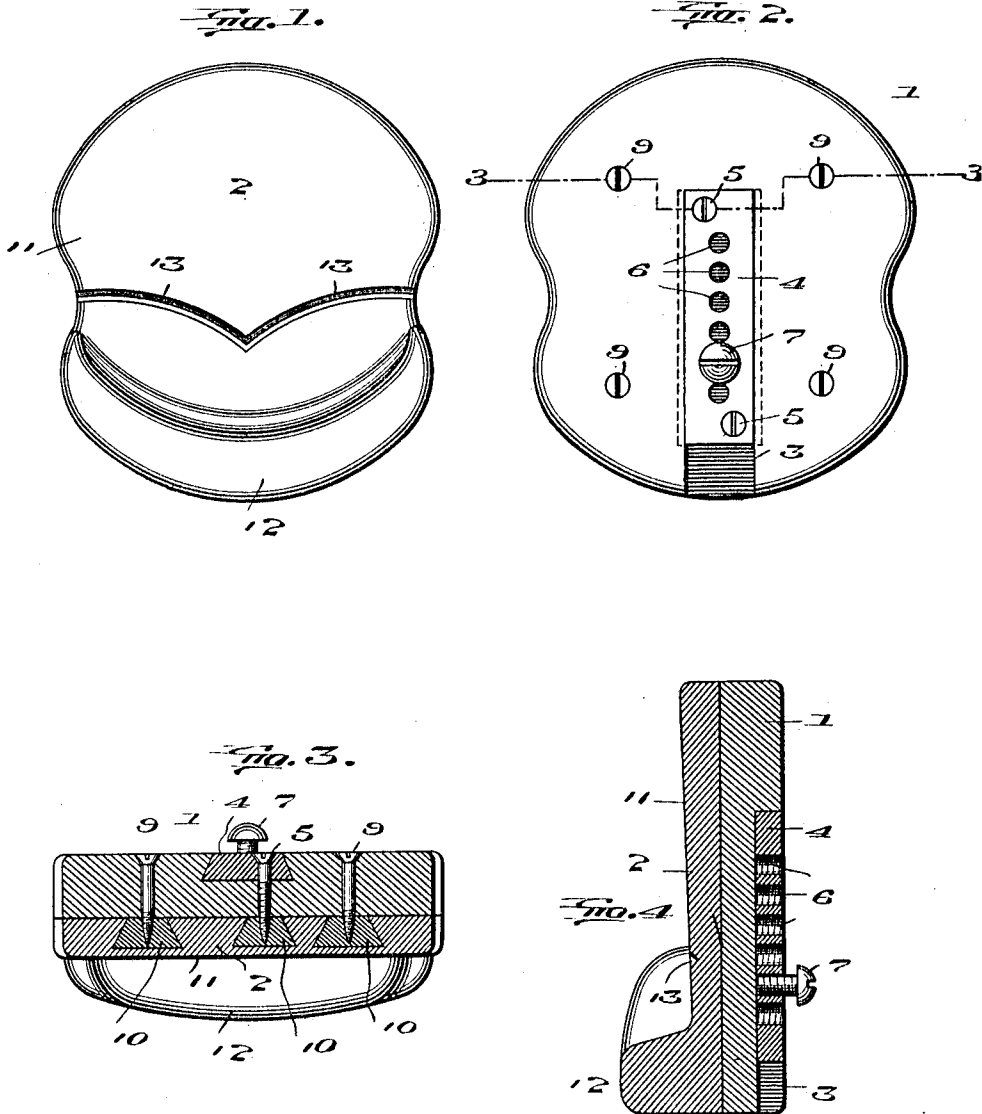


J. W. EMBREE.
TRUSS PAD.
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1,273,592.

Patented July 23, 1918.



Witnesses

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JAMES W. EMBREE, OF MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

TRUSS-PAD.

1,273,592.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES W. EMBREE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Manhattan, in the county of Riley and State of Kansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Truss-Pads, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention pertains to truss pads; and it consists in the peculiar and advantageous pad member that is opposed to the body of the patient, and also in the construction involving the connection of the said member with the pad body and the plate that is countersunk in the outer side of the body, all as hereinafter described and definitely pointed out in the claim appended.

In the accompanying drawings which are hereby made a part hereof:

Figure 1 is a face view of the pad constituting the best practical embodiment of my invention that I have as yet devised.

Fig. 2 is a back view of the same.

Fig. 3 is a transverse section, taken in the plane indicated by the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a vertical-central section of the pad.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the views of the drawings.

My novel truss pad comprises a body 1 and a member 2, in the preferred embodiment of my invention, the said member 2 being designed to be arranged against the body of the patient and to serve the important purposes hereinafter set forth.

In the said embodiment the body 1 is formed of wood, but I would have it understood that it may be made of any other material compatible with its purpose without involving departure from the scope of my appended claim. The preferred shape of the body 1 is that illustrated, and in its outer side said body is provided with a recess 3, preferably though not necessarily of dovetail form in cross-section, to receive a correspondingly shaped metallic plate 4. This plate 4 is further secured in position by corner screws 5, and is provided with a vertical series of threaded apertures 6, designed to receive a screw 7 through the medium of which the body 1 is adjustably connected with the usual slotted steel belt (not shown), the plurality of apertures 6 being provided in order that the body 1 may be maintained at the proper height to impart

the desired tension to the curvilinear protuberance 12 of the member 2. Four screws 9 are shown as extending forwardly through the body 1, and each of these screws as well as each of the screws 5 has its forward end arranged in and engaging a wooden block 10, of dovetail form in cross-section.

I would have it understood here that the pad member 2 characterized as hereinafter set forth may be formed of any suitable material without departure from my claimed invention. In the present embodiment of my invention, however, I form the said member 2 of dental plaster, and employ the screws 5 and 9 and the wooden blocks 10 in effecting strong and durable connection of the member 2 to the body 1, the dental plaster being molded on the face of the body 1 so as to inclose the blocks 10 and enable the latter to serve as anchors for their respective screws.

The member 2 is provided with a flat face 11 and with a curvilinear flange-like protuberance 12, arranged at the lower end of the member and with its concave side uppermost.

It will also be noted that the member 2 is provided in its face with grooves 13 which extend outward from a vertical-central juncture point to the edges of the member. The protuberance 12 constitutes an abdominal support and cushion, and by reason of its formation considerable suction is created within the pad when the same is warm. The said suction is released to a certain extent by the grooves 13, and in this way the suction and perspiration are permitted to escape from the inner side of the member.

In the practical use of my novel pad, it is adapted to serve as a support for the abdomen, and when properly positioned and held in place the curvilinear protuberance on the member 2 is calculated to hold any rupture. It will be understood in this connection that in use the said protuberance rests above the pelvis bone close to the edge of the thigh, and is therefore adapted to draw together the muscles and the two large cords that constitute the principal stay to the abdomen. This will be better understood when it is stated that the protuberance draws and holds together the affected parts in a rupture, and incidental to such function creates just enough irritation to promote the knit-

ting of the affected parts with the result that the rupture is corrected after the pad is used for a reasonable length of time.

Having described my invention, what I
5 claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

A truss pad comprising a body of suitable material, a member of plastic material arranged on the face of the body, wooden
10 anchor blocks embedded in said plastic material, a plate seated in the back of the body and having a plurality of threaded aper-

tures at intervals of its height, a screw removably arranged in one of said apertures, and screws connected with and extending 15 through the body and into the anchor blocks in the plastic member.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES W. EMBREE.

Witnesses:

ROY TOBIAS,
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