

March 20, 1945.

C. RAW

2,372,010

TRUSS

Filed March 12, 1943

FIG. 1.

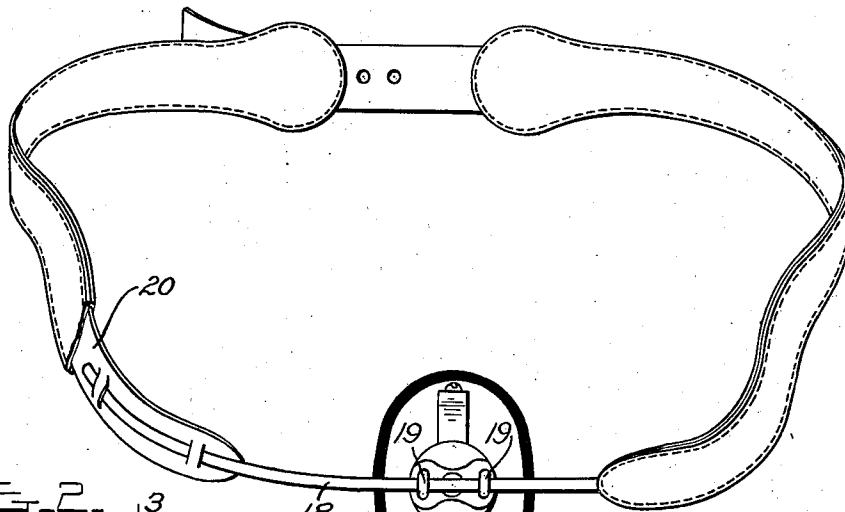


FIG. 2.

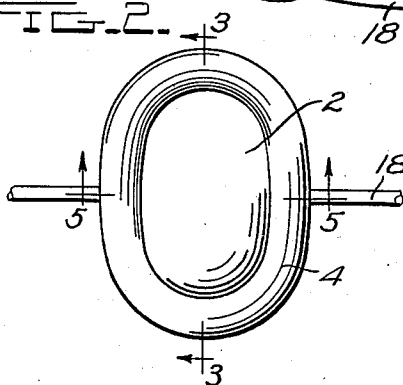


FIG. 6.

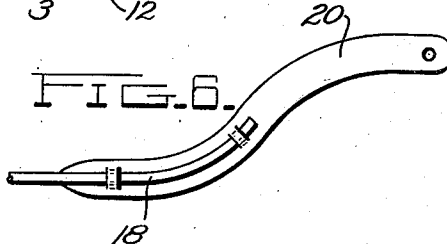


FIG. 3. FIG. 4.

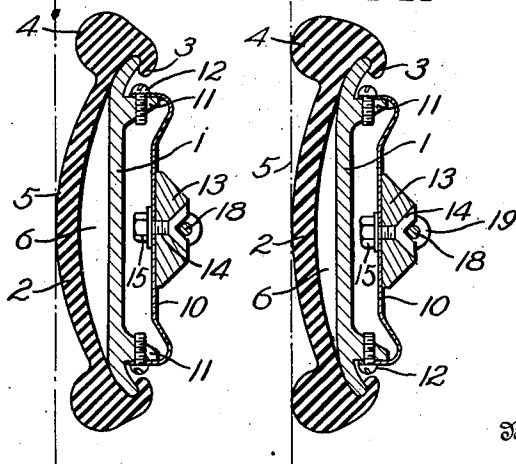
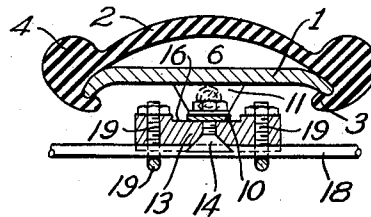


FIG. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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TRUSS

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3 Claims. (Cl. 128—96)

This invention relates to trusses, particularly for the treatment of inguinal hernia, and has for its objects to improve on the pad structure of such trusses and also on the manner of mounting and carrying the same whereby to enhance the practical and commercial value thereof.

The invention is fully described in the following specification, and one embodiment thereof illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a truss embodying the invention; Fig. 2 is a face view of the pad member, together with a fragmentary portion of the member on which mounted, to a slightly enlarged scale; Fig. 3 is an enlarged section on the line 3—3 in Fig. 2, showing the compression or face member of the pad in normal position; Fig. 4 is a similar section showing said compression or face member in compressed position, and Fig. 5 is a cross-section on the line 5—5 in Fig. 2. Figure 6 is an enlarged view of one of the hip engaging strips.

Referring to the drawing, 1 designates the pad body which is substantially of plate-form and round or oblong, as desired, with its front surface substantially flat and preferably rearwardly rounded at the edges, as shown. The body 1 is faced with a yielding pad or cushion member 2 of soft rubber, or other suitable pliant material for bearing against the body of the user. This cushion pad is provided at its inner or rear edge with an intumed flange 3 adapted to yieldingly engage around the edge of the body plate to retain the pad thereto. The outer marginal edge of the pad 2 is provided with a rigid or bead-like part 4 extending entirely around the pad and being in contact with and backed by the marginal edge portion of the body 1. The portion of the pad within this edge bead forms a compressible cushion part 5 of concavo-convex form, which is spaced from the body plate 1 and normally projects outward therefrom in a plane common to the outer forward surface of the bead 4, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5.

Upon application of the pad to the part of the body to be treated, the cushion part 5 is compressed by pressure against the body until limited by the contact of the bead 4 with the body in surrounding relation to the rupture, as illustrated in Fig. 4, thus causing a predetermined pressure to be applied to the rupture. The space 6 between the cushion 2 and body plate 1 forms an air pocket which tends to cushion the action of the cushion part 5. The cushion pad 2 may be

easily removed from the body plate and replaced by a new one when desired.

The mounting for the pad body 1 comprises a U-shaped or bail-like member 10 of spring band metal stock, with its legs short and pivoted to diametrically spaced ears 11 on the body plate 1 near its edges by screws 12. The cross loop of the member 10 is substantially parallel and disposed in slightly spaced relation to the plate 1 to permit rocking movements of one relative to the other on the pivots 12 and also to permit yielding inward springing movements of said cross loop portion toward the plate.

A bar 13 is clamped crosswise to the bail member 10 centrally of its ends by a bolt 14 which projects through registering apertures in the two and has the nut 15 applied to its inner end between the body plate and bail member in spaced relation to the former. The head end of the bolt 14 is countersunk in the bar. The loop portion of the member 10 seats in a notch 16 (Fig. 5) in the bar 13 to permit limited pivotal adjustment of the bar on the member about the bolt 14, as an axis.

The outer side of the bar 13 is longitudinally grooved to provide a seat for a stiff carrying wire 18 which is clamped thereto by eye-bolts 19 through the eye of which it extends. In the present instance, the wire 18 also seats in a cross groove in the head of the bolt 14, as shown, to hold it from turning in the bar 13. One or two pads may be adjustably mounted on the wire 18 for the treatment of a single or double hernia, as desired.

The wire 18 at each end laps and is attached to a respective hip engaging band strip 20 formed from flat sheet metal stock. This strip is of ogee curve form edgewise thereof to adapt it to pass rearwardly below the abdomen, and then upwardly and rearwardly over the hip, and then rearwardly in curved conformance to the body flatwise of the strip. The outer end portions of the wire 18 and the strips 20 are encased in leather, or other suitable material, 21, which may continue beyond the rear ends of the strips to form connecting straps around the body, such connection being effected in any suitable manner, as well understood in the art.

It is apparent that I have provided a truss pad which is attached to the carrying band for yielding inward and outward movements due to the yieldability of the spring bail member 10 and also for differential rocking movements both with respect to the axis of the band pivots 12 and the axis of the bolt 14, thus adapting the pad to freely

accommodate itself to the part to which applied and to movements of the body. It is also apparent that the cushion facing member 2 of the pad contributes to ease of wearing and efficiency in use.

I wish it understood that my invention is not limited to any specific construction, arrangement or form of the parts, as it is capable of numerous modifications and changes without departing from the spirit of the claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent, is:

1. A truss of the class described comprising a pad body having a pair of spaced rearwardly projecting ears, a U-shaped bail of spring material extending across the pad body with its legs short and pivoted to said ears for rocking movements relative to the pad member, a carrying member, and means connecting said carrying member to said bail for limited rocking movements relative to the bail about a pivot transverse to the bail pivot.

2. A truss of the class described having a pad body with spaced ears projecting therefrom, a

shallow U-shaped bail of spring material extending crosswise of said body and having its legs pivoted to said ears for rocking movements relative to said body, a cross bar pivotally mounted on the loop portion of said bail for limited rocking movements transverse to the rocking movements of the bail, and means carried by the bar for clamping engagement with a carrying member.

3. In a truss of the class described, a band having a wire portion, a pad body mounted on said wire portion for adjustment lengthwise thereof, said mounting comprising a bail member of spring material disposed crosswise of the pad body and having its legs pivoted to the pad body to have rocking movements transverse thereto, the loop portion of said bail being spaced from the pad and yieldable inward and outward relative thereto, a cross bar mounted on said bail for limited rocking movements on an axis transverse to the bail axis, the outer side of said bar having a longitudinally extending recess for receiving said wire member, and eye-bolts on the bar receiving and clamping the wire member thereto.

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