No. 612,373. Patented Oct. 11, 1898.

W. D. ALLISON.

PHYSICIAN'S TABLE.

(Application filed Feb. 8, 1897.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

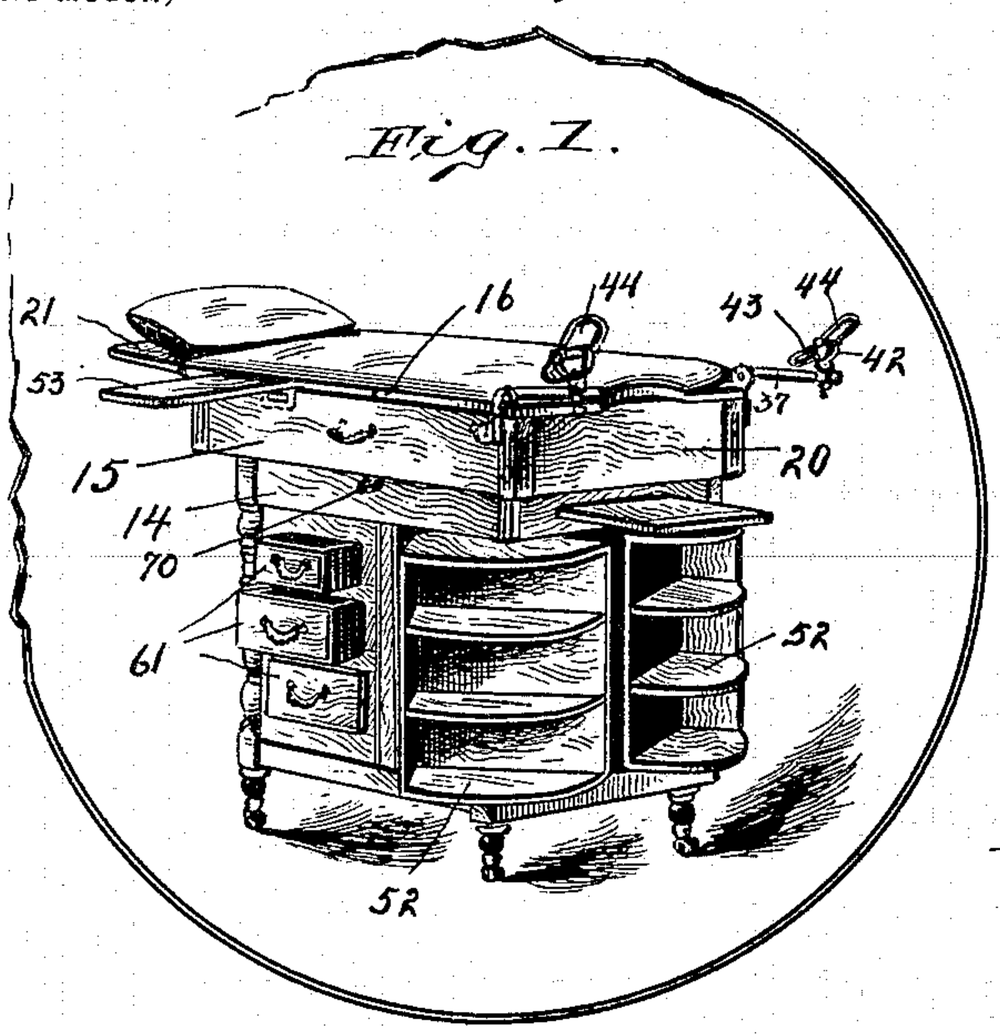


Fig. 2.

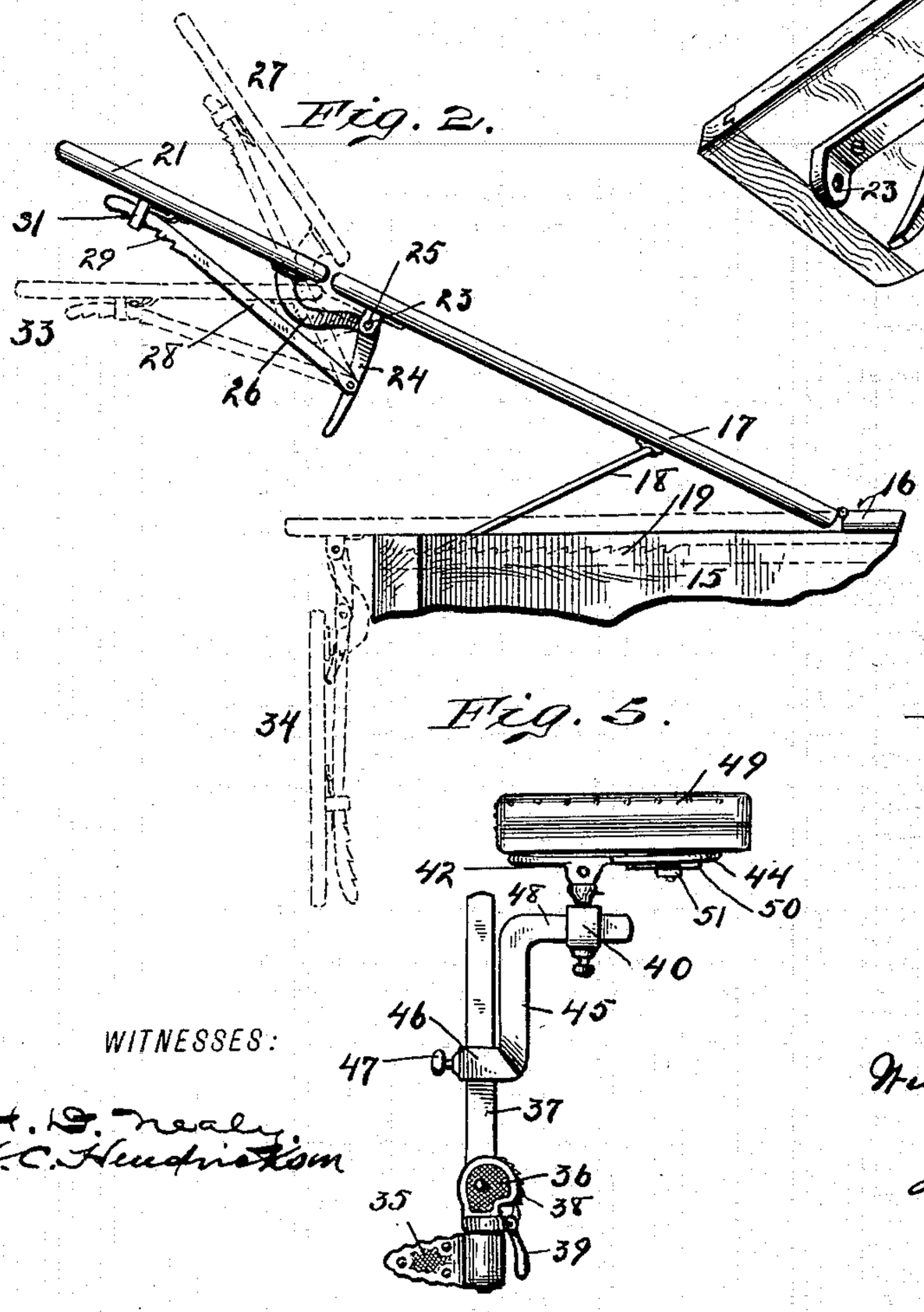


Fig. 3.

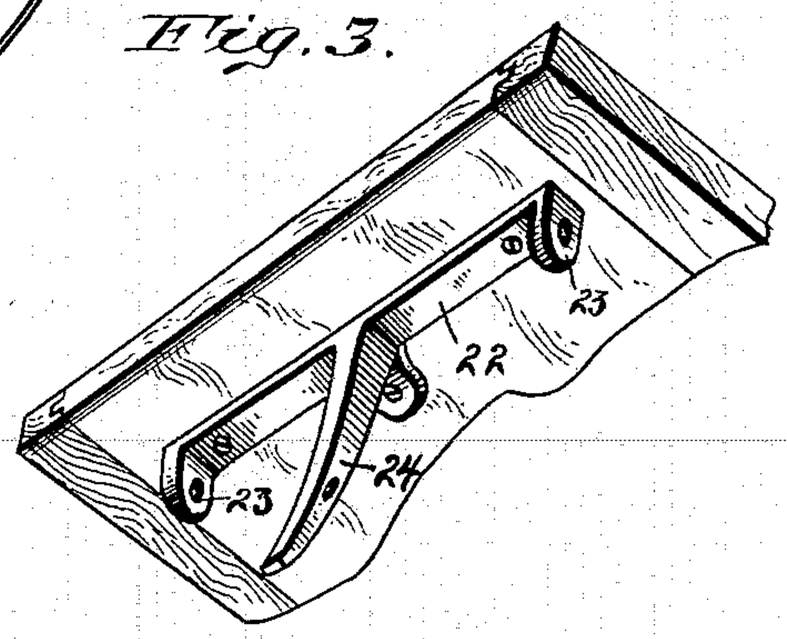


Fig. 4.

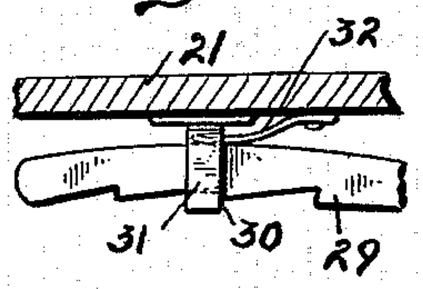
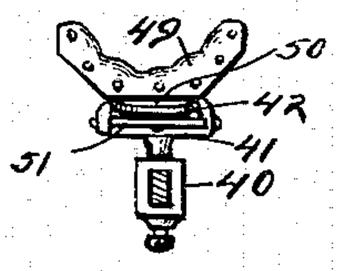


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



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No. 612,373. Patented Oct. 11, 1898.

W. D. ALLISON.

PHYSICIAN'S TABLE.

(Application filed Feb. 8, 1897.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 7.

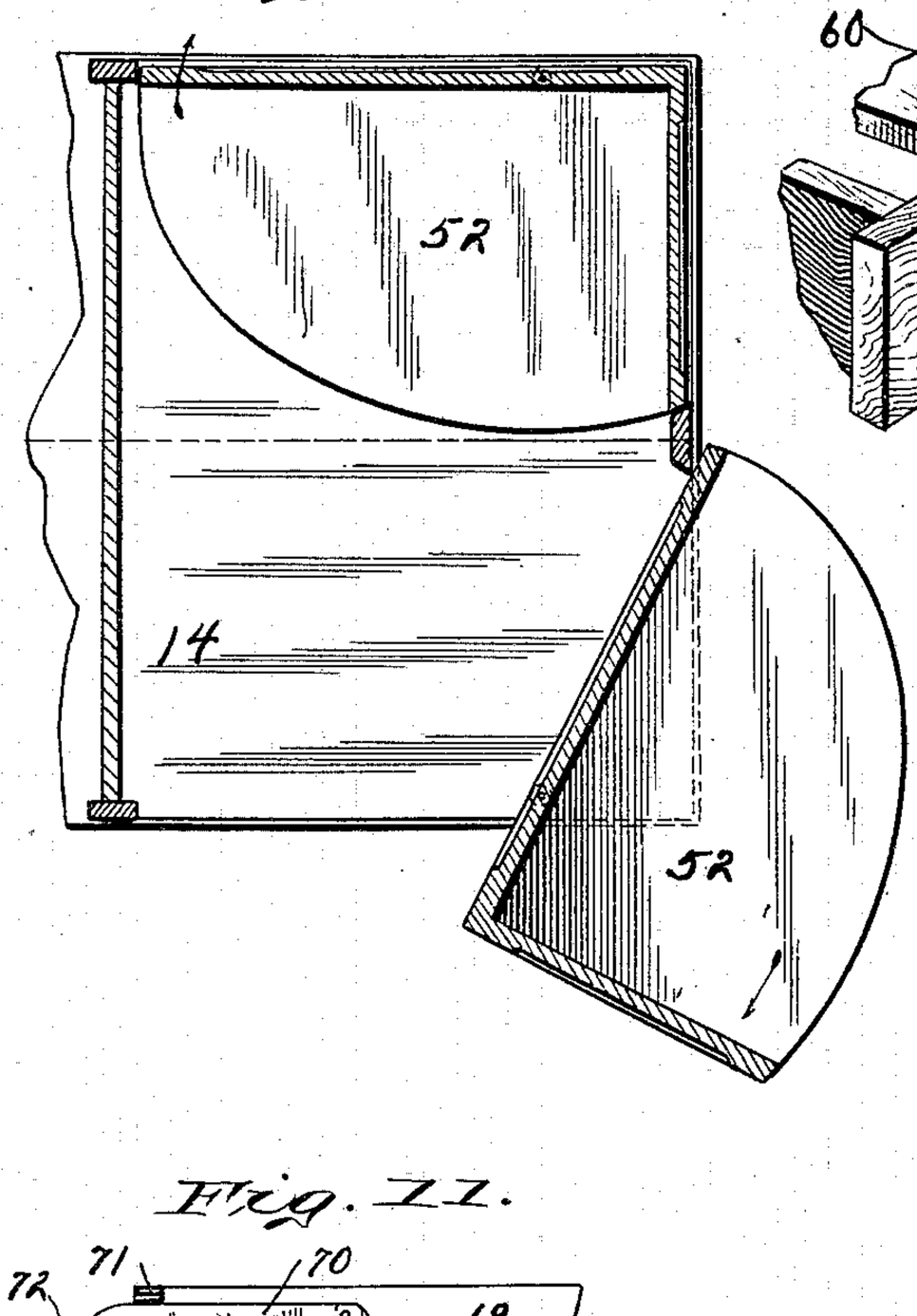


Fig. 8.

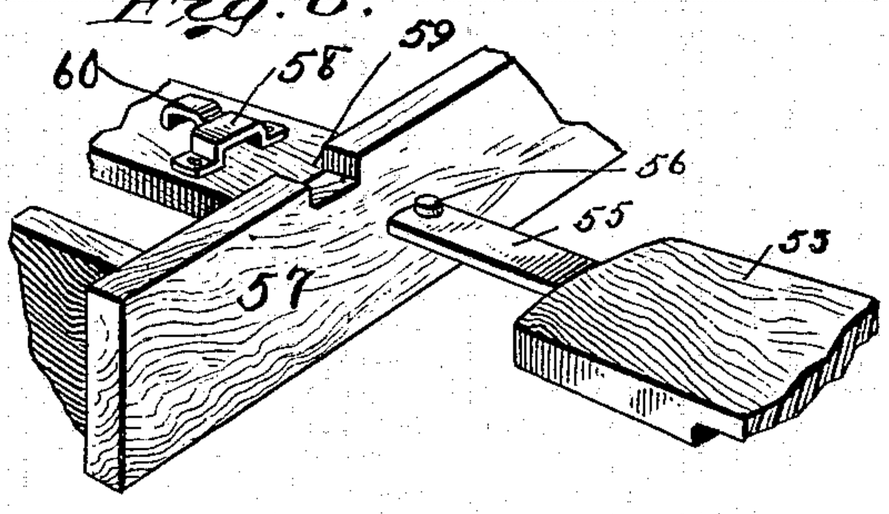


Fig. 9.

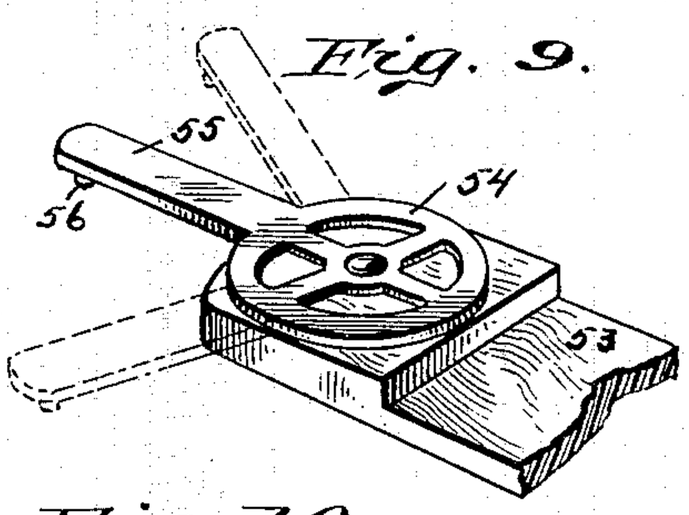


Fig. 10.

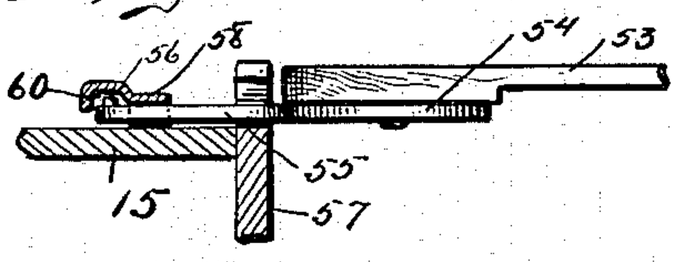


Fig. 11.

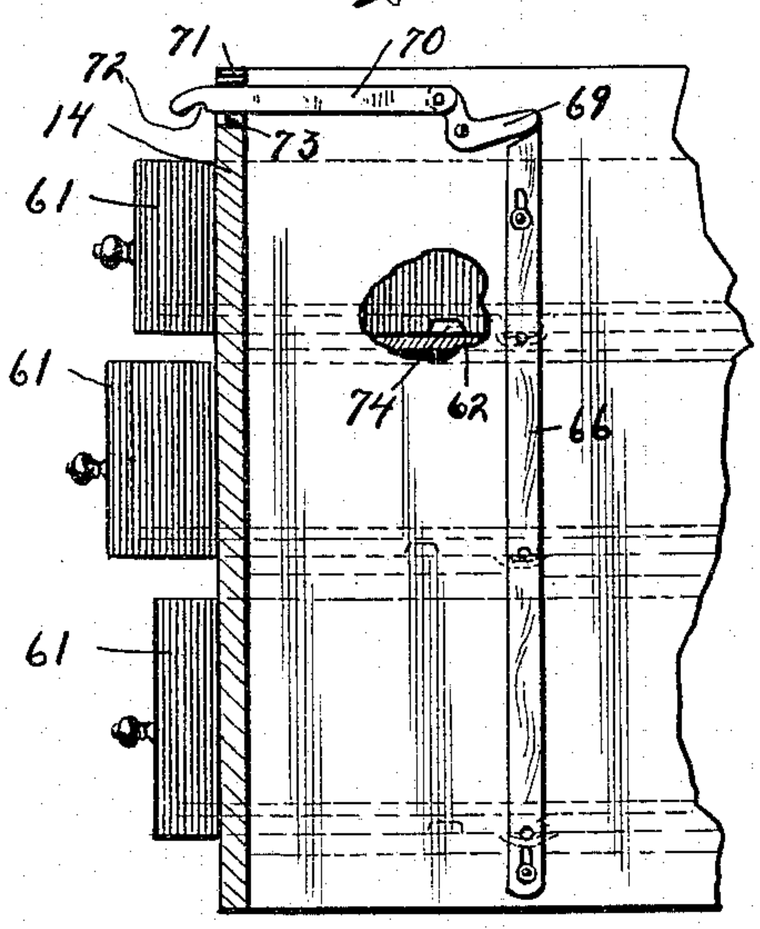


Fig. 12.

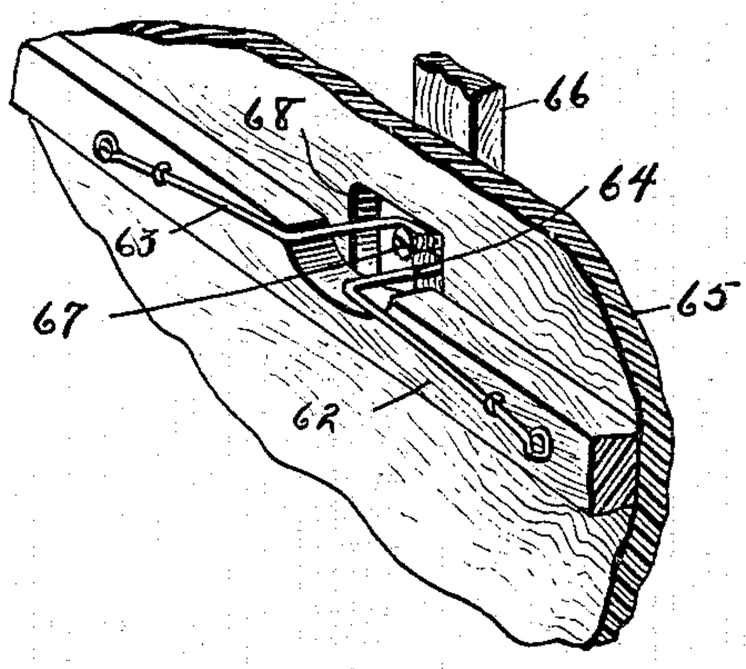
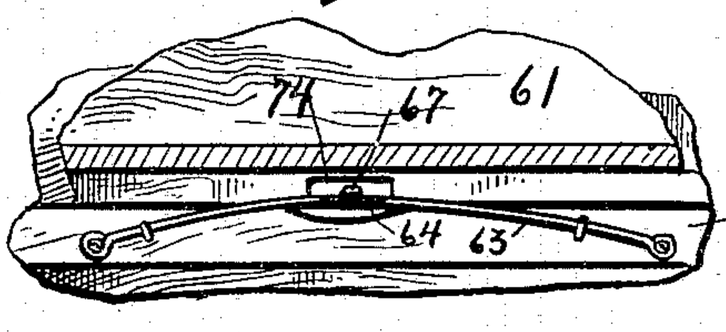


Fig. 13.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM D. ALLISON, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

PHYSICIAN'S TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 612,373, dated October 11, 1898.

Application filed February 8, 1897. Serial No. 622,460. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM D. ALLISON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Physician's Table, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in physicians' tables.

The object of my invention is to improve the construction and arrangement of various parts composing such a table.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention.

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my improved table. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of an extension-leaf for the top of the table. Fig. 3 is a detail thereof. Fig. 4 is a detail. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of an improved crutch attachment. Fig. 6 is an end elevation thereof. Fig. 7 is a plan of the swinging instrument-cases. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the detachable arm-rest and the means for securing it to the table. Fig. 9 is a detail thereof. Fig. 10 is a vertical section. Fig. 11 is a side elevation of an improved locking means for the drawers of the table. Figs. 12 and 13 are details thereof.

In the drawings, 14 indicates a stand provided with the usual tilting top frame 15. Secured to frame 15 is a top 16, composed in part of the hinged leaf 17, which may be held at any desired angle by means of bar 18 and rack 19, all of the above parts being of any desired well-known forms. A suitable foot and leg rest (not shown) is adapted to be secured to the end 20 of frame 15. In the ordinary use of the table the patient lies with his shoulders supported by leaf 17 and his head upon a small detachable pillow placed at the outer end of leaf 17. It is sometimes necessary to place the head in different positions, and for this purpose I provide an extension-leaf 21, which is hinged to the outer end of leaf 17 in the following manner: Secured to the under side of leaf 17, near the outer end thereof, is a casting 22, provided at each end with an ear 23 and provided near the middle thereof with a downwardly-extending arm 24, the purpose of which will appear. Pivoted at 25 to each ear 23 is an arm 26, the free end of which is secured to the inner end of leaf 21, the said arms being of such shape as to allow leaf 21 a limited upward movement around pivot 25, as shown in dotted lines at 27 in Fig. 2. Pivoted near the lower end of arm 24 is a rack-bar 28, provided at its outer end with a rack 29, adapted to engage with catch 30 of a casting 31, secured to the under side of leaf 21, near the outer end thereof. Rack 29 is held in engagement with bar 30 by means of a light spring 32. The extension-leaf 21 may be thrown up into the position indicated at 27, it may be thrown down into the position indicated at 33, (making a convenient position for operations upon the eyes, nose, &c.,) or it may be thrown down into the position indicated at 34, in which position the lower end of arm 24 forms a stop for the leaf. The last-described position relatively to the leaf 17 is particularly useful in the Trendelenburg position, in which the patient is placed with his head toward end 20 of the table, the upper portion of the legs being supported by leaf 17, which is swung upward, and the lower portion of the legs being supported by the extension-leaf 21. By forming ears 23 and arm 24 all in one piece a rigid hinge construction is provided.

The stirrup ordinarily used by me consists of the following parts: Secured to each side of frame 15 near end 20 is a bracket 35, provided with a vertical eye which is adapted to receive the shank of a yoke 36. Pivoted in the yoke is an arm 37, which may be secured in various angular positions by means of the ratchet 38 and latch 39. Removably mounted and longitudinally adjustable upon arm 37 is an eye 40, upon the upper end of which is pivoted a yoke 41, to the upwardly-extending ears of which is pivoted the stirrup proper, 42. Stirrup 42 is provided with the usual opening 43 to receive the heel of the patient, and is also provided with a U-shaped part 44, adapted to support the ball of the foot. With the patient in either the dorsal-crutch or the irrigating position it becomes necessary to provide means for supporting the legs of the patient. For this purpose I provide an arm 45, having an eye 46 adapted to receive arm 37 and adjustably secured thereon by means of a thumb-screw 47. Arm 45 is preferably L-

shaped, having a horizontal portion 48, as shown in the drawings; but it may be of any other shape desired. Part 48 of arm 45 is of the same cross-section as arm 37 and is adapted to enter eye 40 of the stirrup 42. If desired, the patient's heels may be placed in stirrups 42; but for greater comfort a semicylindrical head 49, adapted to receive the lower portion of the leg, is provided. Secured to the under side of head 49 is a block 50, adapted to fit into the opening formed by part 44 of the stirrup, and pivotally mounted on the under side of said block is a button 51, which when block 50 is placed in the stirrup may be turned, so as to secure the head 49 therein. By this means the lower parts of the patient's legs may be supported horizontally in any desired position.

Heretofore physicians' tables have been provided in one end with a swinging instrument-case 52; but in all of said tables it has been customary to pivot said case upon the outer corner, with the free end toward the center of the end of the table, so that when swung outward to expose the instruments the case will lie to one side of the table, thus throwing it into the way of the operator as he passes around the patient. By moving the pivot of the casing away from the corner thereof and arranging the case so that it will open from the side of the table the said case may be swung around in front of the end of the table instead of to one side. With this arrangement it becomes possible to provide a pair of swinging cases which when opened will lie substantially in front of the end of the table, as shown in Figs. 1 and 7. By this arrangement also the cases may be made of a length considerably greater than half the width of the table, thus greatly increasing their capacity.

In operations upon the arm it becomes necessary to provide a rest therefor which may be easily and quickly attached to and detached from the table. For this purpose I provide a short narrow board 53, to the under side of one end of which is pivoted a plate 54, provided with an extending arm 55, the said arm having a lug 56, formed upon the outer end of the upper surface thereof. Secured to frame 15, inside of the side rail 57 thereof, is a yoke 58, which is adapted to receive the outer end of arm 55, the depth of the opening being sufficient to allow lug 56 to pass therethrough. Formed in the side rail 57, opposite yoke 58, is a notch 59. To attach the arm-rest, the outer end of arm 55 is passed through yoke 58 until lug 56 passes therethrough. Arm 55 is then dropped into notch 59, the lug 56 at the same time engaging the rear edge of the yoke. Leaf 17 is then let down over arm 55, when the rest is securely held in position. A socket 60 may be formed at the rear of yoke 58 to receive lug 56, if desired.

In order to provide space for cotton, bandages, &c., I mount in stand 14 a series of drawers 61, adapted to be drawn out from either side thereof. In order to lock said drawers in their closed position, I provide the following mechanism: Upon the inside of one of the supporting-ledges 62 of each drawer I mount a piece of spring-wire 63, which is arched above the top of said ledge and is secured at both ends thereto. At substantially the middle of the wire 63 it is provided with a U-shaped bend 64, which extends at substantially right angles thereto across the ledge and projects a short distance beyond the other side thereof. Ledges 62 are preferably mounted upon one side of a partition 65, and upon the opposite side of said partition is mounted a vertically-movable bar 66, which is provided with a series of pins 67, which extend through suitable slots 68 in the partition and engage the projecting ends of the U-shaped bends 64. Pivoted near the upper end of bar 66 is a bell-crank lever 69, one arm of which is adapted to engage the upper end of bar 66, and the other arm of which is adapted to be engaged by a sliding bar 70, the outer end of which projects through a slot 71, formed in the casing of stand 14. The outer end of bar 70 is provided with a notch 72, adapted to engage a pin 73, mounted in slot 71. Formed in the under edge of one of the runners of each drawer is a notch 74 of substantially the same width as the bend 64 of wire 63 and adapted to receive said bend. In operation with the drawers in their closed position the U-shaped bend of each wire will lie in the notch 74 of the adjacent drawer, the said bend being held in the notch by the resiliency of the wire. In order to unlock the drawers, the operator presses upon the outer end of bar 70, thus swinging lever 67 upon its pivot, which in turn forces bar 66 downward, thus causing pins 67 to engage bends 64 and force them out of notches 74. When any drawer is drawn out slightly from either end, the runner thereof holds the coöperating spring 63 down, while the other springs return to their normal positions, thus forcing bar 66, lever 69, and bar 70 back to their original positions. In order to hold all of the locking-springs out of engagement with the drawers, bar 70 is forced inward and downward until notch 72 engages pin 73. Each lock being composed of a spring they are in themselves sufficient to hold the various operating parts in their normal positions.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a table, the combination with the top thereof, of a plate 22 provided with ears 23, 23 and arm 24, an arm 26 pivoted at one end to each of said ears and secured at the other end to an extension-leaf, rack-bar 28, pivoted to arm 24, and catch 30, carried by the extension-leaf, all combined and arranged to coöperate so that the extension-leaf may be swung and held upon either side of the line of the

top of the table, and arm 24 will form a support for the extension-leaf when in its lowest position, substantially as described.

2. In a physician's table, the combination with the usual pivoted stirrup thereof, of a separate head adapted to receive the leg of the patient, and means carried by said head for detachably securing it to the said stirrup, substantially as described.

3. In a physician's table, an eye secured thereto, a yoke pivotally mounted in said eye, a bar angularly adjustable in said yoke, a second bar extending at an angle from said first bar and longitudinally adjustable thereon, a head adapted to receive a leg of the patient, and means for adjustably securing said head to said second bar, substantially as described.

4. In a physician's table, an eye secured thereto, a yoke pivoted in said eye, a bar angularly adjustable in said yoke, a second bar extending at an angle from said first bar and longitudinally adjustable thereon, an eye adapted to be secured to said second bar, a stirrup swiveled to said eye, a head adapted to receive a leg of the patient detachably secured to said stirrup, all combined and arranged to coöperate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a physician's table, an attachment therefor consisting of a bar provided with an eye adapted to receive the stirrup-bar and with a portion adapted to enter the eye of the stirrup, and a head adapted to receive a leg of the patient and provided with means for securing the said head to said stirrup, substantially as set forth.

6. As an article of manufacture, an attachment for a physician's table, consisting of a bar provided with an eye adapted to receive the usual stirrup-bar and longitudinally adjustable thereon, and also provided with a portion adapted to be inserted into the eye of the usual stirrup and upon which the said eye may be longitudinally adjusted.

7. In a physician's table, an arm-rest therefor provided with an arm extending therefrom, a lug formed on the free end of said arm, a yoke adapted to receive said free end of said arm and provided with means for engaging said lug, and means for supporting said extending arm, substantially as set forth.

8. In a physician's table having a swinging top, an arm-rest therefor, an arm pivoted thereto, a lug formed on the free end of said arm, a yoke secured to said table beneath said swinging top and adapted to receive the free end of said arm, means carried by said yoke for engaging said lug, and a notch formed in the side of the table beneath the swinging top and adapted to receive said arm, substantially as described.

9. In a table, a lock for the drawer thereof consisting of an arched spring having a lip carried at the arch at an angle thereto and extending across one side of said drawer, means carried by said drawer for engaging said lip upon both sides, and means for withdrawing said lip, substantially as described.

10. In a table, a lock for the drawer thereof consisting of an arched spring secured to one of the supporting-ledges of said drawer, a bend formed in said spring and extending across the supporting-ledge, a notch formed in the drawer and adapted to receive said bend, and means for depressing said spring and thereby withdrawing said bend from said notch, substantially as described.

WILLIAM D. ALLISON.

Witnesses:
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H. C. HENDRICKSON.