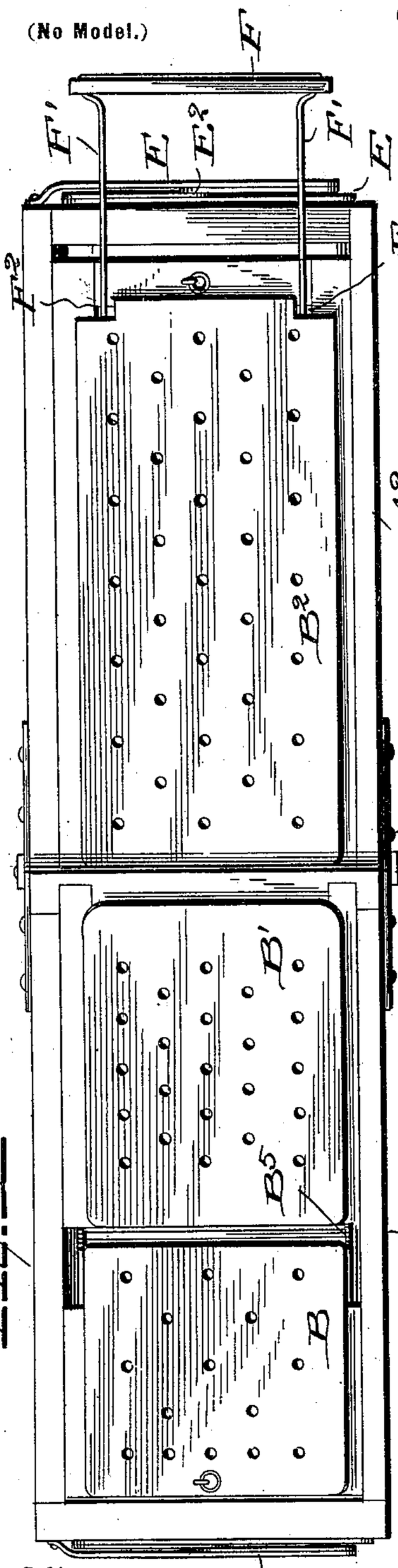
No. 646,657. Patented Apr. 3, 1900.

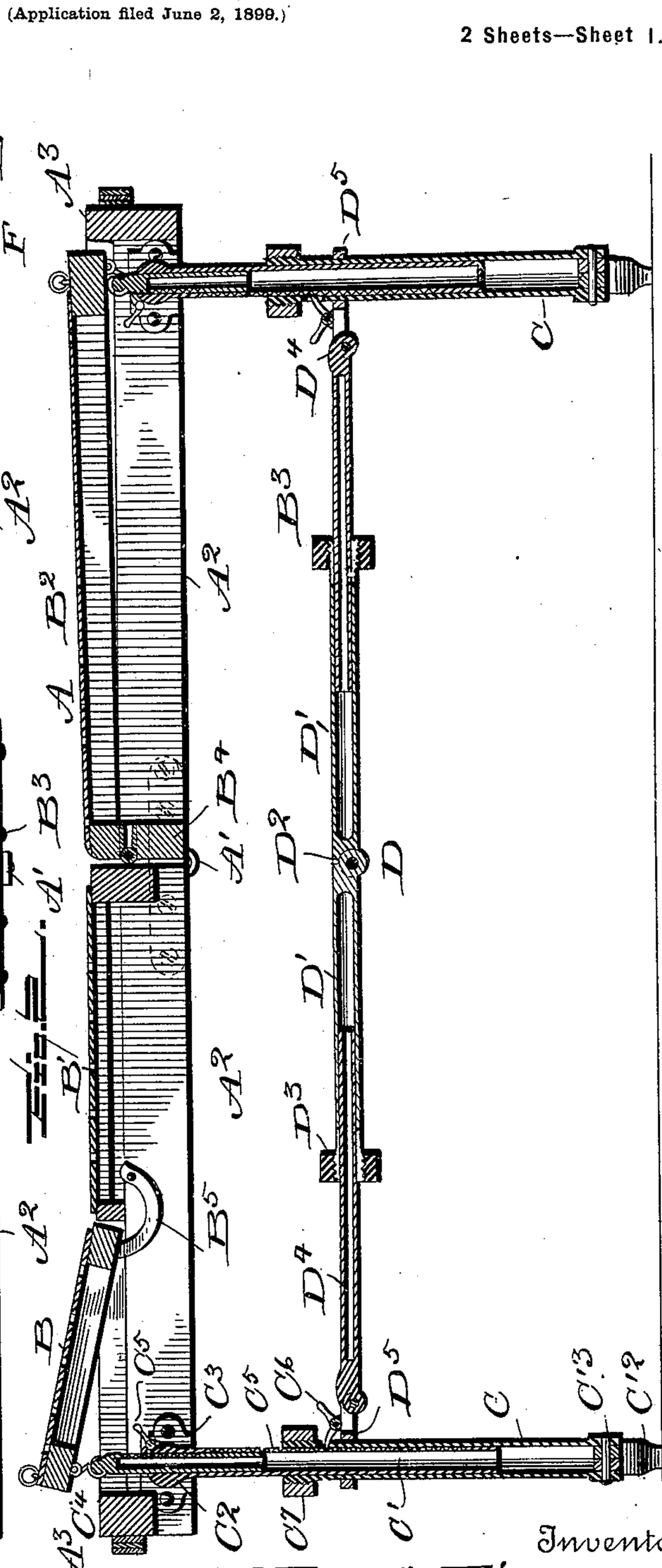
H. F. FINNEGAN & A. J. S. MELTON.

ADJUSTABLE TABLE.

(Application filed June 2, 1899.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.





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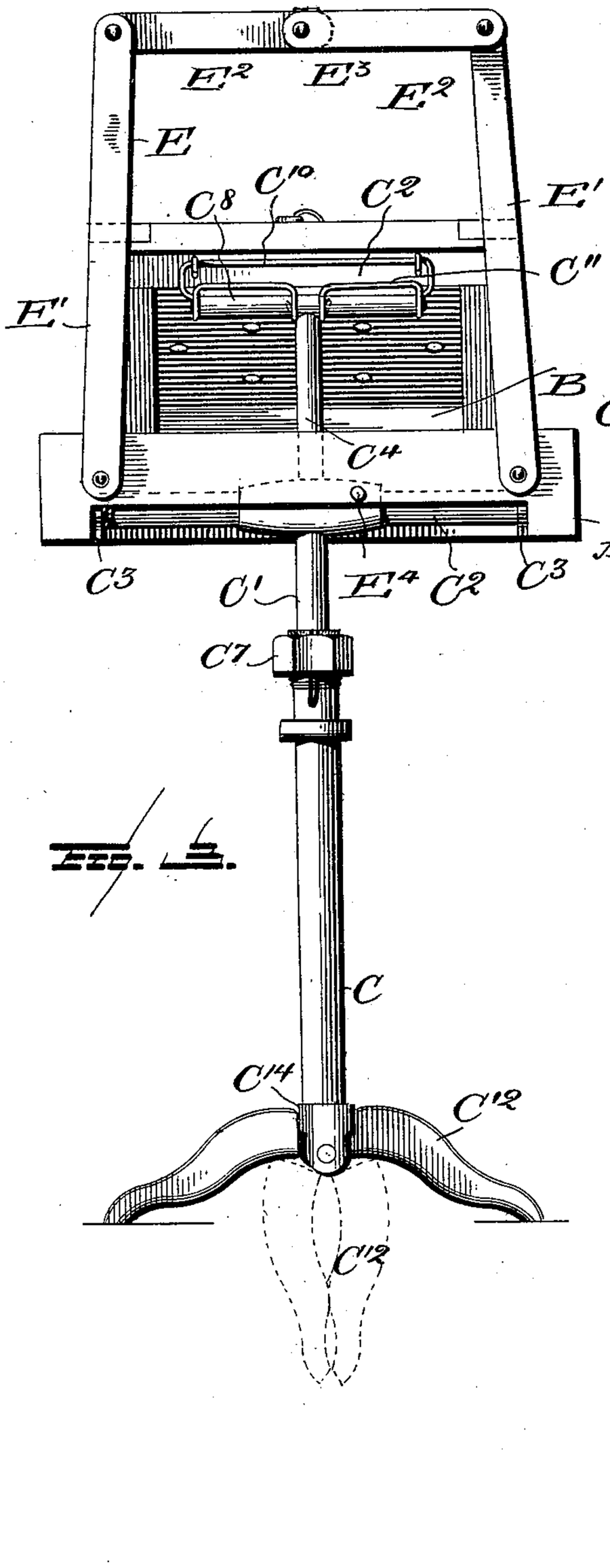

FIG. 4.

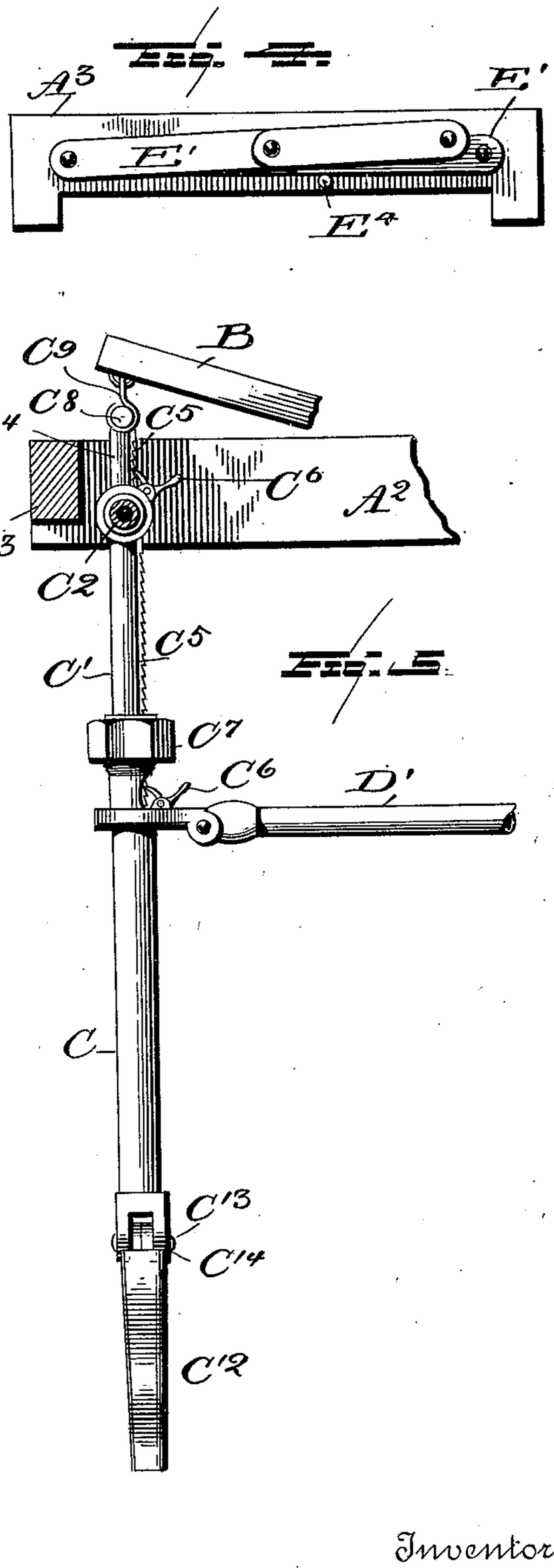

FIG. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGH FRANK FINNEGAN AND ALLIE J. S. MELTON, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ADJUSTABLE TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 646,657, dated April 3, 1900.

Application filed June 2, 1899. Serial No. 719,100. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HUGH FRANK FINNEGAN and ALLIE J. S. MELTON, citizens of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Tables, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to adjustable tables, and particularly to a table adapted for use as an embalming-board or for surgical purposes.

The invention has for an object to provide a novel construction of means for rendering both the table and head and foot sections adjustable in unison and independently of each other.

A further object of the invention is to provide a novel construction of folding-brace which permits the table to be folded into a very small and convenient space for transportation or storage.

The invention also has for an object to provide an improved structure of canopy-support which is also capable of being folded.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of the table. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is an end view of the table. Fig. 4 is a detail showing the folded position of the canopy-support, and Fig. 5 is a vertical section illustrating the retaining-ratchets for the vertically-adjustable sections of the standards.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

The table A is shown as formed of two sections connected together by the hinges or pivots A′ at the meeting ends of the side frames A^2, while the opposite ends of these frames are connected together by head and foot pieces A^3. Within this frame the head-section B is pivotally mounted, a stationary section B′ adjoins the same, and a pivoted foot-section B^2 is also mounted therein in any desired manner—for instance, by means of a hinge B^3, mounted upon a cross-piece B^4—while the head-section B is shown as carried by links B^5, pivoted to the opposite side pieces A^2.

The frame A is supported by means of standards C, into which a telescoping standard C′ is introduced. This extensible member C′ is provided at its upper end with a cross-bar C^2, the opposite ends of which are pivotally mounted in the sides of the frame—for instance, by means of boxes C^3. Into the upper portion of the extensible member C′ a head-post C^4 is introduced and adjustably held. Any preferred means may be used to retain these parts in their adjusted positions; but we have illustrated a desirable form comprising ratchet-teeth C^5 upon the extensible standard C′ and head-post C^4, coöperating with spring-pressed or gravity pawls C^6, mounted upon a relatively-fixed part. The upper end of the standard C is slitted and exteriorly threaded. Upon this thread a tap or nut C^7 is adapted to run and compress the standard into contact with the extensible member, thereby clamping the parts in their adjusted positions. If this nut be removed, it would be obvious that the table can be vertically adjusted and held by the pawl, while by releasing the pawl from the ratchet-teeth either or both ends of the table may be lowered, as desired. The head-section B is pivotally connected to the cross-bar C^8 from the head-post C^4 by means of a link C^9, pivotally connected to both the head-section B and the cross-bar C^8 of the head-post. This is preferably formed of wire of the structure shown in Fig. 3, whereby an extended support is obtained upon the under side of the head-rest, as at C^{10}, and upon the head-post, as shown at C^{11}. The lower end of the standard C has pivotally connected thereto opposite feet C^{12} by means of a cross-bolt C^{13}. These feet are provided with a shoulder C^{14} to limit their upward movement, but may be folded downwardly into the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3 and by full lines in Fig. 4, and are therefore capable of being readily packed in connection with the other members of the table.

The standards at the opposite ends of the table are connected together by a brace-rod D. The central member of this rod is composed of tubular sections D′, pivoted together at D^2 and slitted at their open ends. The exterior surface of the tube at the slitted portion is threaded, and upon this thread a nut D^3 is applied, which compresses the tube and clamps the same upon the pivoted sections D^4, carried by a collar D^5, secured to each of the standards. The pivotal connection D^2 permits an upward movement of the ends of the tubular section, while the telescoping parts D^4, passing within said sections, permit the complete folding of the members in connection with the table, as the joint D^2 lies immediately beneath the joint A′. The parts, however, may be held rigidly in their adjusted positions by means of the clamping-nuts D^3, which prevent slipping or telescoping of the members D′ and D^4. At the head and foot of the table, or the opposite ends, a folding canopy-support E is applied. This support is provided with members E′, pivoted at one end to the table and at their opposite ends to links E^2, these links being provided with stop-lugs E^3 to prevent the same from breaking joint in a downward direction. When it is desired to fold the canopy-support, the members E′ lie substantially parallel with each other, while the links E^2 are disposed between the same, and said parts are all supported upon a suitable pin E^4, projecting from the end of the table. At one end of the table a foot-rest F has been provided and is shown partially removed in Fig. 1. This rest is to prevent slipping or sliding of the body upon the table when the table is sustained in an inclined position, and the rest is provided with legs F′, adapted to enter recesses F^2 at one end of the table to support the rest in proper position. It will be obvious that the table may be covered with any desired material—for instance, a perforated or ventilated material, as shown, applied to the sections B, B′, and B^2.

It will be seen that this structure of table is particularly adapted for use in embalming, surgical purposes, and hospital or field serivces, as the same can be adjusted to any desired position suitable to maintain the patient in the most comfortable attitude, while when the table is not in use the parts can be conveniently folded or nested into the smallest possible space, thus rendering the same easy of transportation, particularly in connection with military expeditions, and from place to place, as necessary when used as a cooling or embalming table.

It is obvious that changes may be made in the details of construction and configuration without departing from the spirit of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Having described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An adjustable table comprising a frame composed of pivoted sections, head and foot sections independently pivoted within said frame, posts pivoted to said head and foot sections for adjusting the same, and standards for supporting said frame and upon which said posts are mounted for vertical adjustment; substantially as specified.

2. An adjustable table comprising a frame composed of pivoted sections, head and foot sections independently pivoted within said frame, means for adjusting said sections, standards for vertically adjusting said frame, and a pivoted connecting-brace composed of telescoping sections extending between said standards; substantially as specified.

3. An adjustable table comprising a frame, a tubular standard, a telescoping section pivoted to said frame and entering said standard, a pivoted section in said frame, and an adjustable support for said section entering the said telescoping section; substantially as specified.

4. An adjustable table composed of a frame and pivoted sections, standards pivoted at opposite ends of a frame, a brace extending between said standards and composed of pivoted tubular sections, telescoping members pivoted together on said standards and entering said tubular sections; substantially as specified.

5. An adjustable table comprising a base and support therefor, a folding canopy-support composed of opposite members pivoted at one end of said table to fold across the end thereof, and connected at their opposite end by cross-bars or links pivoted to each other and to said supports, and stops to limit the pivotal movement of said bars in one direction; substantially as specified.

6. A table having a supporting-standard provided at one end with a threaded split portion and at its lower portion with opposite pivoted feet, means for limiting the upward movement of said feet, a telescoping support located within said standard and provided with ratchet-teeth, a compressing-nut on said split portion and a pawl carried by the standard and engaging said teeth; substantially as specified.

7. A table having a supporting-standard provided at its lower portion with opposite pivoted feet, means for limiting the upward movement of said feet, a telescoping support located within said standard and provided with ratchet-teeth, a pawl carried by the standard and engaging said teeth, a pivoted section carried by said table, an adjustable support for said section entering said telescoping support and provided with ratchet-teeth, and a pawl carried by said telescoping support and coöperating with said teeth; substantially as specified.

8. An adjustable table comprising pivoted members, hollow standards and devices for vertically adjusting the same, pivoted sections mounted upon said table, pivoted parts fitting within said standards for vertically ad-

justing said sections independently of the table, folding canopy-supports pivotally mounted at the opposite ends of said table, and a foot-rest detachably supported at one end of the table; substantially as specified.

9. An adjustable table comprising pivoted members, means for vertically adjusting the same, pivoted sections mounted upon said table, means for vertically adjusting said sections independently of the table, folding canopy-supports pivotally mounted at the opposite ends of said table, a foot-rest detachably supported at one end of the table, a brace extending between the table-supports composed of pivoted tubular sections having split ends adapted to receive compressing-nuts, telescoping members located in said tubular members and pivoted to said standards, and compressing-nuts for the opposite ends of said tubular sections; substantially as specified.

10. An adjustable table comprising pivoted members, pivotally-mounted sections supported by said members, supporting-standards pivoted to said table, means for vertically adjusting the table, means for adjusting the pivoted sections independently of the table, pivoted feet upon the lower ends of said standards, and a centrally-pivoted brace extending between said standards and pivotally connected thereto; substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

H. FRANK FINNEGAN.
ALLIE J. S. MELTON.

Witnesses:
OSCAR TURNER,
H. M. LANE.