12** and the mat being of soft material is pressed into the apertures **24** thereby rigidly securing the board. The board **23** is, for example, secured to flange extensions **22** by a plurality of screws **25** (Fig. 4).

As shown in Fig. 5, a screen **26** of stainless steel is secured circumferentially between a top rim **27** having an integral depending leg **28** and a bottom circumferential support plate **29** by means of plurality of rivets **30**.

In use, a sterilized cloth **31** is disposed over the entire basin **15** and then a sterilized screen is disposed upon the cloth **31** over the edges of said basin thereby presenting a sterile surface upon which the arm is rested. The arm being operated upon is washed with sterile saline solution during the operation, the wash waters passing through the cloth **31** and into basin **15** from whence they are removed through spout **17**.

Turning now to Figs. 8 and 9 there is shown a method of attaching the basin **15** to a conventional rail **32** disposed on the side of the surgical table **10**. In this modification a support bar **33** is welded to one end of the pair of side flanges **21** and a pair of conventional clamps **34** are secured to bar **33** as by welding. Clamps **34** are of a quick fastening type so that the attachment may be readily secured firmly to a conventional surgical table.

The attachment is preferably provided with a telescopic leg support **35** at its outer end, said leg support being provided with conventional locking means to lock the extended leg in a suitable position. Leg **35** is preferably welded to the outer end wall of basin **15**.

Figs. 6 and 7 show a modified attachment used to support the head of a patient while on the operating table. This attachment is provided with a pair of horizontally disposed rods **36** secured by welding to the end wall of basin **15**. The rods **36** are disposed into a pair of suitable longitudinal cavities and then locked by means of thumb screws **37** secured to the undersurface of table **12**.

Clearly there are many ways of securing the attachment of this invention to a surgical table but all such conventional ways fall within the scope of this invention.

This invention has been illustrated by means of a plurality of embodiments but it is not to be limited to these embodiments.

I claim:

A bedside operating table for surgery of the corporeal extremities comprising a longitudinal metal basin of V-shaped cross-section having an integral V-shaped element forming side walls and a trough sloping downwardly from the rear of said V-shaped element to the front thereof, said basin having a relatively small rear triangular end wall fixedly secured to the rear edge of said element and also having a relatively large front triangular wall fixedly secured to the front edge of said element, said basin having an outlet opening in the trough of the V-

shaped element adjacent said front triangular wall, said basin having a rectangular top opening formed by said side and end walls; a pair of opposed longitudinal L-shaped metal flanges fixedly secured to the exterior surface of each of said side walls of said V-shaped element in suitable spaced relationship to the respective edges, said longitudinal L-shaped flanges extending suitably beyond the front triangular wall; a relatively small L-shaped flange fixedly secured to the exterior surface of said rear triangular end wall adjacent the top edge thereof; a holder board having at least one large aperture removably secured to and between the extending portions of said longitudinal flanges in spaced relationship to the front end wall of said basin; a rectangular wire screen assembly having a substantially peripheral depending skirt disposed over the rectangular opening of said basin and adapted to seize a sterilized cloth disposed upon said

opening of said basin and a telescopic leg fixedly secured to the exterior surface of the rear end wall.

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