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Doak MK4

Portable Surgical Table User Guide

Introduction:

This User Guide illustrates the major steps in erecting, using, and folding the Doak Portable Surgical Table (PST). The guiding principle behind the design and construction of the Doak Portable Surgical Table is to assist far-forward surgical teams in saving the lives of badly wounded soldiers, sailors, Marines, and airmen.

Different military branches and units have different needs and wants, and only you know your specific mission requirements. We solicit and welcome ideas, suggestions, and recommendations to make the Doak Portable Surgical Table a better product to support your mission.

General information on use and care of the Doak Portable Surgical Table:

1) All swiveling, sliding, and folding aluminum connections are separated by ultra-low coefficient of friction virgin PTFE ("Teflon") or UHMW polyethylene spacers to prevent aluminum self-gauling and seizing of mating surfaces. All swiveling, sliding, and folding aluminum connections incorporate oil-impregnated bronze bushings. User lubrication of swiveling, sliding, and folding aluminum components is not required under normal usage.

2) All swiveling, sliding, and folding aluminum components are held together with stainless steel bolts and deformed-thread self-locking nuts. The nuts are sufficiently tightened at the factory to prevent 'play' or wobble in the Table, but not too tight as to prevent free movement of the swiveling, sliding, or folding components. In normal usage the self-locking nuts should not require tightening by the user.

3) If over long-term or heavy usage the user notices 'play' in any of the connection fasteners, only tighten or 'snug down' the nuts to take up the slack. DO NOT OVER-TIGHTEN any fastener holding swiveling, sliding, or folding components together, as that will make erecting, operating, or folding the Doak PST difficult.

4) All of the threaded locking knobs screw into stainless steel "Heli-coil"-type thread inserts in the receiving aluminum components to prevent stripping the threads. Over-tightening any of these knobs beyond the minimum tightening to secure any component in the desired position accomplishes nothing.

5) All the materials used in the construction of the Doak PST can withstand repeated cleanings with soap and water or any other common disinfecting products.

Dedication:

The Doak Portable Surgical Table is named for and dedicated to the memory of Lt Col A. D. Doak, M.D., Flight Surgeon, 12th Army Air Force Medical Corps, 1941-45. A graduate of Harvard Medical School, after WWII he was a dedicated small town physician in Kentucky who selflessly provided medical care seven days a week, without regard for a person's ability to pay. A good man, "Dr. Doak" as he was known by all in the community, deserves to be remembered.

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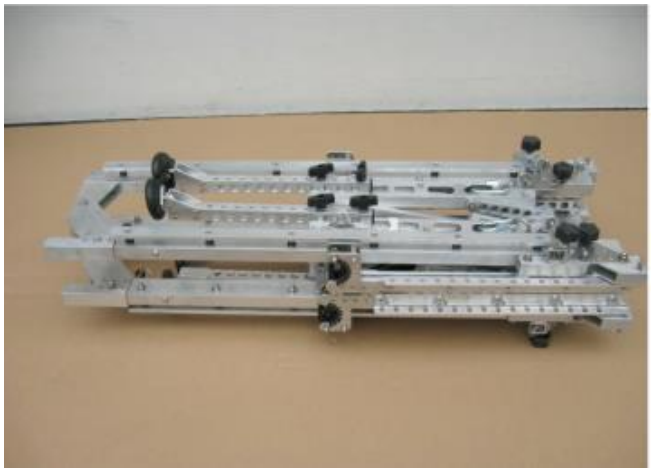
A Unfolding and erecting the **Doak PST**

Folded table standing upright. Note the pivoting hinge at the top around which the table unfolds.

A Unfolding and erecting the **Doak PST**

Table lying on its side in the proper position to be unfolded: the pivoting hinges at the left end of the table above are perpendicular to the ground.



Wrong position for unfolding: the hinges are parallel to the ground. The table can be unfolded in this position, but it's not as easy as in the illustration at left.

A Unfolding and erecting the **Doak PST**

Lift the top half of the assembly at the other end from the hinge mechanism.

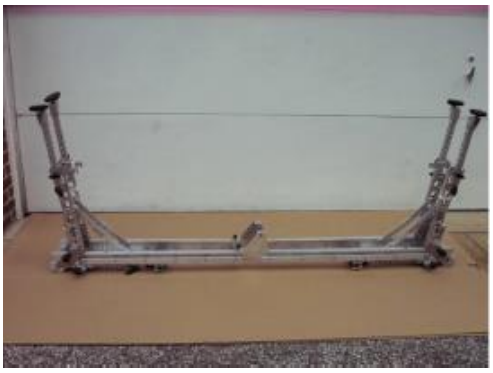
Swing this assembly over center and lay flat on the ground.

Place hands under each side as shown and gently lift each side to lock table open. The black knobs will move out and then spring back when table is locked.

A Unfolding and erecting the **Doak PST**

Lift the legs away from the horizontal tubes.

When the legs are fully unfolded, push down on the connecting links of the over center locking braces to lock the legs in place.



Doak PST upside down with legs locked open. The legs are canted outward for strength and stability, preventing wobble during surgery.

A Unfolding and erecting the **Doak PST**

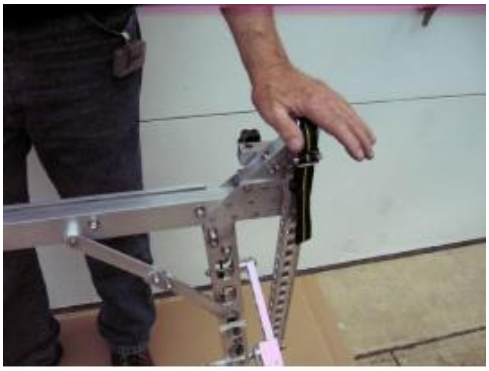
Lift Doak PST to right side up, and stand on its legs.

When horizontal tubes are fully pulled apart, push down on the cross bar link pads at both ends of the table, to open the table fully side-to-side.

A Unfolding and erecting the **Doak PST**

Lift litter yoke arms. For storage and shipping these arms are secured to the horizontal tubes with snaps. You'll feel resistance as the snaps are disengaged.

Push litter yoke arms down until they rest on the table.



A Unfolding and erecting the **Doak PST**

The following describes how to operate the key rings (attached to pins that engage in the litter yoke arms) to either lock the litter yokes in position or free them to move the litter up and down on the table.

As shown in the lower right photo on the preceding page and on the following page, in each upper corner of the table is a housing in which a stainless steel pin with a key ring on the end protrudes from the side. Inside this housing is a spring and a smaller pin perpendicular to the larger pin. Above and below the hole in the housing that the larger pin goes through, there are slots. When the smaller pin inside the housing is aligned with these slots, the larger pin with the key ring is free to move in and out.

This internal pin is on the same plane as the key ring, such that when the key ring is in a vertical up-and-down plane perpendicular to the ground, the internal pin is free to move in and out through the slots.

The larger pin is spring-loaded, and when the key ring is in the up-and-down plane, the pin will move inward and engage a locking hole in the litter arm yoke and lock the litter arm in place.

When the Doak PST is first unfolded and the litter yoke arms are lowered to their lowest position (resting on the table), turn the key ring to the up-and-down plane, and let it move in to engage the highest hole in the litter yoke arm. This locks the litter arm yoke to the table, such that when a litter is strapped down in the yoke, you can lift the entire table with the litter handles. If the pins with the key rings are not engaged in the litter yoke arms, lifting the litter handles will only raise the litter on the table, and not the table itself.

A Unfolding and erecting the **Doak PST**

Key ring in the straight up-and-down position perpendicular to the ground, which allows the pin and key ring to move in and out freely from the litter yoke arm on the other side of this housing.

In this position the pin is spring-loaded to move in and engage a locating hole in the litter yoke arm and lock the litter yoke arm in place. In this position, the litter yoke arm cannot be raised from the table.

Key ring pulled out and turned roughly 90 degrees to a horizontally side-to-side plane. The pin is now disengaged from the litter yoke arm and locked out, and the litter yoke can be raised to tilt the litter to the Trendelenburg or reverse Trendelenburg positions.

Also, when folding the table the key rings must be pulled out and the pins disengaged to fold the litter yoke arms flush with the horizontal tubes of the table.

B Trendelenburg or reverse Trendelenburg positions

The table is double-ended, such that the litter can be raised and tilted in the Trendelenburg and reverse Trendelenburg positions from either end of the table. Raising or lowering the litter on the table is vastly easier if two people are involved.

To raise one end of the litter into the Trendelenburg or reverse Trendelenburg positions:

1) At the end of the table you want to elevate the litter, put the key rings on both sides of the table in the straight up-and-down plane.

2) Pull the key rings out and turn them roughly 90 degrees to disengage the locking pins from the litter yoke arms. The litter is now free to be lifted and tilted to the desired angle.

3) Raise the litter to the desired angle, and then return the key rings to the up-and-down plane and release them. There will be a pronounced "click" when the spring-loaded pins engage the matching holes in the litter yoke arms and lock the litter yokes at that position.

4) The locating holes in the litter yoke arms are on one-inch centers. After you raise the litter to the desired angle, raise or lower the litter slightly to line up the locking pins on the key rings to "click" into the nearest locating holes in the litter yoke arms.

To lower the litter:

1) First lift the litter slightly to take the weight of the litter and the patient off the locking pins. Without doing this the key rings and locking pins are very difficult to pull out and disengage from the litter yoke arms.

2) While manually supporting the litter in the raised position, put the key rings in the straight up-and-down position, and then pull the key rings and pins out to disengage the pins from the locating hole in the litter yoke arms. Then either manually hold the pins out as you lower the litter, or turn the key rings 90 degrees to lock them out in the disengaged position.

3) Gently lower the litter and patient until the litter yokes rest on the table. When the pins are pulled out with the litter elevated, the litter will drop like a stone, so support the litter as you lower it to avoid a severe jolt to the patient on the litter.

B Trendelenburg or reverse Trendelenburg positions

Litter arms raised. The litter yokes can be raised at either end of the table in one inch increments. Shown at left is the maximum elevation.

At either end of the table the litter can be raised to tilt the litter in the Trendelenburg or reverse Trendelenburg positions.

Litter tilted from the opposite end of the table from the photo above.

C Folding the **Doak PST** for storage

To fold the table, first pull out the key rings and spring-loaded pins locking the litter yoke arms, and lift the arms to their maximum elevation.

Fold the arms flat with the table. Feel for where the snaps are aligned, and press down to lock the arms on the table for transport or storage.

Push down on the connecting links of the over-center locking mechanisms at both table ends to release the side to side bars. Be careful not to pinch fingers.

Pull up on any of the upper cross bars to bring the horizontal tubes toward each other. Be careful not to pinch fingers.

C Folding the **Doak PST** for storage

Pull the horizontal tubes together.

Flip the table upside down as shown.

Flip the table upside down as shown.

C Folding the **Doak PST** for storage

Pull up on the undersides of the connecting links of the locking leg braces at both ends of the table to release the legs for folding.

Again, be careful not to pinch fingers.

Fold the legs flush with the horizontal tubes.

C Folding the **Doak PST** for storage

At the same time pull both of the black spring-loaded locking knobs away from the pivoting hinges to unlock the horizontal tubes.

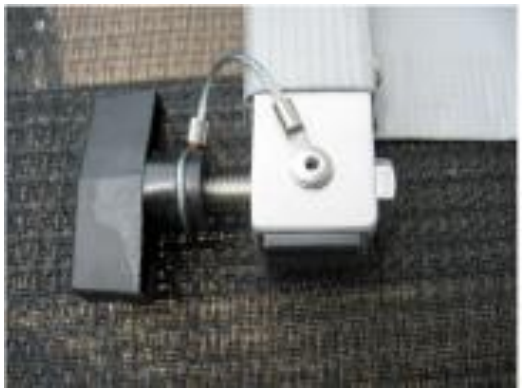
Fold the assembly over while holding the legs against the horizontal tubes. Otherwise the legs may swing down and interfere with folding the table.

Continued: Fold the assembly over while holding the legs against the horizontal tubes. Otherwise the legs may swing down and interfere with folding the table.

Table folded and ready for transport or storage.

D Lower shelf installation

The lower shelf is an antimicrobial vinyl sheet stretched between parallel bars. It is shown here folded in half. Roll up the bars together for transport or storage.



End of each shelf bar showing the mounting stud and knob. Unscrew the knob to approximately ½-inch away from the bar for ease of installation.

Lower the shelf-mounting stud into the hook-shaped receiver on the leg. Mount the bar inside the receiver with the vinyl sheet below the bar.

Close-up showing the mounting bolt being lowered into the receiving bracket. Tighten knob firmly to pull the bar against the receiver to draw the sheet taut.

Lower shelf installation note:

Due to standard production tolerances, the threaded studs on the lower shelf bars may or may not fall readily into the slots in the receivers on the back of the table legs. If the stud does not fall readily into the slot on the receiver, hold the lower shelf bar with one hand and with the other hand either pull or push the corresponding leg and receiver slightly toward or away from the stud on the lower shelf bar. This will allow the stud to drop into the slot. Then turn the retaining knob as tightly as you can to pull the vinyl sheet taut.

The lower shelf is an extremely strong double-extruded-over-polyester-fabric vinyl sheet that is tear and abrasion resistant and flame-retardant. This vinyl sheet is stretched tightly between parallel bars, as an alternative to a rigid platform for the lower shelf. A rigid shelf this large, even hinged down the middle, would take up considerable space when folded, and would be highly susceptible to being bent and rendered useless in rough far-forward deployment.

The lower shelf will readily support over 100 pounds of gear at each end, as long as the weight is concentrated within a foot or so from the ends of the shelf and the table leg mounting brackets. The load-bearing ability of the lower shelf declines as the weight moves further away from the ends. We recommend no more than 50 pounds of gear be concentrated on the lower shelf at the center folding hinge point.

Table with lower shelf in place

Note that the center-folding hinges of the shelf are pointed downward, the bars are inside the receiving brackets, the retaining knobs are outside the receiving brackets. and the vinyl sheet is below the bars.

This shelf will support well over 100 pounds at each end of the shelf if the weight is concentrated at or near the ends (as opposed to the weight being near the center over the center folding hinges).

Installing the lower shelf is optional when the table is mounted on its stationary legs. We strongly recommend installing the lower shelf when the table is on casters and wheels, as the shelf bars reinforce the table legs and provide rigidity when rolling the table rapidly across rough surfaces, up uneven ramps, etc.

E Fluid containment sheet installation

Fluid containment sheet held in place with snaps.

The fluid containment sheet or 'blood sheet' is made of tear and abrasion resistant and flame retardant antimicrobial double extruded vinyl over polyester fabric with no sewing pinholes or folded corners to harbor biological agents. In the center is a stainless steel drain (a bar drain available at home centers and hardware stores), which is installed finger-tight for tool-less removal and cleaning.

Beneath the drain is a three-stage telescoping funnel to connect with a short tube of your supply to drain into a liquid-absorbing gel bag for sanitary disposal, or into a bucket or other container for other disposal. Do not let the fluid containment sheet drain onto the lower shelf, or you'll have a mess to clean up.

The ends of the blood sheet slope up to prevent fluids from escaping off the ends of the sheet, and to protect the anesthetist's syringes and other items lying on the anesthetist's tray.

F Litter Yokes

U-shaped Litter Yoke mounted on height-adjustable litter yoke arms at each corner of the table.

Gravity will hold the litter in the yokes when the table is at rest, but cinching the litter down is strongly recommended.

To prevent the litter from sliding back and forth in the yokes when the table is in motion (for example, in flight) the yokes are lined with 3M non-skid adhesive-backed decking tape available at home centers and hardware stores.

After the litter poles are placed in the yokes, "High Tenacity" (1,760 pound test) polypropylene straps shown above (hanging on the left side of the yoke) are brought over the litter handle. Hook the D-ring at the end of the strap over the truss-head screw on the opposite side of the yoke, and cinch it down.

See next page for illustrations.

F Litter Yokes

View of the D-ring at the inner end of the litter handle retaining strap hooked over the truss-head screw on the inner side of the litter yoke arm.

When transporting the table without a litter attached, loop the D-ring over the truss-head retaining screw and lightly cinch it to keep the straps from hanging loose and flailing about.

View of the litter retaining strap cinched tightly over the litter pole.

Releasing litter strap tension

To remove the litter it is not necessary to unthread the retaining straps from the tightening sliders.

To release the tension on the litter strap and release the D-ring from the truss-head retaining screw, either pull up on the bottom of the slider with your fingers as shown above, or as shown in the photo at right.

Place your forefinger knuckle under the slider and flip it upwards.

To repeat, there is no need to ever unthread the strap from the tightening slider if you follow one of the procedures illustrated in the User Guide to release the tension on the strap and remove the D-ring from the truss-head retaining screw on the litter yoke arm.

IV Pole Mounts

At each corner of the table is an IV pole mounting bracket that accepts and supports a ½ inch (13 mm) diameter IV pole.

Inside this IV pole mounting bracket is a spring-loaded clamping block to clamp the litter pole securely to the table. When the upper knob shown above is unscrewed (turned counterclockwise) an internal spring pushes the internal block away from the hole to allow inserting the IV pole.

Turning the knob clockwise securely locks the IV pole in the mounting bracket. Only unscrew the knob sufficiently to allow removing and inserting the IV pole. Properly done, it only requires one or two clockwise turns to lock the IV pole securely.

Over-tightening accomplishes nothing. See next page for illustrations.

G IV Pole Mounts

Inserting IV pole into the hole in the mounting bracket before tightening the retaining knob.

IV pole secured in place.

Miscellaneous Surgical Item Tray

Underside of the general purpose tray for items used in surgery. The mounting arms are hinged and shown here folded flat for storage and transport.

Arms hooked over side rails, and tightened with knobs. Apply slight outward pressure on arms when mounting to maximize tray stability.

Arms hooked over side rails, and tightened with knobs. Apply slight outward pressure on arms when mounting to maximize tray stability.

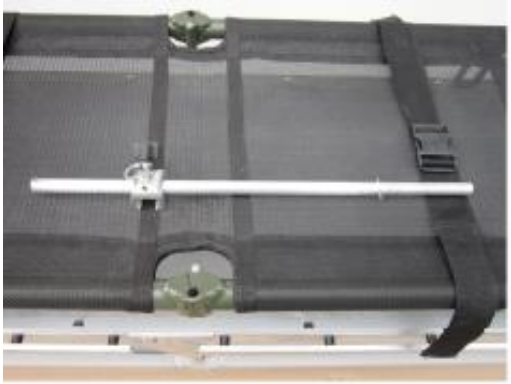
This tray can be mounted on the side rails along either side of the table anywhere the surgeon or PA wants it.

Overhanging surgical instrument tray

Lightweight aluminum surgical instrument tray cantilevered over the litter.

Loosening and then tightening the knob on the tray support arm at upper right above allows swiveling and locking the tray at any angle relative to the table.

Surgical instrument tray mounting pole



At the left end of this pole as shown above is a 1/8 inch diameter retaining pin. This is to keep the side rail mounting clamp from coming off the pole and being lost. When the pole and clamp are mounted on the side rail, the end of the mounting pole with this retaining pin must be at the bottom.

Slide the pole mounting bracket over the side rail on either side of the table to position the surgical instrument tray where the surgeon wants it, and turn the knob on the clamp to secure the mounting pole in place.

Surgical instrument tray pole clamped to a side rail

Approx. 4 ½ inches from the other end of the instrument tray mounting pole is another 1/8 inch diameter cross pin that locates the tray when placed on the mounting pole.

The tray does not slide up and down on the mounting pole. The height of the tray is adjusted by loosening the knob in the clamp that holds the mounting pole to the side rail, and raising or lowering the tray assembly to the height the surgeon wants.

Note: It is by design a tight fit between the polymer bushings inside the tray support bracket and the mounting pole. To ease installation, swivel the tray a small amount back and forth as you lower it down on the mounting pole, until it contacts the locating pin. Then moderately screw in the knob to lock the tray on the mounting pole. Over-tightening accomplishes nothing.

Overhanging surgical instrument tray

Surgical tray stabilizer in flight: The cantilevered tray will, of necessity, flex up and down. This stabilizing pole can be mounted on the opposing side rail to stabilize the tray in flight.

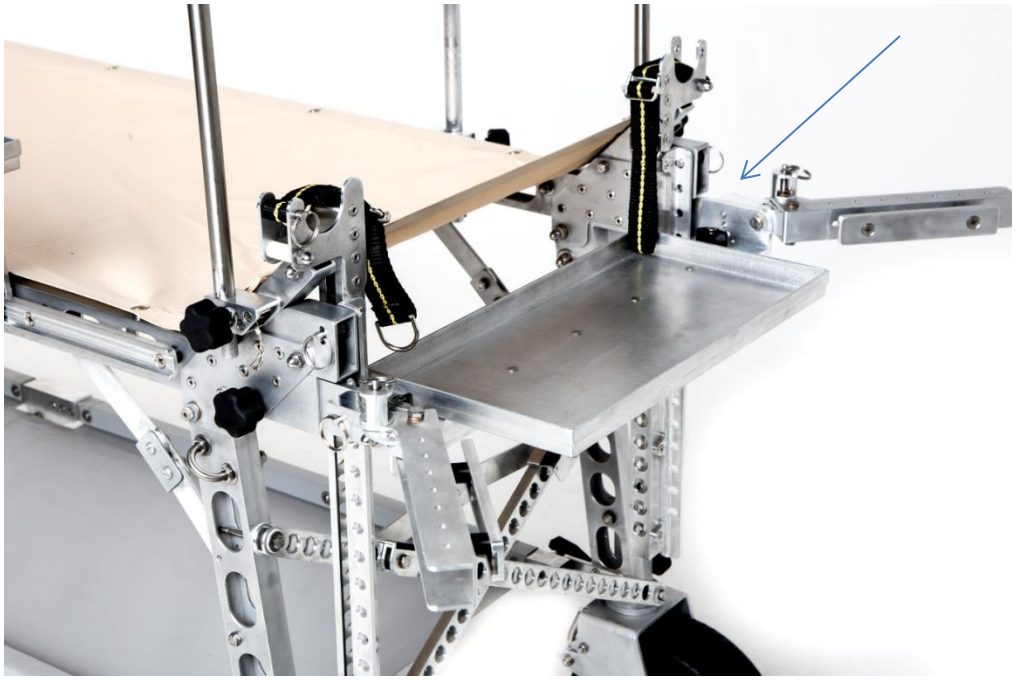
The surgical instrument tray stabilizing pole shown mounted on the side rail on the opposite side of the table from the tray mount.

The stabilizing bracket on the tray has slots on both sides so you can swing the tray away from the stabilizer and table to either the right or left.

Tray secured: The slots in the bracket on the end of the tray fit over the threaded stud in the stabilizing pole arm, and are secured by tightening the knob.

J Anesthetist's equipment mounts

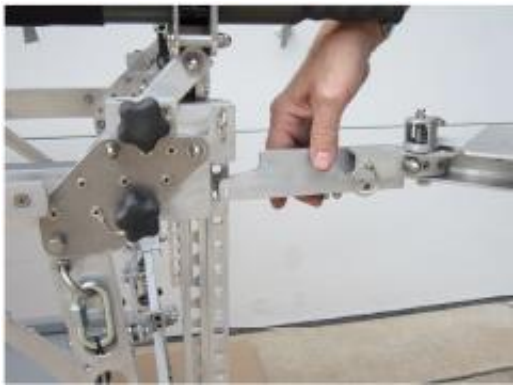
Adjustable arms to mount anesthetist's equipment at either end of the table.



The upper ends of the L-shaped bars shown near the top of the photo are inserted into the lower tube opening of the horizontal tubes, and secured in place with knobs as shown in the following illustrations. These arms MUST be installed left and right as shown above, so the hooks with the slots face inward and each other. These slots are the receivers for mounting and securing the anesthetist's tray, so the arms must be inserted in the table ends with the hooks and slots facing each other as in the above configuration.

J Anesthetist's equipment mounts

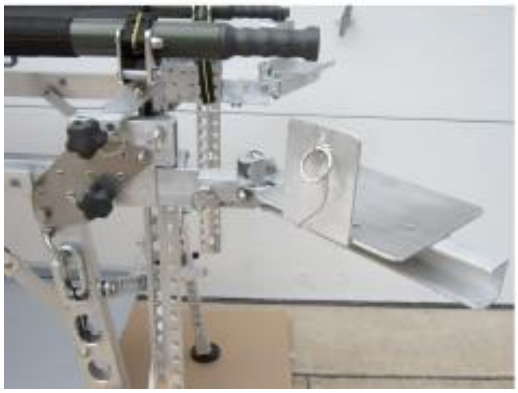
Insert arms in lower tube open ends as shown until they contact the internal stops. Then tighten the lower knobs to secure.



For transport and storage, the lower securing knobs may be screwed in to the extent that the anesthetist's equipment arms cannot be fully inserted in the horizontal tube ends. If after tightening the knob the arm can be easily removed this is what's happening.

In this situation, unscrew the knob (turn counterclockwise) until the mounting arm is fully inserted, and then tighten the knob to secure it.

Equipment arms locked in place.



Note for Philips MP2 monitor mount: On the lower back side of the receiving bracket for the Philips MP2 monitor are two black knobs. These allows adjusting the height of the slotted vertical bracket and overhanging clamp that secures the monitor from 3 3/4 inches to 4 1/2 inches.

This allows securing the monitor in this receiver regardless of whether the monitor is encased in the shock-absorbing rubber shell or not.

J Anesthetist's equipment mounts

Adjusting the equipment arms to support the monitor and the ventilator at the viewing angle the anesthetist wants:

Lifting the key ring on the vertical pin at right above disengages the outer arm to be swiveled to the viewing angle the anesthetist wants, from out 90 degrees, to pulled in flush with the table to allow moving the table, with the ventilator and monitor mounted on the table and connected to the patient, through a 30 inch doorway.

Pulling out the lower ring on the horizontal pin, shown at left above, allows tilting the outer arms to the viewing angle the anesthetist wants.

K Anesthetist's equipment tray

Mounting anesthetist's equipment tray after installing the equipment mounting arms.

The cross bar attached to the underside of the anesthetist's equipment tray slides under the two receivers. The threaded studs of the knobs fit into the slots in the receivers, with the knobs above the receiver. Then tighten the knobs to secure the tray in place. The mounting crossbar for this shelf also strengthens the equipment arms on either side.

The mounting bar is attached off-center under the tray, so the tray can be mounted with either side of the tray facing outward. The outer side of the tray can be positioned either in closer under the blood sheet or out farther, depending on where the anesthetist wants it.

Tray secured in place with the 'long side' out. Turning the tray around with the 'short side' out positions the tray in closer.

Depending on the mission, the anesthetist may want to cover the tray with a flexible vinyl or plastic cover secured by Velcro or snaps when syringes and other items are on the tray, to prevent their being blown away by prop wash when the table is rolled out to a Medevac aircraft.

L Padded arm boards

Padded Arm Boards on radiused aluminum shells to cradle the arm and minimize damage to the ulnar nerve from prolonged contact.

These right-side and left-side arm boards mount on the table side rails and are adjustable in height and angle. They are fully padded over a radiused aluminum base, with no hard surfaces on the sides and ends.

L Padded arm boards

Arm Board Underside: The underside showing the angle pivoting mechanism and the clamp that secures the arm board to the table side rails.

The opposite end of the underside, showing the sliding collar to adjust the angle of the arm board to the table.

Arm Board mounted: The upper knob controls the height and horizontal angle of the arm board. The lower knob controls the vertical angle.

L Padded arm boards

Arm board extended 90 degrees horizontally from the table.

Each arm board is specific to being mounted on either the right or the left side rails of the table. When mounted on the correct side of the table, the short horizontal tube on the underside of the arm board attached at a right angle to the vertical mounting pole faces out, when the arm board is alongside the litter.

Arm board raised 45 degrees vertically from the table.

For maximum adjustability, you may need to unscrew the knob from the retaining clamp that mounts the arm board on the side rail, and screw it into the other threaded hole in the clamp. The clamp works the same regardless of which hole in the clamp the threaded knob is in.

Both clamp holes contain stainless steel Heli-coil inserts to prevent stripping the threads in the clamp when over-tightening the knobs.

M Height-adjustable legs and feet

Outrigger legs and feet: The holes in these legs allow adjusting the height of the litter from 28 inches to 36 inches in one-inch increments. The row of smaller holes in the legs face outward.

The **self-leveling feet** with nonskid surfaces extend outward from the table for the widest footprint.

Side view of the legs when mounted at maximum height, which places the litter 36 inches from the floor.

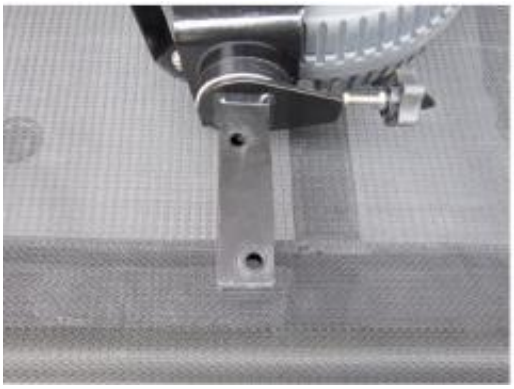
N Wheels and Casters

Wheel and caster mounted on the table. These can be mounted on all four legs for maximum ease of mobility, or on just two forward legs to move the table about like a wheelbarrow.

These are run-flat zero-maintenance tires made of expanded foam, rather than being solid or pneumatic tires. They provide the majority of the shock absorbing capability of a pneumatic tire without the maintenance requirements and possibility of a flat tire, and vastly more shock absorbing capability than a solid tire. A round may take a chunk out of the tire, but depending on the severity the tire should still roll.

The high-impact nylon wheels incorporate double-sealed ball bearings on stainless steel axles for zero maintenance. Stepping on the lever above activates the brake to lock the wheel. Turning the knob clockwise locks the spindle.

Wheels and Casters



As with the stationary outrigger legs, the smaller diameter holes face outward when the casters are mounted on the table. Loosening (turning it counter-clockwise) the spindle locking knob allows turning the wheel freely in any direction. Tightening the knob (turning it clockwise) locks the spindle and wheel in any desired direction.

There is an internal locknut on the spindle-locking stud to prevent the knob from coming unscrewed and lost.

The larger diameter holes face inward when mounted on the table. Note the holes are drilled on an angle. The table legs and outrigger feet extensions are angled outward for strength and stability, and the mounting studs on the legs are angled outward accordingly.

For a caster to work properly, the spindle should be close to vertical. Hence the mounting holes in the caster mounting tubes are drilled off-center such that when mounted on the outward-canted legs of the table, the caster spindles are in a vertical plane.

N Wheels and Casters

Because the holes on the caster mounting tubes are drilled off-center as discussed on the previous page, and the larger holes in the mounting tubes face inward onto the mounting studs, one pair of casters and wheels are specific and fit only one pair of legs.

On two table legs diagonally opposite each other, there is a strip of white tape as shown above. On the two caster mounting tubes that fit these two legs, as shown at right above, there is a strip of white tape.

To repeat, the caster mounting tubes with the white tape fit the studs on the diagonally opposing legs with matching white tape.

The caster mounting tubes without the white tape fit the studs on the table legs without the white tape. This complexity is the price for maximizing the strength and stability of the Doak Portable Surgical Table by designing and building it on the arch principle.

Note: the table cannot be folded with the wheels installed.

O Weights and carrying weights

The table without accessories weighs approximately 46 pounds. As detailed in table below, the combined weight of the accessories shown in this user guide is approximately 34 pounds. All four wheels and casters combined weigh just under 25 pounds.

Combining the table, accessories, and wheels in one bag or case would weigh approximately 105 pounds, plus the weight of the bag or case. I recommend carrying the wheels and casters in a separate bag from the table and/or accessories; if the mission does not require the use of the wheels, the bag with the wheels could be left behind to lighten the load by 25 pounds.

Combining the table and all accessories in one bag or case would weigh approximately 80 pounds, plus the weight of the bag or case. If the mission requires a one-man-carry only, I suggest putting the table and the two IV poles (as probably the most critical accessory) in one bag or case, which would weigh approximately 48 pounds plus the weight of the bag or case. The other accessories could be carried in a second one-man-carry bag or case, which would weigh approximately 32 pounds plus the weight of the bag or case.

The weights of the accessories shown in this user guide are listed in the table on page 44.

O Weights and carrying weights

Accessory Weights

Accessory Item	Weight/Each (lbs)	Total (lbs)
Arm board, complete with clamp	3 lbs. 5.7 oz.	(x2) 6 lbs. 11.4 oz.
Folding lower shelf, complete	8 lbs. 5.4 oz	8 lbs. 5.4 oz
Surgical instrument tray	2 lbs. 12.9 oz.	2 lbs. 12.9 oz.
Surgical instrument tray mounting pole, including clamp	1 lb. 5.2 oz.	1 lb. 5.2 oz.
Surgical instrument tray stabilizing pole, including clamp	1 lb. 1.1 oz.	1 lb. 1.1 oz.
Surgical item tray	3 lbs.3.9 oz	3 lbs.3.9 oz
Anesthetist's tray	1 lb. 15.7 oz.	1 lb. 15.7 oz.
Anesthetist's equipment mount for MP2 monitor	2 lbs. 4.8 oz.	2 lbs. 4.8 oz.
Anesthetist's equipment mount for SAVE ventilator	1 lb. 14.9 oz.	1 lb. 14.9 oz.
Fluid containment sheet with drain	1 lb. 13.5 oz.	1 lb. 13.5 oz.
IV pole	1 lb. 0.0 oz	(x2) 2lb.
Subtotal for Accessories shown		33lbs 8oz.
Wheels and casters	6lbs. 2.8oz	(x4)~ 24 lbs. 11.2 oz.

The **Doak MK4** Complete

In the photo above, the wheels are shown on one end of the table and the stationary legs and feet on the other end, solely to illustrate the flexibility of installing either stationary legs for maximum stability during surgery and minimum weight, or wheels for roll-on/off mobility.

In practice, the medical team would normally install either the stationary legs and feet or the wheels on all four corners, depending on the mission.