

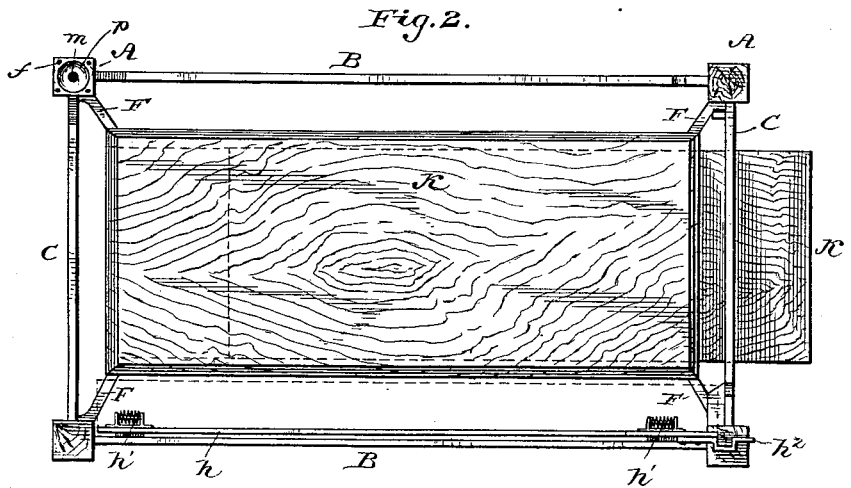
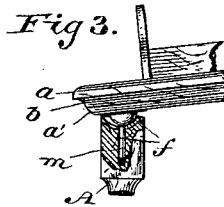
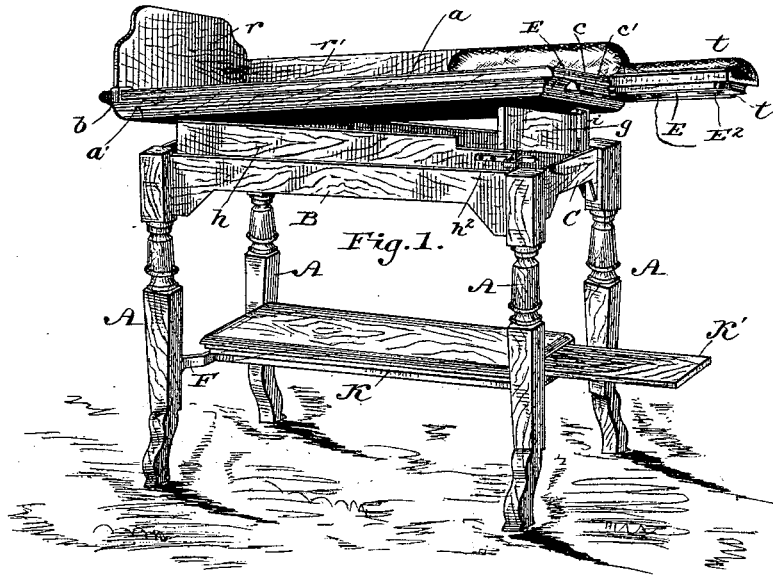
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

B. H. DAGGETT.
SURGICAL TABLE.

No. 386,916.

Patented July 31, 1888.



Witnesses,

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Claude R. Zappone.

Inventor,

Byron H. Daggett.

By his Attorney

John C. Pennie.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 4.

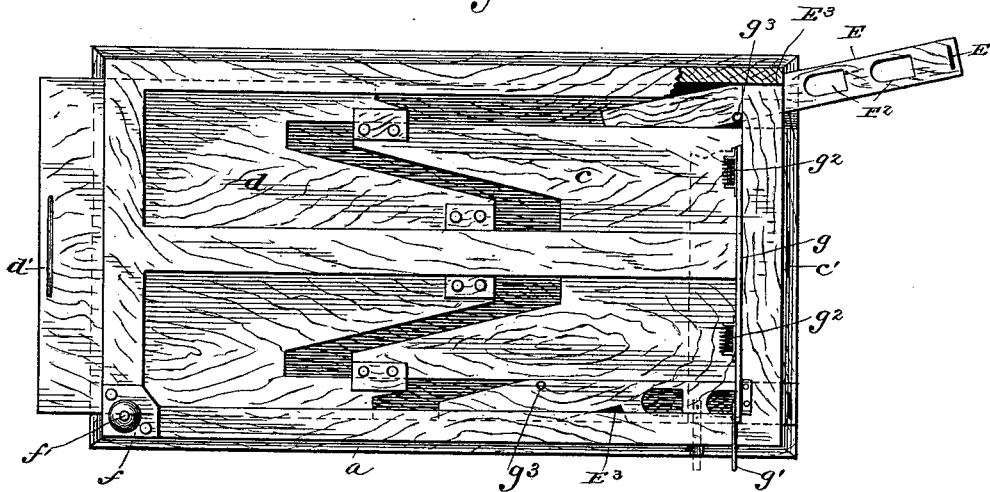


Fig. 5.

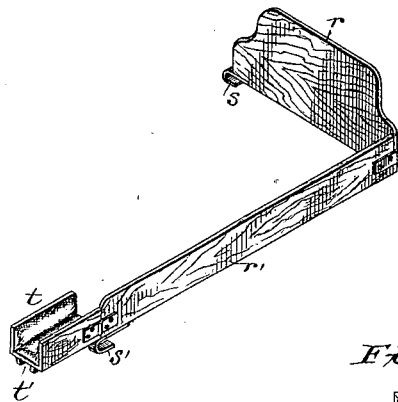
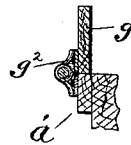


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BYRON H. DAGGETT, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

SURGICAL TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 385,916, dated July 31, 1888.

Application filed October 7, 1887. Serial No. 251,741. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BYRON H. DAGGETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Surgical Tables; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in surgical tables especially adapted for use in gynecological operations and examinations, the construction being such that when not in use for surgical purposes the table may, by simple and speedy manipulation, be readily converted into an attractive article of office furniture in no respect suggestive of its true purpose.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrative of my invention, Figure 1 represents a table embodying the same in the adjustment necessary to give to the patient the well-known "Sim's position," familiar to gynecologists. Fig. 2 represents a plan view of the same with the top removed. Fig. 3 represents in detail the manner of connecting the top with the supporting frame-work. Fig. 4 represents a bottom plan view of the table-top; Fig. 5 represents in perspective the removable retaining-frame, which constitutes one of the features of my invention; and Fig. 6 represents my spring-hinge joint.

Similar letters of reference indicate similar parts throughout the several views.

The legs A of the table have preferably an outward inclination at their lower ends, as shown, so as to insure its stability when the weight of the patient is unevenly distributed upon the table-top. The legs are connected at their upper portions by the usual side and end pieces, B C, and at a lower plane by a shelf, k, having an interior space for the reception of the adjustable sliding platform-leaf k' and supported upon inwardly-extending strong castings F, secured by screws or otherwise to the table-legs.

The shelf k serves as a convenient support for such surgical instruments, therapeutical apparatus, and their accessories as it may be desirable to have at hand or within easy access

during the progress of the examination or operation. The adjustable leaf k', if required, may serve a like purpose; but in general it will probably be found advisable to slide it within the shelf k after the patient has mounted the table, so that it will present no obstruction to the operator. The main function of the leaf k' is, however, to serve as an intermediate step or platform to assist the patient in mounting the table from the floor.

It will be noted that by reason of the location of the shelf k entirely within the space enclosed by the table-legs the weight of a person standing upon the leaf k' will be transmitted to the floor in substantially a vertical plane through the adjacent table-legs, and that therefore there will be scarcely the slightest tendency, if any, for the table to tip under the weight of the heaviest patient. In actual practice I have found that the stability of the table was not affected by a patient weighing two hundred and fifty pounds standing upon the platform-leaf.

The table top consists, primarily, of an upper and lower portion, a a', united along their sides by the connecting-strips b, thereby forming an interior space open at both ends for the reception of certain sliding portions, hereinafter referred to. At its left-hand rear corner a universal-joint connection is made between the said top and the table-frame. The details of this joint in the form preferred by me are illustrated in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. A plate, f, having cast integral with it a hollow cup-shaped bearing, n, is attached to the under side of the table-top at the corner referred to. The bearing n is centrally perforated, as shown, and contains a ball provided with a shank, f', which, passing through the said perforation, is received within a recess, m, formed within the corresponding table-leg of the frame. The table-leg just above the recess m is provided with a hollow, p, of spherical contour, forming a seat for the reception of the bearing n. This construction enables me to tilt the table into the obliquely-inclined plane called for, when the patient is caused to assume Sim's position, and illustrated in Fig. 1. The means for effecting and retaining this adjustment consists of the co-operating props g and h. The prop g is connected to the under side of

the table-top by spring-hinges g^2 , whose tendency is to throw the said prop into a position normal to the table-top. A handle, g' , is attached to the prop g and extends outwardly slightly beyond the table-frame, as shown in Fig. 4. The handle g' permits the operator to overcome the force of the spring-hinges and, as indicated in said figure in dotted lines, bring the prop g parallel to the table top in lowering the latter.

The prop h , as shown more clearly in Fig. 2, is connected by means of spring-hinges h' to the inner surface of the front side of the table-frame, and is constantly solicited by said springs to assume a vertical position.

A bent handle, h' , connected with the prop h , furnishes means for operating the latter, so as to permit the table-top to lower. The operation of these props will be obvious from what has been said. Normally—that is, when the table-top rests directly upon the legs—both props are located in horizontal planes, and by reason of the superincumbent weight of the table-top are restrained from assuming any other position. The operator may now raise the top either from the end proximate to g or from the side proximate to h . Thereupon g or h , as the case may be, rocks outwardly on its spring-hinge as the top rises, and finally reaches the upright position for supporting the top, when the operator ceases to raise it. It is evident that in effecting the adjustment shown in Fig. 1 the operator may begin by raising either the side or end of the table-top.

When in raising the top it is inadvertently carried too high, a guide, i , attached to its under side and working between blocks on the frame, prevents the top from swinging off out of position.

In Sim's position, in which the buttocks rest upon the proximate right-hand corner of the table, the greatest weight is concentrated at that point. It will be noted, therefore, as an especial merit of my construction that the props g and h are both supported by the table-leg at said corner, thereby affording great security against accident.

Upon the table-top I employ an angular frame consisting of a head-board, r , knee-guide r' , and ankle-rest t , the knee-guide and ankle-rest being preferably suitably upholstered where the leg contacts with them. The three sections are hinged together, so as to be stored compactly when not in use, and are removable as a whole from the table-top. A hook, s , connects the head-board with the top, and another hook, s' , connects the knee-guide with the top, while the ankle-rest is held in position by means of one of a pair of stirrups, hereinafter described, entering a retaining channel or recess, t' , therein.

The leaf d is cut away at each side, as shown, and in the spaces thus left are fitted the stirrup-pieces $E E$, having the heel-holes E^2 and pulls E' , and retaining-pins g^3 , which retain the stirrups against accidental removal.

A notch, E^3 , is formed in each of the stirrups, and the inner end of the stirrups beveled, so that when pulled out they may, as shown in Fig. 4, be slightly inclined outwardly, which I have found desirable.

Within the hollow interior of the table-top are located the extensible leaves or sections $c d$, provided, respectively, with pulls c' d' for operating them. The leaves dovetail into each other, as shown, so as to render impossible any abutting together of the sides or ends while they are being pushed in. This construction also gives a longer bearing to the sliding leaves, thereby increasing their rigidity when pulled out and rendering them less liable to break.

In practical use my table, when not desired for surgical purposes, is designed to be entirely unsuggestive thereof. This effect is attained by removing the combined head-board, knee-guide, and rest, retiring all the slides, and dropping the cover. The table in this condition resembles an ordinary table of neat and attractive appearance. When it is desired to now convert it into an operating and examining table of the common type, the slides c and d and the stirrups E are drawn out and a mattress spread over the extended surface thus presented. To convert it from this adjustment into one adapted for the so called "back position," the slides c and d are retired, the head-board frame is attached to the top, the ankle-rest being, however, swung back out of the way, and the adjustable stirrups are inclined outwardly. The stirrups in this position derive a firm support from the frame and the slide d , inasmuch as the legs of the patient tend to force the outer ends of the stirrups, and consequently insure more intimate contact at the bearing-surfaces.

To obtain Sim's position I make the alterations in adjustment shown in Fig. 1. The patient now rests her left thigh across the end of the table, places her left knee against the rail, lays her head upon the pillow, carries her left arm backward and her left leg upon the ankle-rest, and draws the right leg upon the rail.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a table of the kind described, the combination, with the table-legs, of a shelf connected therewith and a platform adjustable from the shelf, the said platform when extended having its fulcrum of support at a point entirely within the space bounded by the table-legs, whereby the patient may step upon the platform in mounting the table without disturbing its equilibrium.

2. In a table of the kind described, the combination, with the table-legs, of a frame located entirely within the space bounded by said legs and connected at its corners thereto, a shelf sustained by said frame and having a hollow interior, and a platform adjustable from the shelf, substantially as described.

3. In a table of the kind described, the combination, with the frame-work and top, of a universal joint connecting the two at one corner and props for retaining the top in tilted adjustment, substantially as set forth.

4. In a table of the kind described, the combination, with the frame-work and top, of an end prop and a side prop intermediate between the said top and frame, and springs for throwing said props into operative position when the top is raised, substantially as set forth.

5. In a table of the kind described, the combination, with the frame-work and top, of a universal joint connecting the two at one corner and a stop-guide for limiting the movement of the top, substantially as set forth.

6. In a table of the kind described, the combination, with the frame-work, of the top containing sliding leaves and stirrups located side by side, with their edges in sliding contact, whereby the said leaves and stirrups may be drawn out together to form a broad support, or the stirrups alone drawn out, substantially as described.

7. In a table of the kind described, the combination, with the frame-work, of the top having an interior receptacle containing the oppositely-sliding leaves dovetailed with respect to each other, substantially as set forth.

8. In a table of the kind described, the combination, with the frame-work, of the top connected thereto by a universal joint, a drop-prop connected with the top, and an upwardly-swinging leaf connected with the frame, the

said leaves being located in planes substantially parallel to the ends and sides of the frame-work, substantially as set forth.

9. In a table of the kind described, a retaining-frame removably attachable to the top edges of the table, and consisting of a head-board, knee-guide, and ankle-rest, substantially as described.

10. In a table of the kind described, the combination, with the top, of an ankle-rest hinged at one corner of said top, the inner end of said ankle rest when in operative position abutting against the end of the top, substantially as described.

11. In a table of the kind described, a retaining-frame removably attachable to the top edges of the table, and consisting of a head-board, a side board hinged to said head-board, and an ankle-rest hinged to the end of said side board, substantially as described.

12. In a table of the kind described, the removable retaining-frame consisting of a head-board, knee-guide, and ankle-rest hinged together, the head-board and knee-guide having retaining-catches and the ankle-rest having a locking-recess, in combination with the stirrup engaging within said locking-recess, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

BYRON H. DAGGETT.

Witnesses:

JOHN C. PENNIE,
W. L. HARRIS.