

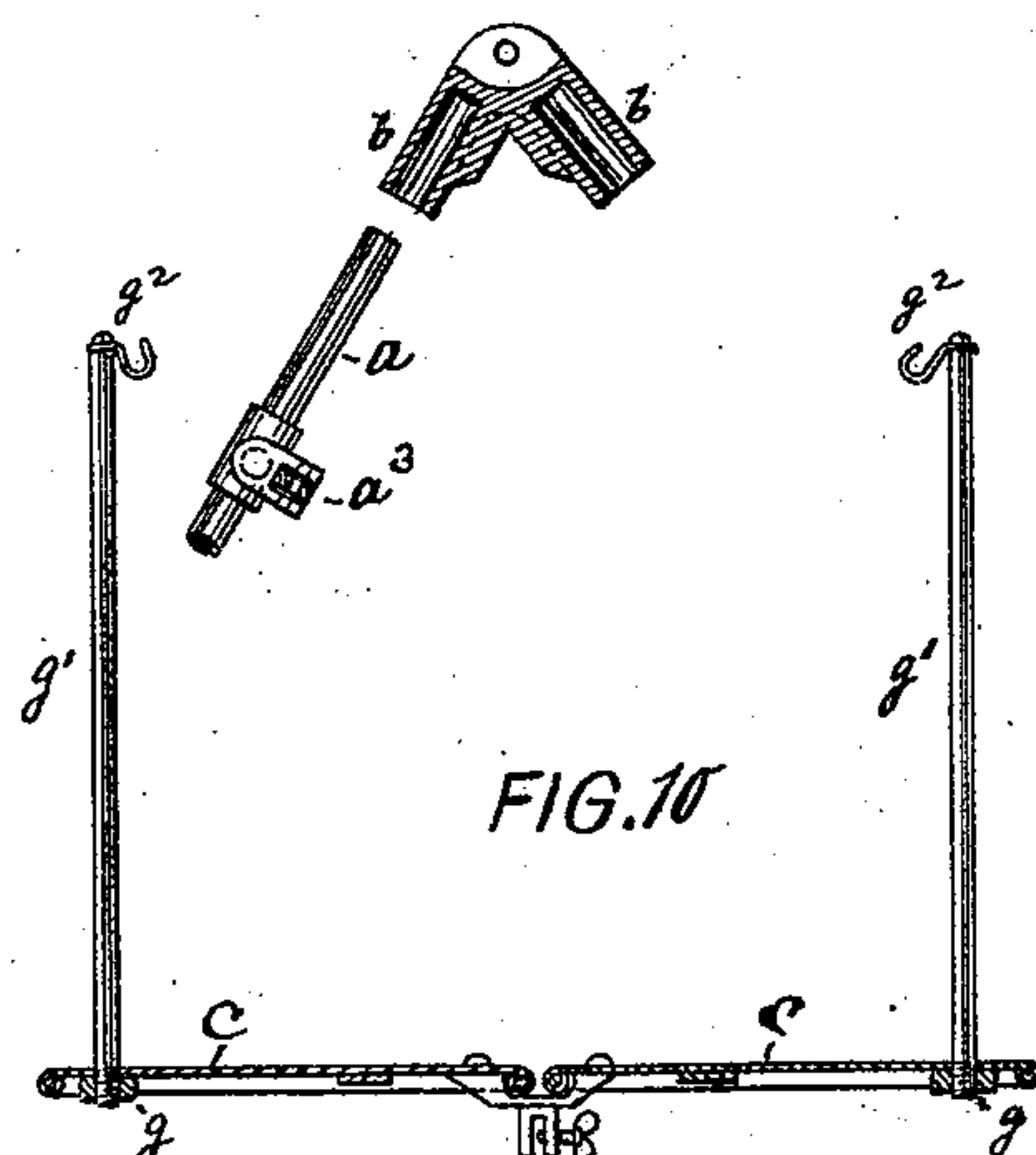
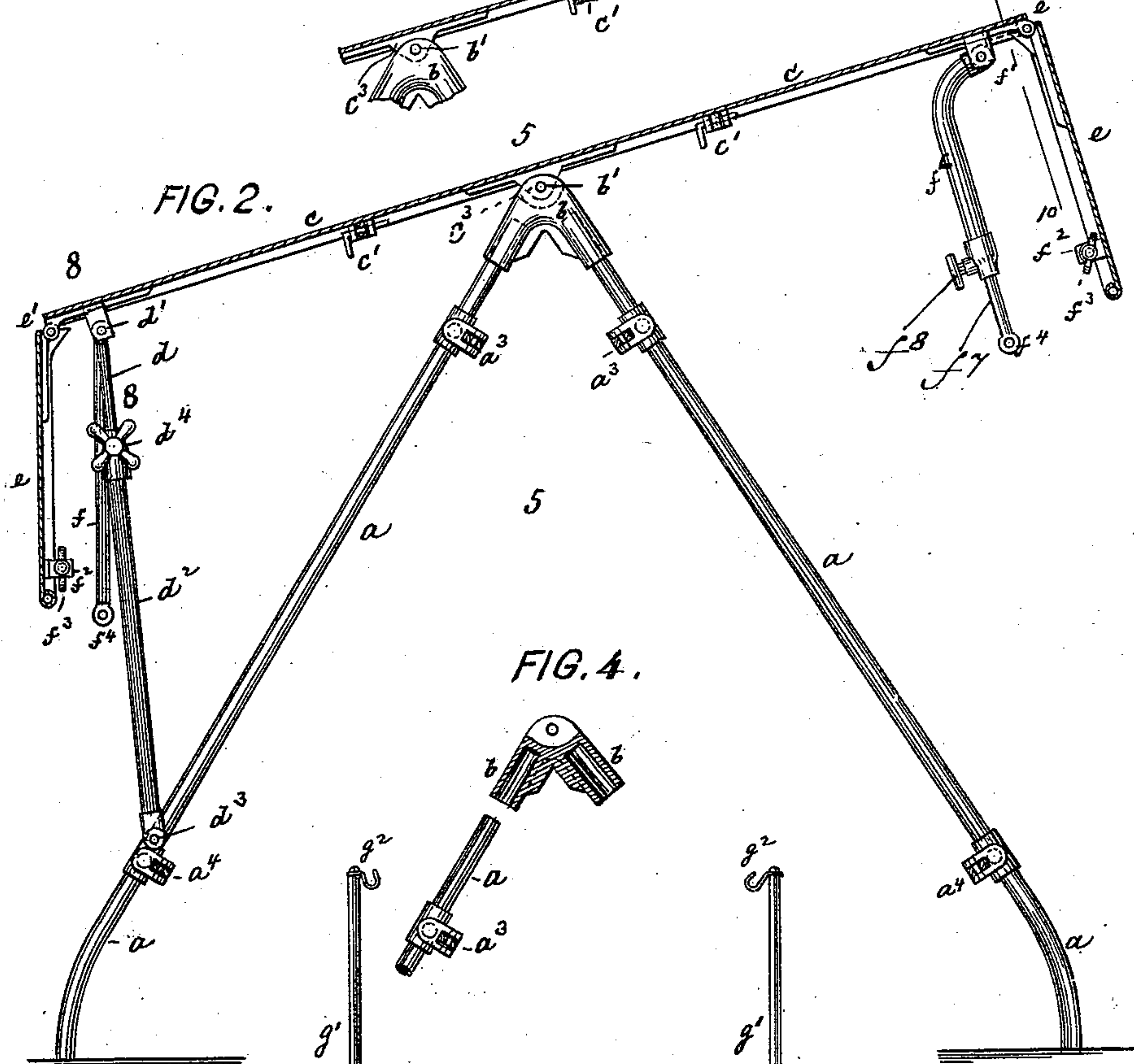
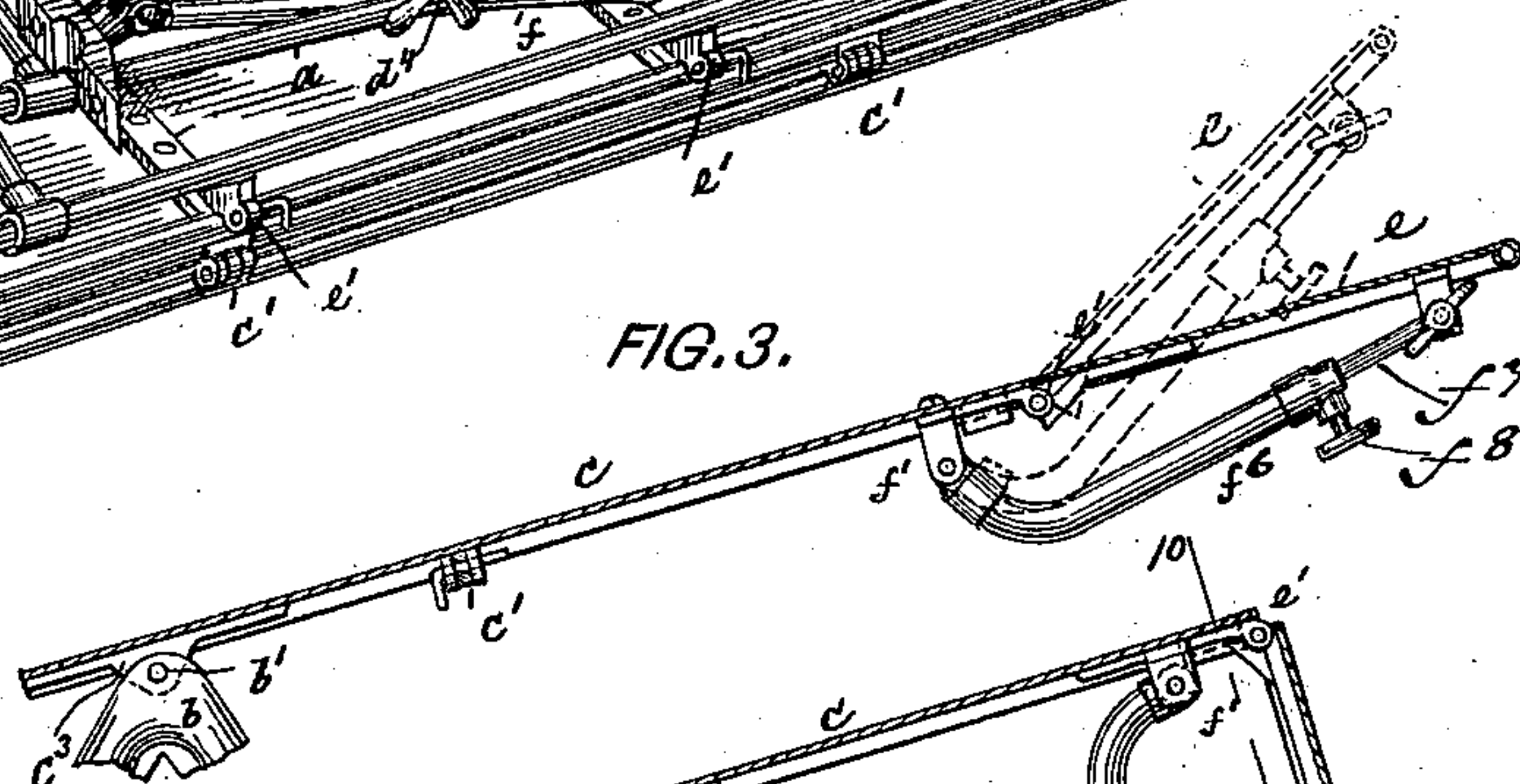
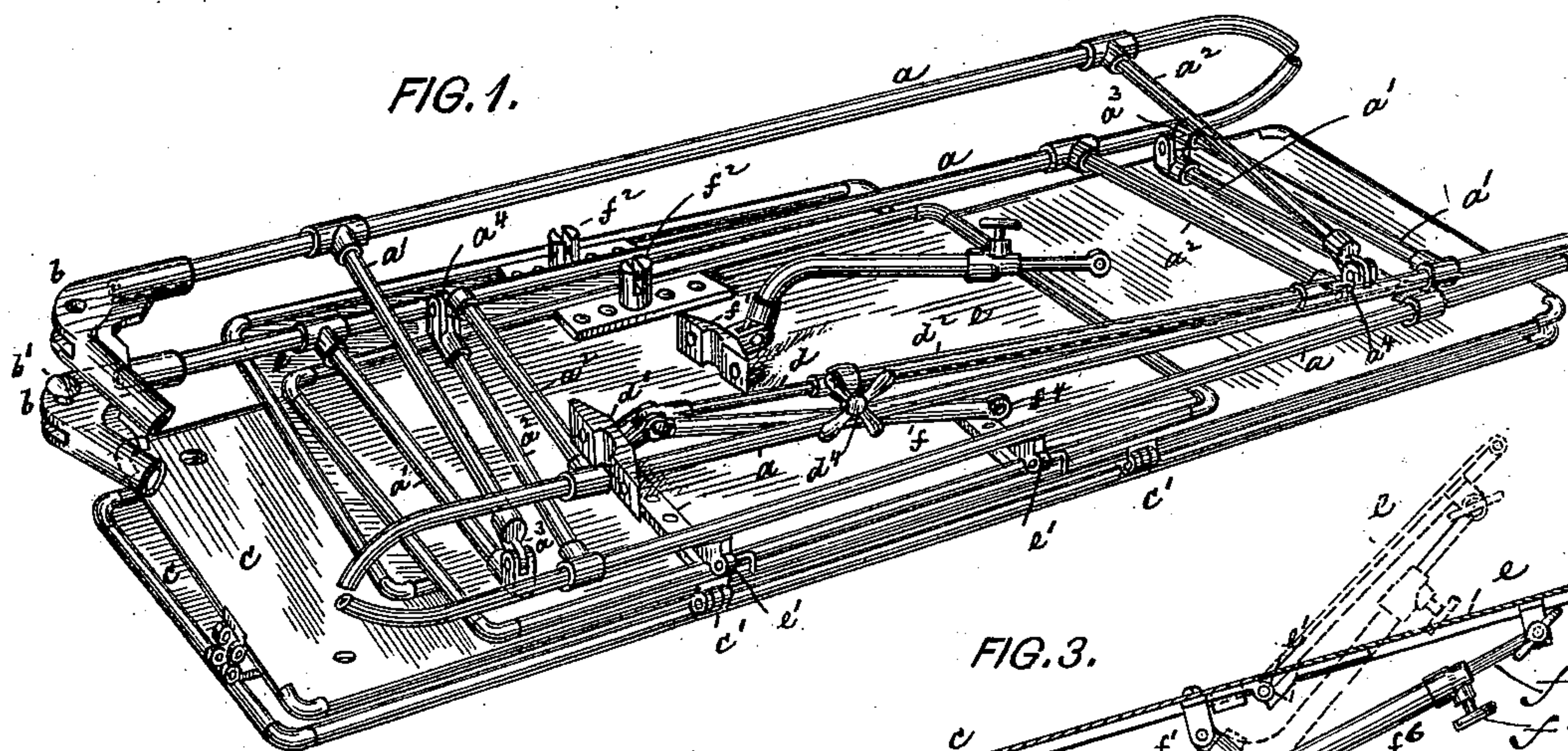
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. HAY.
SURGICAL KNOCKDOWN TABLE.

No. 557,385

Patented Mar. 31, 1896.



Witnesses
John Becker
Frederick Seibel.

Inventor:
Archibald Hay
by his attorneys
Roeder & Sierens

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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FIG. 6.

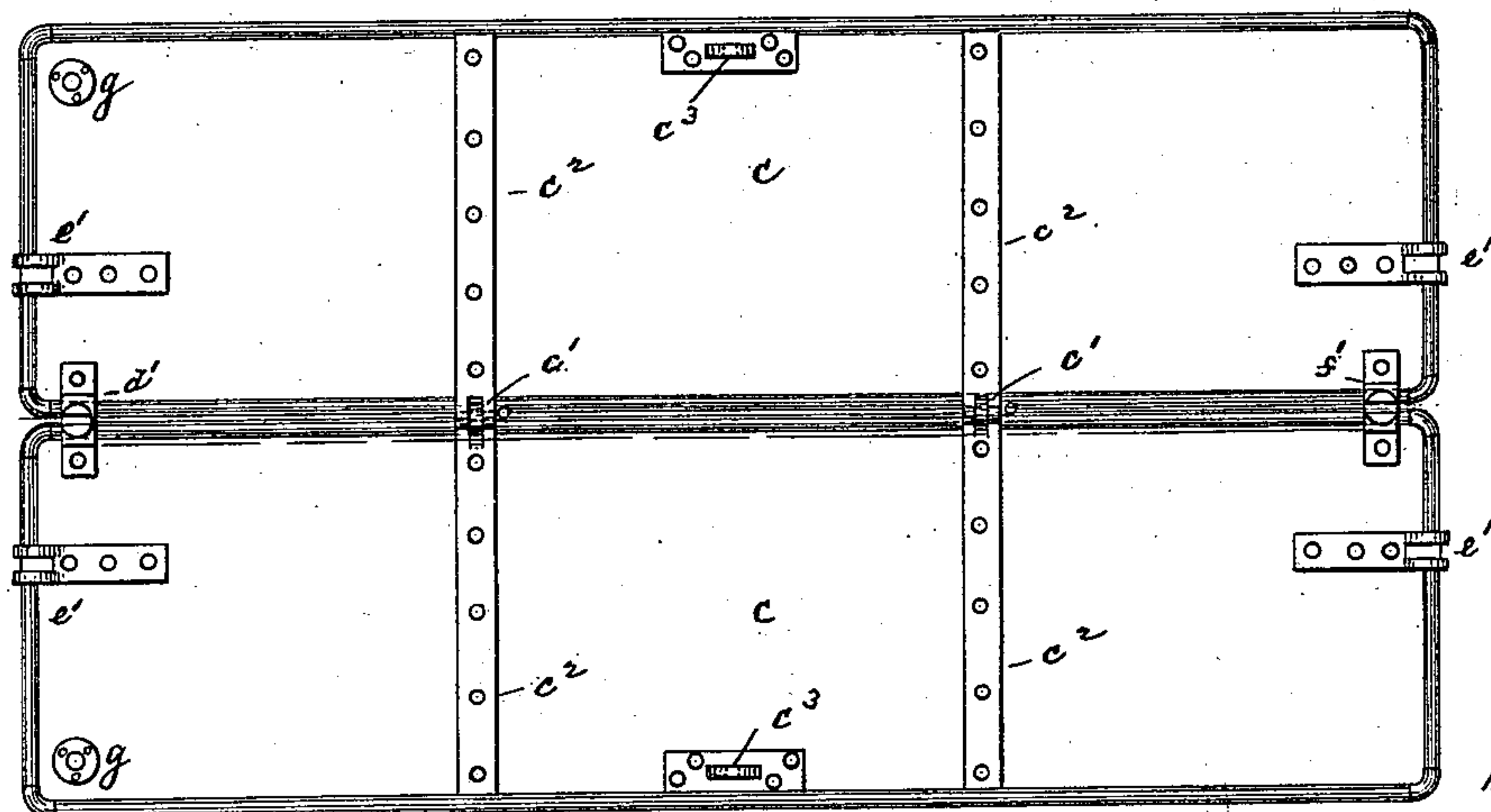


FIG. 7.

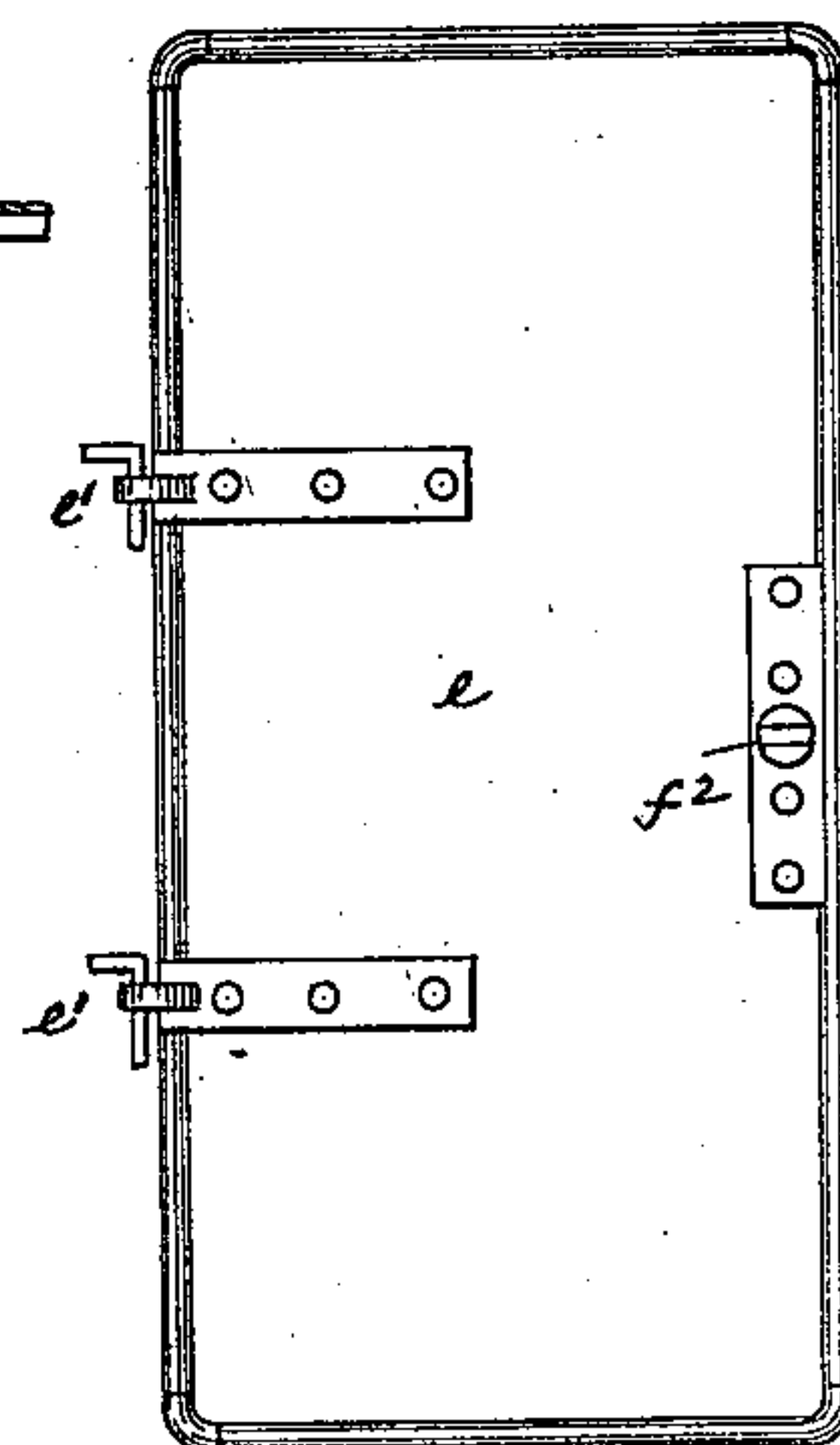
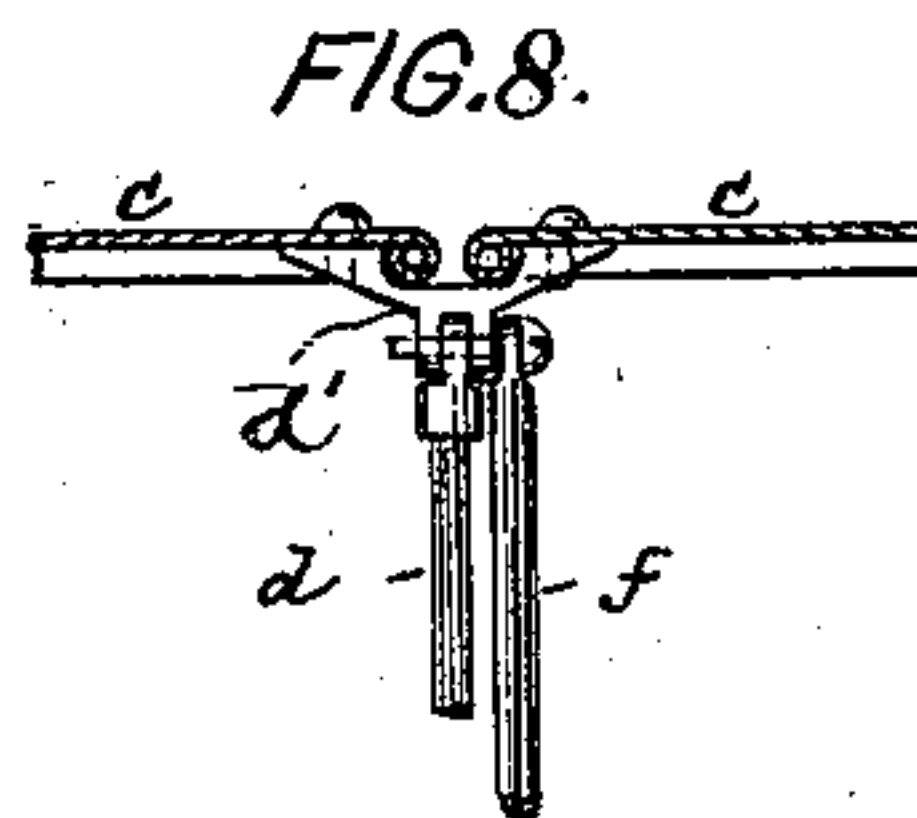
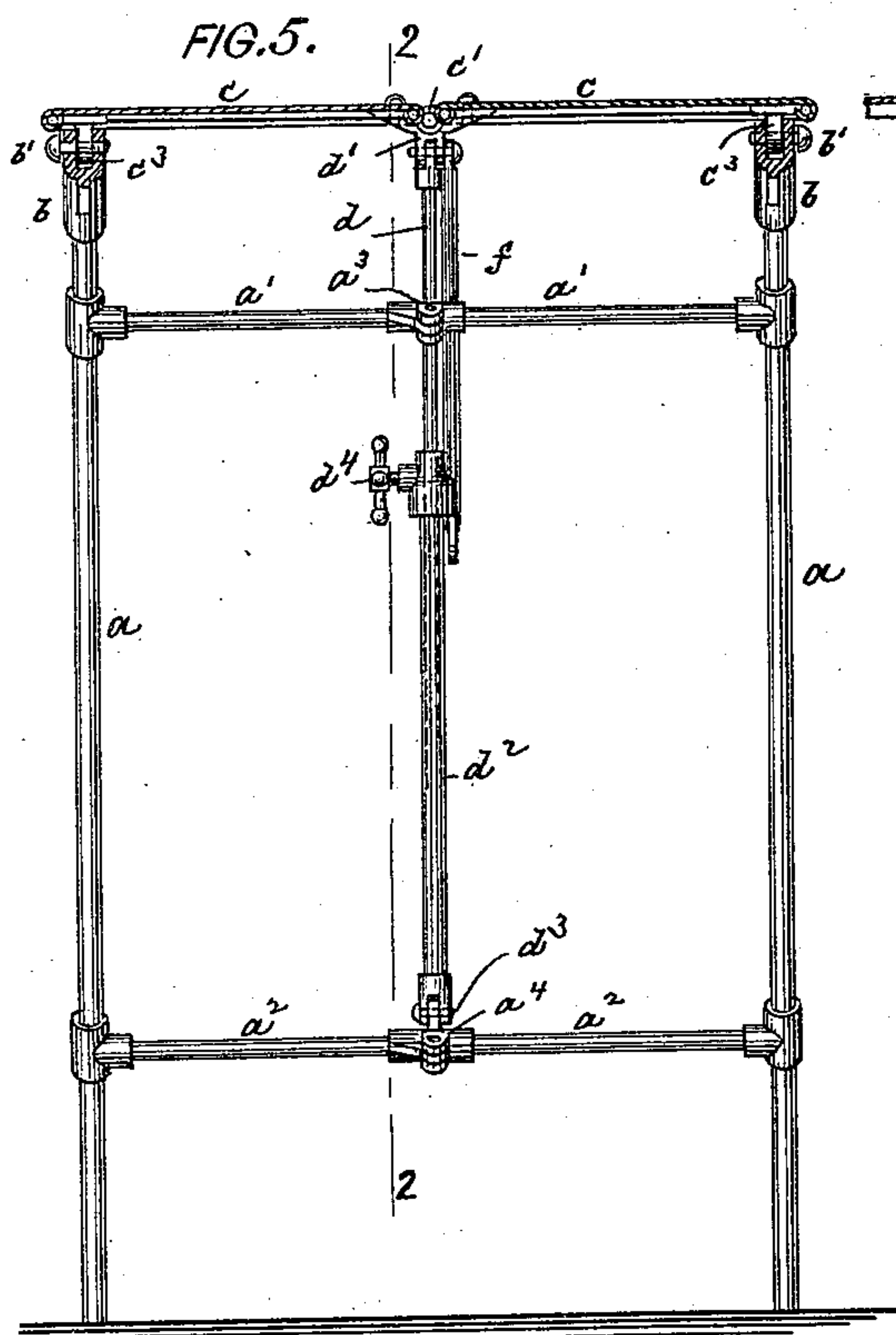
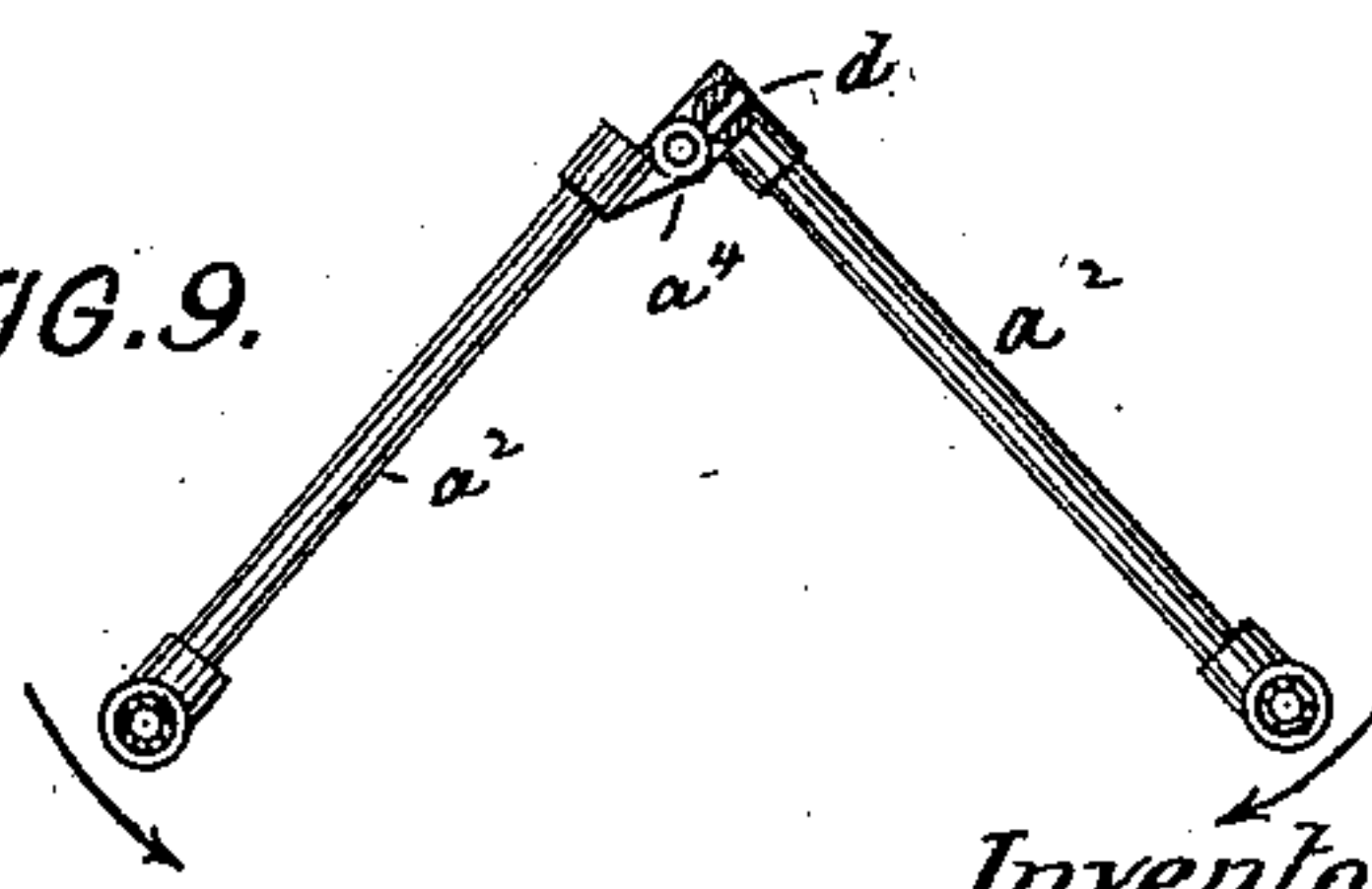


FIG. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARCHIBALD HAY, OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

SURGICAL KNOCKDOWN TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 557,385, dated March 31, 1896.

Application filed December 30, 1895. Serial No. 573,692. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARCHIBALD HAY, of Paterson, New Jersey, have invented an Improved Surgical Knockdown Table, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an operating-table adapted for use by surgeons. The table is portable and may be folded into a small compass, so that it may be readily transported to the patient's residence. In this way the patient has the benefit of a properly equipped and adjustable table without being obliged to be transported to a hospital.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved surgical knockdown table, showing it collapsed. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section on line 2 2, Fig. 5, showing the table set up and with rods g' removed. Fig. 3 is a detail longitudinal section showing one of the end leaves e extended; Fig. 4, a detail vertical section of the elbow-joint b ; Fig. 5, a vertical cross-section on line 5 5, Fig. 2; Fig. 6, an under view of the top plate c ; Fig. 7, an under view of drop-leaf e ; Fig. 8, a detail section on line 8 8, Fig. 2; Fig. 9, a detail of the brace-rod a^2 , showing it partly folded; and Fig. 10, a section on line 10 10, Fig. 2, with the rods g' in position.

My improved table is composed, essentially, of three parts—viz., a collapsible horse or support, a hinged top plate pivotally supported thereon, and a drop leaf or leaves hinged to the ends of the top plate.

The horse or support is formed preferably of gas-pipe, and is composed of two frames adapted to be placed opposite each other in an inclined position and to be connected at their upper ends. Each frame consists of the legs a , Fig. 5, joined by a pair of transverse sectional brace-rods $a' a^2$, which have a central hinge-joint $a^3 a^4$. The two frames thus formed are adapted to be joined on top by a pair of sockets b , which are made in the form of an acute-angle elbow with a pair of hollow arms, Fig. 4. These arms are projected over the free upper ends of the rods a , and thus connect the entire structure into one rigid support, Fig. 2. The elbows b are slitted at the apex to form a hinge-knuckle, which is traversed by a screw or pintle b' .

The top plate of the table is composed of two longitudinal sections c , placed side by

side and connected by hinges c' , secured to reinforcing-straps c^2 , which are riveted to the lower side of the plate. The sections c are provided with depending perforated lugs c^3 , adapted to enter the slotted elbows b and to be pivoted thereto by the pintles b' . Thus it will be seen that the top plate is pivotally supported at its center upon the rigid base.

In order to set and hold the top plate at any desired inclination, I hinge to a removable base d' , adapted to be screwed to the top plate, a depending rod d , which is telescoped by a tube d^2 , hinged to the brace-rod a^2 at d^3 . A clamp-screw d^4 holds the rod d to the tube d^2 at any position to which it may be drawn out. Thus in order to set the table c it is only necessary to slacken the screw d^4 , tilt the table to the desired angle, and then tighten up the screw.

To preferably both ends of the top plate there are hinged a pair of drop-leaves e , which not only permit an extension of the area of the top plate, but may be folded up or down to constitute a head or foot rest. To limit the inclination of the drop-leaves, they are hinged to the main leaf by stop-hinges e' , which prevent them from projecting at a greater angle than ninety degrees to the main leaf. Each of the drop-leaves is held in its open position by means of a tubular brace-rod $f f^6$, of which the rod f supports the downwardly-folding leaf or foot-rest, while the rod f^6 supports the upwardly-folding leaf or head-rest. The rod f is hinged to the base d' and is not made extensible. The rod f^6 is hinged to a base f' , adapted to be screwed to the top plate and telescopes on a rod f^7 , held thereto by clamp-screw f^8 . In this way the rod $f^6 f^7$ may be extended to reach and support the head-rest when folded upward beyond the plane of the table. The rods $f f^7$ are provided with perforated ends f^4 , adapted to be engaged by screws f^3 , passing through perforated bearings f^2 , which are riveted to the drop-leaves.

In order to lock the drop-leaves in their open position, the rods f are folded outward and engaged by the screws f^3 , when the rods will form a firm and unyielding connection between the top plate and the leaves.

At two corners the top plate c is provided with annular tapped metal plates g , into which

upwardly-extending posts g' may be screwed. These posts carry at their upper ends the rings or catches g^2 , to which a bandage or stirrup may be attached. The posts are designed to hold a patient in what is termed the "Edebohl" position.

To knock the table down, the posts g' are unscrewed, the rods $f f^7$ are uncoupled from the leaves $e e$, and the pintles of the hinges e' are drawn out, so as to detach the leaves from the top plate. Next the screw d^4 is slackened, the bases $d' f'$ unscrewed, and the pintles b' withdrawn to detach the top plate from the support and permit it to be folded longitudinally upon itself. Finally, the elbows b are slipped off the legs a , so as to uncouple the frames and permit them to be folded upon the hinges $a^3 a^4$. All the parts of the table may now be placed flat upon each other, Fig. 1, so that the compass of the table is reduced to a minimum and it may be readily transported to be set up when required.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of a pair of frames,

with a pair of elbows adapted to connect the upper ends thereof, a top plate hinged to the elbows, and means for locking the top plate at various inclinations, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of a pair of folding frames with a pair of elbows adapted to connect the upper ends thereof, a longitudinally-divided hinged top plate adapted to be pivotally connected to the elbows, and means for locking the top plate at various inclinations, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of a pair of folding frames, with a pair of elbows adapted to connect the upper ends thereof, a longitudinally-divided top plate adapted to be pivoted to the elbows, a drop-leaf hinged to the top plate, a supporting-brace for the drop-leaf and means for locking the top plate at various inclinations, substantially as specified.

ARCHIBALD HAY.

Witnesses:

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