

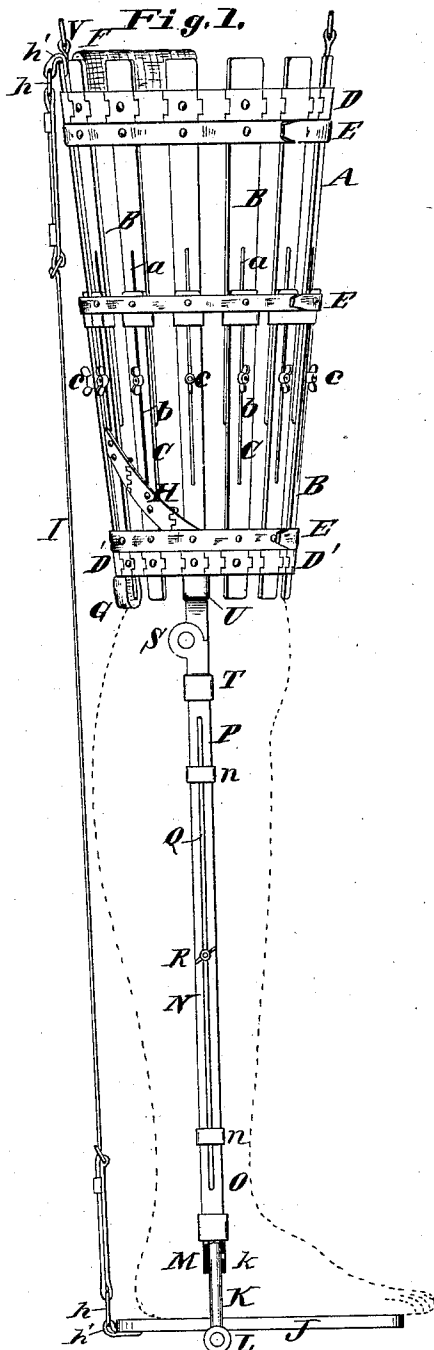
(No Model.)

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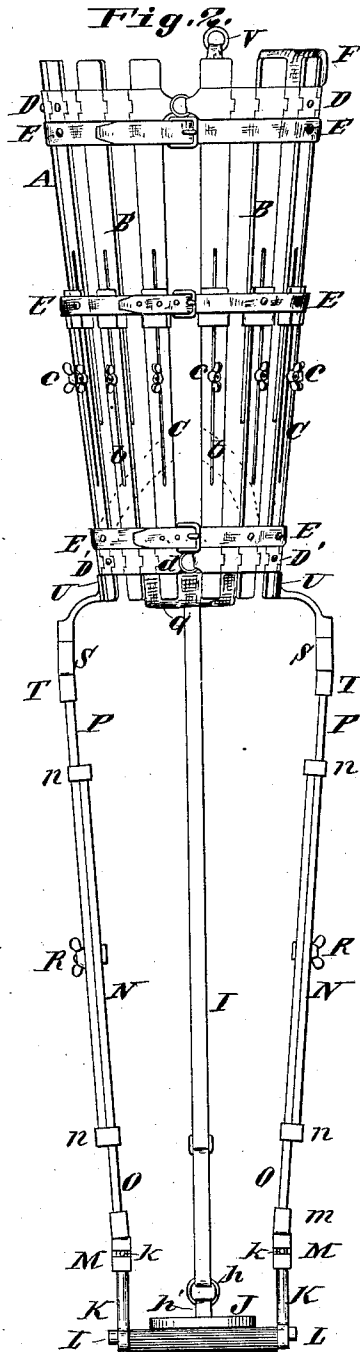
C. DAVIS.
SPLINT.

No. 310,184.

Patented Jan. 6, 1885.



Attest:
Charles Pickles
N.W. Perkins Jr.



Inventor:
Clinton Davis

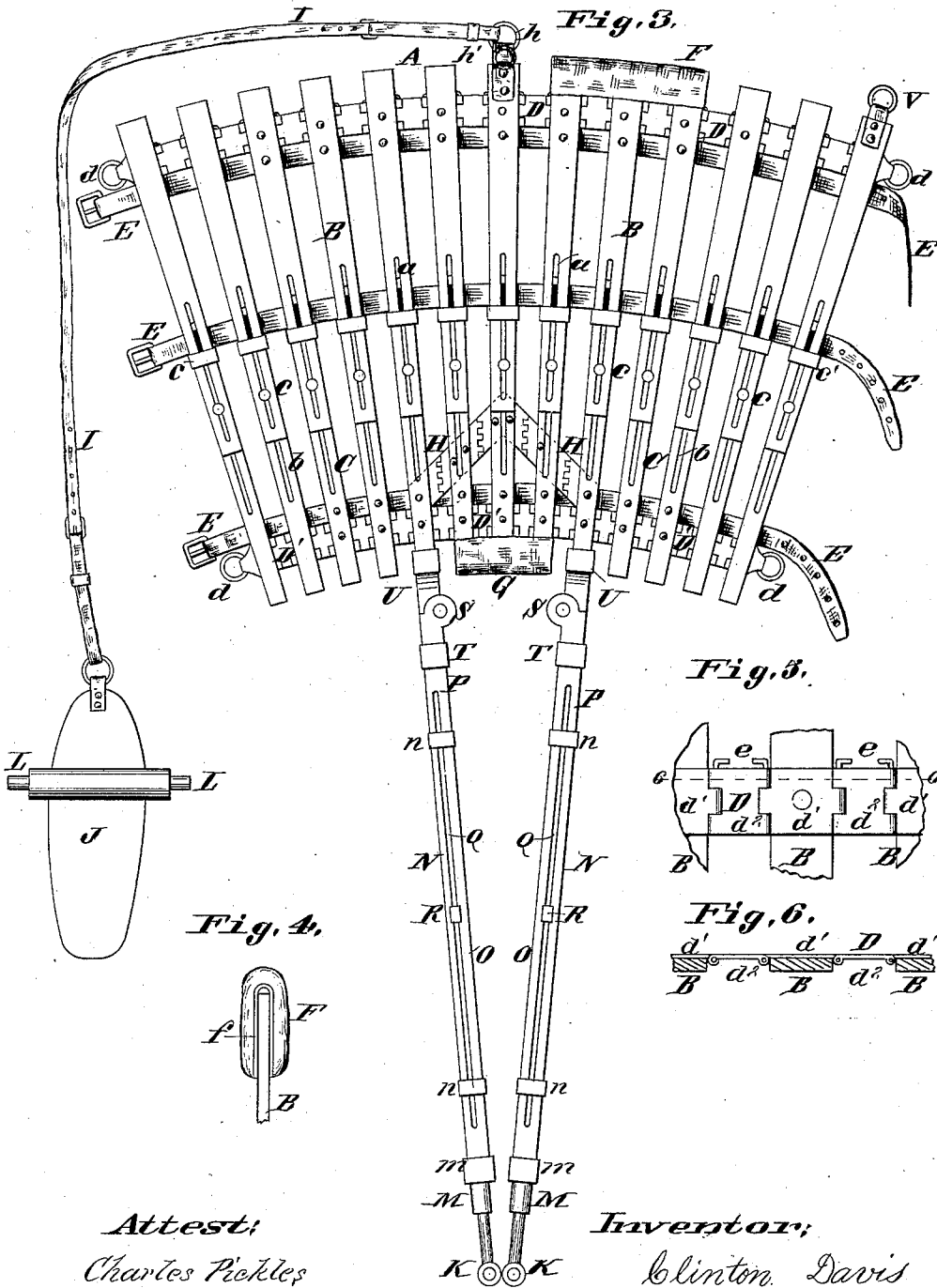
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLINTON DAVIS, OF STEELVILLE, ILLINOIS.

SPLINT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 310,184, dated January 6, 1885.

Application filed August 29, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLINTON DAVIS, of Steelville, Randolph county, Illinois, have made a new and useful Improvement in Splints for the Reduction of Fractures of the Thigh-Bone, allowing the patient to get up and move about instead of being confined to the bed as heretofore.

The following is a full, clear, and exact description of the device, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the improved device, showing its application; Fig. 2, a front view when closed; Fig. 3, an interior view while open; Fig. 4, a view of pad in detail; Fig. 5, a detail elevation of hinge, and Fig. 6, a horizontal section on line 6 6 of Fig. 5.

The same letters denote the same parts in the several views.

The principal features of the device are a splint made in two sections, two pads, a brace, foot-piece, and strap, the splint supporting and holding the broken bone in place, the two pads, one in the perineal and the other in the popliteal space, forming abutments over which the leg is stretched by the bending of the knee-joint by shortening the strap.

A represents the splint consisting, essentially, of a number of small splints, B C, each of which is made of an upper portion, B, and a lower portion, C, connected by a ferrule, *c'*, and a thumb-screw, *c*, sliding in the slots *a* and *b*. These small splints are connected by the chains D and D', formed of the two portions *d'* *d'*, which are fastened to the splint, and *d''* *d''*, an intermediate portion. These are connected by the pins *e e*, which can be removed, whereby one or more splints can be removed or inserted to adjust for thighs of different sizes. The straps E E serve to bind the splint about the leg. The pad F is adjusted to the upper portion, B, on which it is held by the spring *f*, as shown in Fig. 4. It may be placed on either side, to accommodate the right or left leg. The pad G is fastened to the center of the lower portion, C. The hinges H H serve as a brace for the center of the splint. The hinges S S have at their upper end the sockets U U to fit over the end of the splints C C, and have at their lower end

the sockets T T to receive the braces N N, which latter are formed of two portions, P P and O O, connected by the ferrules *n n* and the thumb-screws R R, which slide in the slots Q Q. The sockets *m m* receive the lower end of the brace O O. The sockets M M receive the shank K K of the swivel, which is fastened therein by the pins *k k*. The eye in the end of the shank K K fits on the pins L L of the foot-piece J. The strap I is fastened at one end to the heel of the foot-piece J, and at the other to the ring *h* at the top of the middle splint.

In practice the splint A is placed about the thigh, as shown in Fig. 1, after the reduction of the fracture by the ordinary means, the foot bound to the piece J, the pad F resting in the perineal space, and the pad G in the popliteal space, the splint being bound tightly by the straps E E to hold the bone in place. Extension and counter-extension is produced by shortening the strap I, whereby the foot is brought backward by the bending of the knee and the joints S S. The pad G, being directly behind the joint, forms a fulcrum upon which the lower limb rotates posteriorly, thus extending the thigh. The foot, being strapped securely to the piece J, is held from turning by the braces N N; but the joints L L allow slight movement of the ankle. The swivel K is for the purpose of allowing the splint to be opened for examination of the fracture without removing the bandages from the foot. The pad F receives the upward thrust from the pad G, the thrust being transmitted through the splints and brace-chain H. The splint A may be adjusted longitudinally by means of the portions B and C sliding in the ferrules, the thumb-screws *c* holding them in place when adjusted. Transversely it may be adjusted, as hereinbefore stated, by inserting or removing one or more of the small splints. The upper and lower portions may be used separately for youths or children.

I claim—

1. The adjustable splint A, formed of the small splints B C in two portions, having the slots *a* and *b*, ferrule *c'*, and thumb-screw *c*, connected by chains D D', substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The chain D, formed of the links *d'* and

d^2 and pins $e e$, in combination with the splints to which the chain is fastened, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination of the splint A and the
5 brace-chain H, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. The combination of the splint with the adjustable pad F, having the spring f , the pad being applied to the top edge of the splint,
10 substantially as and for the purpose described.

5. The combination of the splint A and adjustable pads F and G, the pads being applied to the ends of the splint, substantially as and for the purpose described.

15 6. The swivel having an eye in lower end

of shank, shank K, pin k , and socket M, substantially as and for the purpose described.

7. The combination of the brace N and swivel having socket M, shank K, and pin k ,
substantially as and for the purpose described. 20

8. The combination of the braces N N and foot-piece J, having pins LL and strap I, substantially as and for the purpose described.

9. The combination of the splint A, braces N N, foot-piece J, and strap I, substantially as
25 and for the purpose described.

CLINTON DAVIS.

Witnesses:

CHARLES PICKLES,

NATHAN W. PERKINS, Jr.