No. 677,181. Patented June 25, 1901.

C. F. DÁRDANO.

SURGICAL TABLE.

(Application filed Nov. 2, 1900.)

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

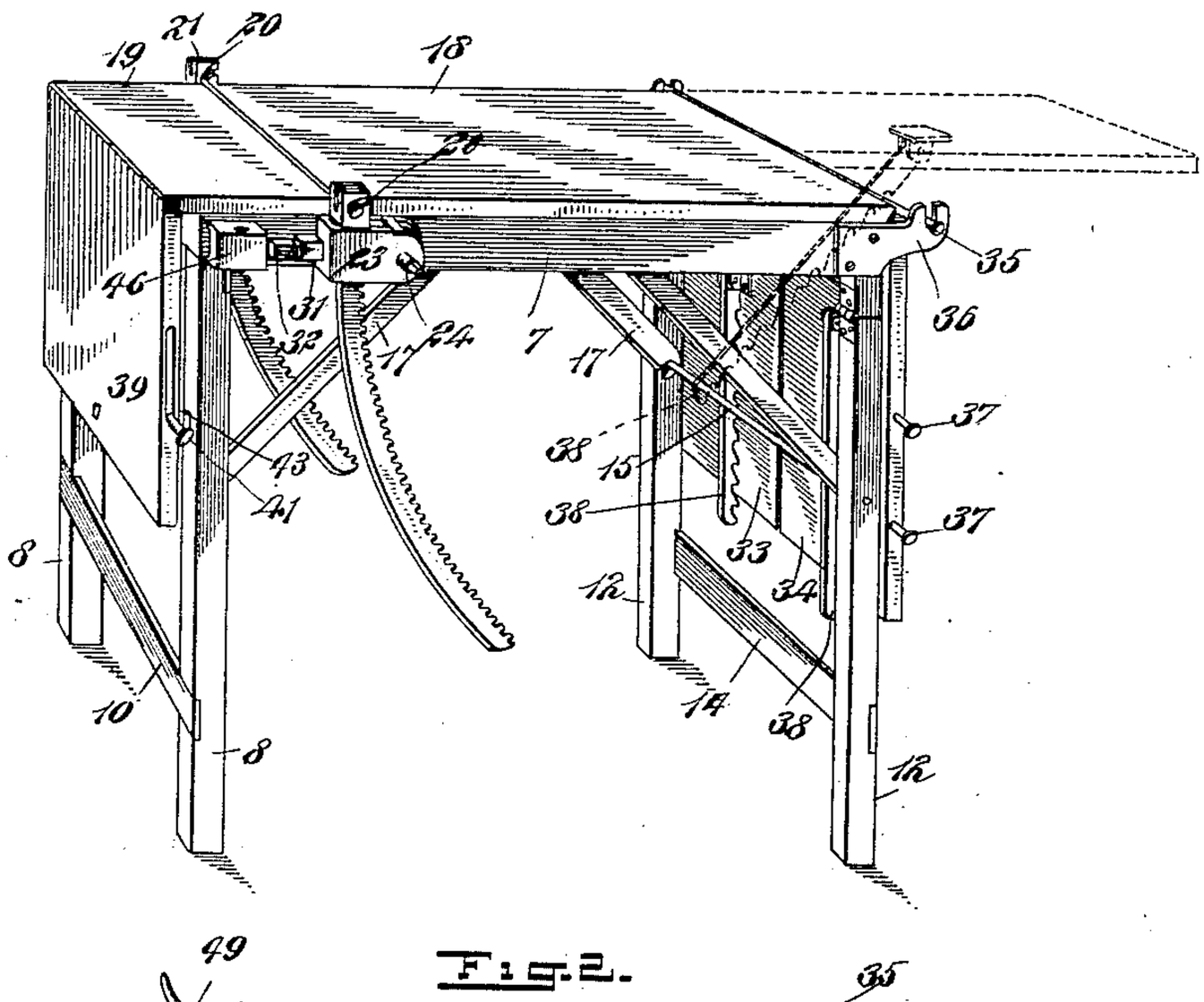
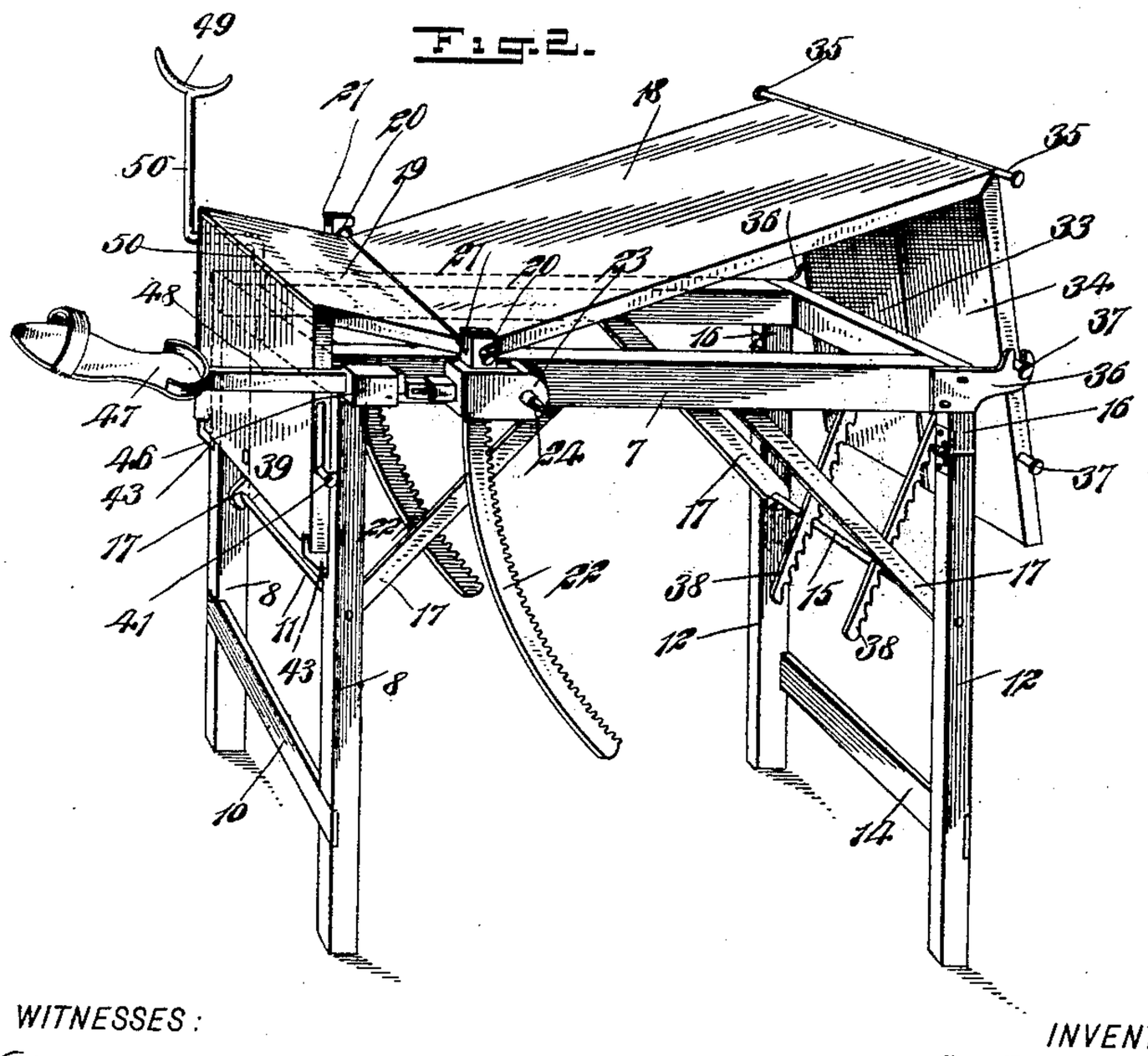


Fig. 2.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 4.

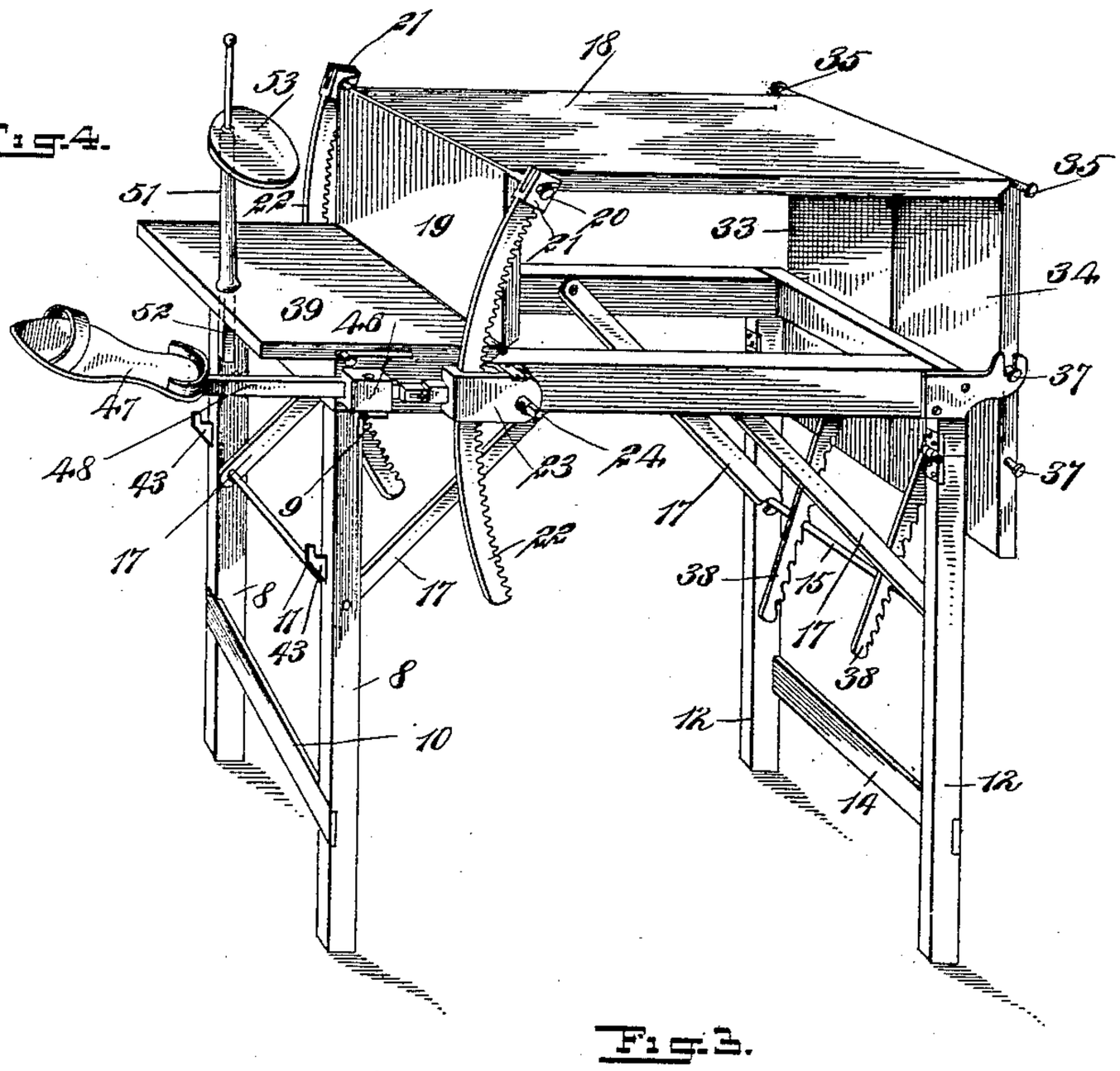

Fig. 3.

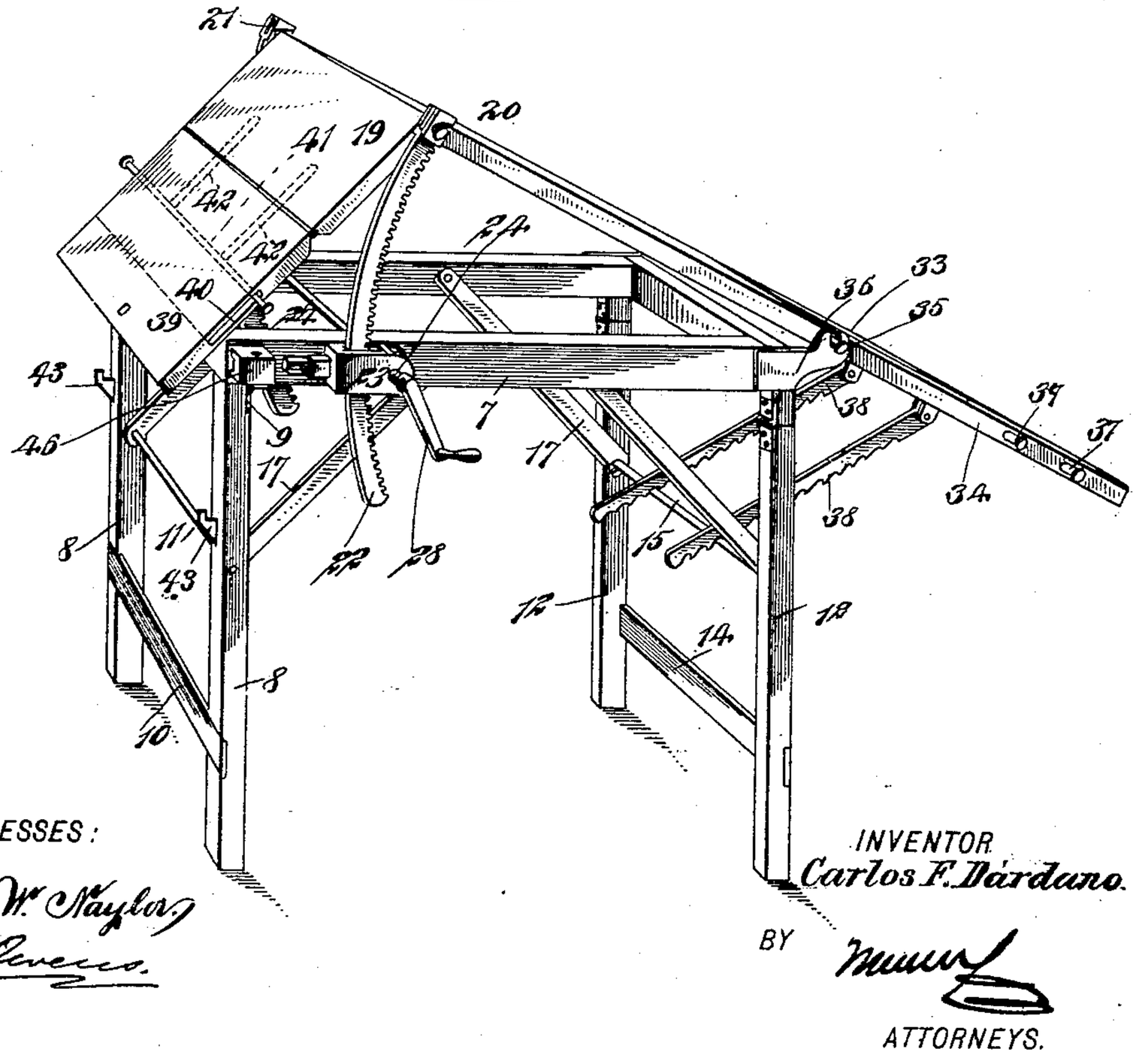

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Fig. 5.

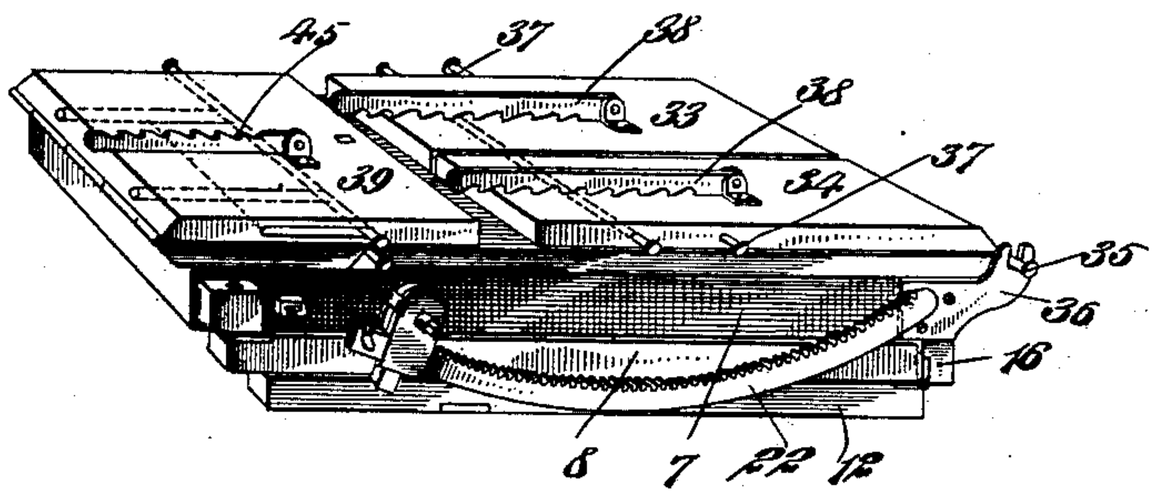
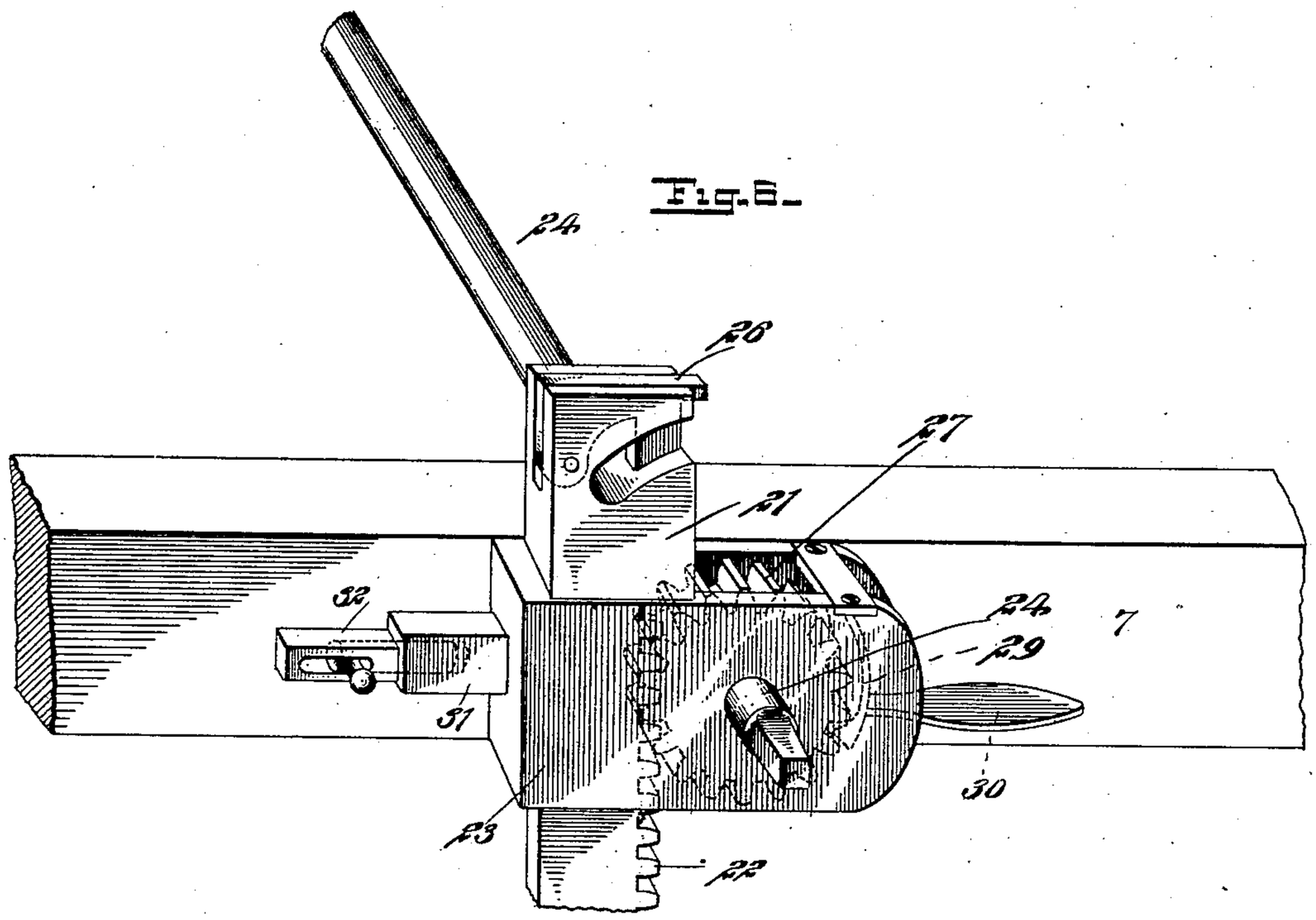


Fig. 6.



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SURGICAL TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 677,181, dated June 25, 1901.

Application filed November 2, 1900. Serial No. 35,305. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARLOS FRANCISCO DÁRDANO, a citizen of the Republic of San Salvador, and a resident of San Salvador, in the Republic of San Salvador, have invented a new and Improved Surgical Table, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a surgical table on which various parts are adjusted to facilitate placing a patient in different positions; and the invention seeks to provide a durable and easily-operated table by the adjustment of which the patient may be placed in any one of the numerous positions used in surgery.

This specification is the disclosure of one form of my invention, while the claims define the actual scope thereof.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the table, showing it standing inactive. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are perspective views showing the table in various adjustments. Fig. 5 is a view showing the table folded for transportation, and Fig. 6 is a detail of the means for operating one of the ratchet-bars.

The table has a rectangular main frame 7, comprising side and end bars rigidly connected with each other. At the front end of this frame 7 two legs 8 are pivotally mounted by hinges 9, as shown. These legs 8 are rigidly joined to each other by a cross-slat 10 and rod 11. At the rear end of the table legs 12 are provided similar to the legs 8 and connected rigidly with each other by a cross-slat 14 and rod 15. These legs 12 are hinged on the frame 7 through the medium of short bars or lugs 16, attached to the frame and projecting downward therefrom. By this arrangement the legs 8 may swing into closed position, as shown in Fig. 5, the legs lying directly against the side bars of the frame 7, and the legs 12 may then be swung into closed position directly beneath the legs 8. The legs 8 and 12 are held in extended position by means of braces 17, which are pivotally mounted on the frame 7 and loosely engaged with the rods 11 and 15.

The top of the table is formed of a main section 18 and a front section 19, hingedly connected with each other, so as to swing to the various positions shown in the drawings. The pintle of this hinge between the parts 18 and 19 at the top of the table is extended at each side to form pins 20, which are adapted to engage, respectively, in slots formed in the heads 21 of rack-bars 22, located one at each side of the table and respectively mounted to slide in housings 23, attached to the respective side portions of the frame 7, through the medium of a transverse shaft 24, which is mounted to turn in the side portions of the frame 7. The housings 23 are capable of turning on the shaft 24 independently thereof. As shown in Fig. 6, each head 21 is provided with a swinging latch 26, such latches serving to hold the pin 20 in place when engaged with the heads. By throwing these latches upward the pins 20 may be disengaged from the heads 21. Fast on the rear end of the shaft 24, within the corresponding housings 23, are pinions 27, which mesh with the respective rack-bars 22, and by the attachment of cranks 28 (see Fig. 3) to the squared outer ends of the shaft 24 the pinions 27 may be turned and the rack-bars 22 raised or lowered at will. A pawl 29 is mounted in each housing 23 and provided with a handle 30. These pawls serve to engage the pinions 27 to retard the rotation thereof and also to prevent back movement. By manipulating the handle 30 the device may be engaged to or disengaged from the gears as desired. As stated above, the housings 23 are pivotally mounted on the shaft 24, and for holding these housings in the operative position (shown best in Fig. 6) I provide each housing with a socket 31. These sockets are adapted to receive bolts 32, mounted to slide on the respective side portions of the frame 7, and by which the housings are locked, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6. When it is desired to fold the table, the bolts 32 are disengaged from the sockets 31, and the housings, with the rack-bars, may then be thrown to the position shown in Fig. 5.

Assuming that the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 5, by turning the shaft 24 the bars 22 may be raised and lowered as desired, thus adjusting the parts 18 and 19 of the top of the table. Several of these adjustments are shown in the drawings. (See Figs. 3 and 4.)

The rear edge of the main section 18 of the top has two rear leaves 33 and 34 pivotally mounted thereon, these leaves 33 and 34 extending side by side and having their inner edges joined to the section 18. The pintle of the hinge between the parts 18 and 33 and 34 is extended to form pins 35, similar to the pins 20, before described. To each rear side portion of the frame 7 a bracket 36 is attached, and these brackets are adapted to be engaged with the pins 35 when the table is in the positions shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 5, and when the table is in the positions shown in Figs. 2 and 4 these brackets 36 are respectively engaged with either one of two pins 37 at the outer edges of the leaf-sections 33 and 34. The leaves 33 and 34 are each provided with a ratchet-bar 38, pivoted thereon, and these bars 38 are adapted to engage with the cross-rod 15 of the legs 12 to hold the leaves 33 and 34 in the desired adjustment. The front edge of the front or auxiliary section 19 of the table-top is provided with a front leaf 39, pivotally mounted thereon, so that it may assume any one of the several positions shown in the drawings. As indicated by the dotted lines in Figs. 3 and 5, this front leaf 39 has a transverse passage 40 formed therein, through which extends a transverse bar 41, having prongs 42 working in longitudinal passages in the leaf 39, which longitudinal passages run into the passage 40 and register with corresponding passages formed in the front or auxiliary leaf 19, so that the prongs 42 may engage the front leaf to hold the parts 19 and 39 in plane with each other. By this arrangement the bar or rod 41 when pushed down, as indicated in Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5, will not hinder the leaf 39 from swinging freely on the section 19 of the top; but when the bar 41 is thrown into the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3 the parts 19 and 39 will be held rigid with each other. Brackets 43 are fastened to the legs 8 to hold the leaf 39 and the connected section 19 of the top raised to the position shown in Fig. 2. The leaf 39 is further provided with a pivotally-mounted ratchet-bar 45, which is mounted on the under side thereof and which may be engaged with the rod 11 of the legs 8 to hold the leaf 39 in horizontal position.

A socket 46, bored horizontally and vertically, is attached to each side portion of the frame 7 at the front thereof, and in either one of these sockets a foot-rest, comprising a foot-plate 47 and a shank 48, or a leg-rest, comprising a fork 49 and a shank 50, may be mounted, the foot-rest being disposed horizontally and the leg-rest vertically, as indicated in Fig. 2. As shown in Fig. 4, the front leaf 39 may also be provided with a support comprising a bar 51, the lower portion of which has a tang 52, removably fitting in an opening in the leaf 39, and the upper portion of which carries a plate or rest proper, 53. This rest may be readily placed on and displaced from the leaf 39 and is useful when the table is in the adjustment shown in Fig. 4, as will be apparent to surgeons in using the invention. For example, one part of the patient may be supported on the main section 18 of the table-top, as adjusted in Fig. 4, and another part of the patient be supported on the rest 53.

The various adjustments and uses to which a table thus constructed may be put will be apparent to all persons skilled in the art. Hence I will not describe the purposes of the various adjustments shown, it being apparent that these and others may be employed as required and according to the will of the surgeon using the appliance.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A table, comprising a frame, legs supporting the same, a table-top formed in two sections hingedly joined, a rack connected with the pintle of the hinge, and a pinion with which the rack is engaged by which to move the rack.

2. A surgical table, having two parts hingedly connected, the pintle being extended beyond said parts to form a pin, a rack with one end of which the pin is engaged, and a pinion engaging the rack.

3. A surgical table, having two hinged parts, the pintle of the hinge being extended to form a pin, a rack having a slotted head in which the pin is fitted, a latch mounted on the rack to hold the pin, and a pinion meshing with the rack.

4. A surgical table having a frame, an adjustable part mounted on the frame, a rack connected with said part, a housing in which the rack slides, the housing being mounted on the frame and capable of swinging, a latch serving removably to hold the housing stationary, and a pinion mounted in the housing and engaging the rack.

5. A surgical table, having a table or adjustable part on the frame, a rack connected with such part, a shaft mounted in the frame, a housing mounted to swing on the shaft, means for removably holding the housing rigid with the frame, and a pinion attached to the shaft within the housing.

6. A surgical table having two hingedly-connected parts, the pintle of the hinge being extended beyond said parts to form a pin adapted to engage a part of the table, to hold said part at the desired adjustment.

7. A surgical table, having two hingedly-connected parts, one of which parts is formed with a transverse passage and a longitudinal

passage running thereinto, and the other one of said parts having a longitudinal passage to which the longitudinal passage of the first part extends, a transversely-disposed bar mounted to move transversely of itself in the first-named passage, and a pin carried by said bar and slidable in the longitudinal passages of the two sections to lock them together.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CARLOS FRANCISCO DÁRDANO.

Witnesses:
AMELIA BLOEDEL,
GEO. D. PENNY.