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2,543,644

TRUSS FOR TREATMENT OF INGUINAL RUPTURE

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FIG. 1

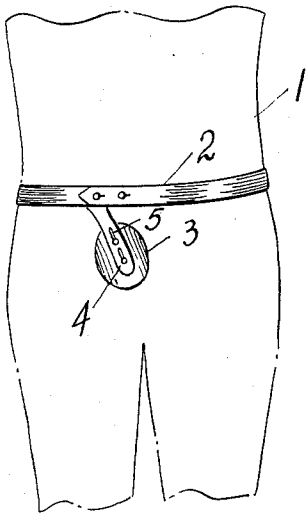


FIG. 2

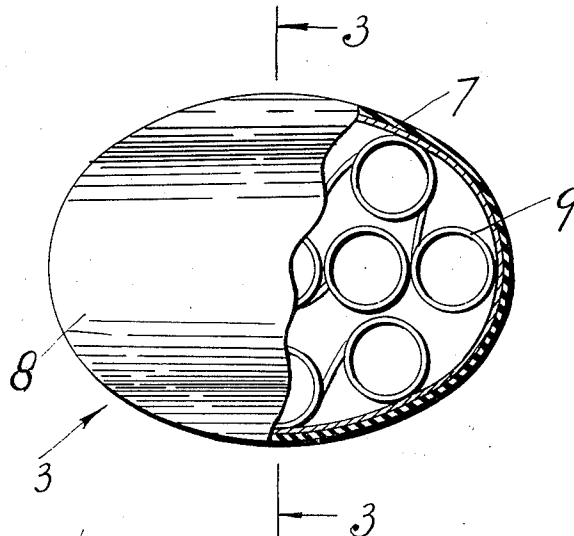


FIG. 3

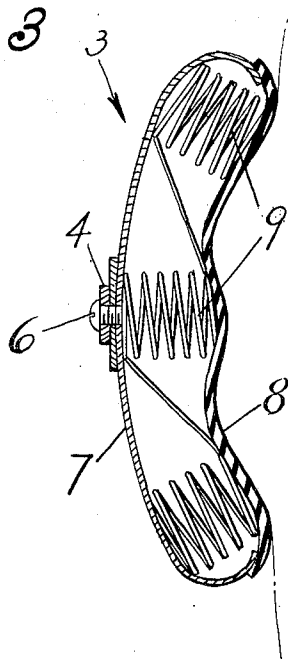
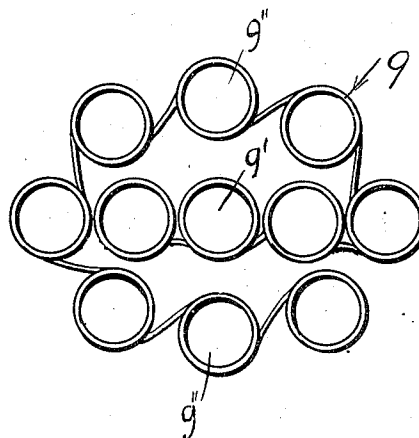


FIG. 4



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TRUSS FOR TREATMENT OF INGUINAL RUPTURE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 128—95)

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My invention relates to a truss for the relief and treatment of inguinal hernia or, as commonly known, groin rupture.

In trusses of this kind pressure is usually exercised on the hernial ring by a pad, in order to return the rupture mass into the abdominal cavity, where it is held in its normal position through the pressure of the pad. This pressure enlarges the hernial ring instead of keeping the lips of the ring together. It is, however, essential to keep the lips together, because only if this is done will there be no further deterioration of the rupture, resulting in a fair possibility of healing it by closing and joining the tissues of the abdominal wall.

It is the main object of this invention to provide a pad construction for use with trusses for the special purpose, not only of pressing the protruding parts of the rupture inwardly and upwardly into a normal position without widening the hernial ring, but also always holding the lips of the ring together.

It is an additional object of the invention to provide a device of this character of simple and efficient construction, which is easily adjustable, efficient and reliable in performance, relatively inexpensive to manufacture, and other wise well adapted for the purpose for which the same is intended.

Other objects of the invention will appear in the following description of a preferred embodiment thereof, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing one conventional form of a truss provided with the pad according to this invention.

Fig. 2 is a partial sectional bottom view of the new pad.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig 4 is a top view of the spring provided in the pad.

Referring to the drawing, the reference character 1 indicates the body of a person using a truss 2 provided with the pad 3 according to this invention.

A bracket 4 extending in proper position from the belt of the truss to the rupture is provided with slots 5 permitting adjustable arrangement of the pad 3 on the truss by means of a screw 6 passing through said slot 5 and engaging pad 3 on its top (Fig. 3).

Pad 3 consists of a frame comprising a shell of rigid material, as steel, plastic, etc., as the top part 7; a soft lining of rubber or the like as the bottom part 8; and a springy inner part 9 inserted in said frame.

According to the embodiment shown in the drawing, said springy inner part is formed from one piece of wire bent in a series of coil springs which form an oval fitting in and completely

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filling the frame, as shown in Fig. 2. Said inner part comprises an outer rim and a central longitudinal part 9', intended to exercise the main pressure on the rupture. The outer parts 9'' are bent toward the center, as shown in Fig. 3, thereby exercising outside pressure on the lips of the hernial ring, pressing the same together. All the different parts of the inner member will work in coordination and will exercise pressure simultaneously in the different directions as desired, due to the fact that a single, one-piece spring unit is provided.

It is quite evident that a truss provided with a pad of this kind, when properly adjusted will not only return the rupture mass to its proper place in the abdominal cavity, but will also close the lips of the rupture, thereby joining the tissues and permitting a healing of the broken abdominal wall.

Although this invention has been described in connection with specific details of a preferred embodiment thereof, it must be understood that such details are not intended to be limitative, of the invention, except as set forth in the accompanying claim. The inner part of the pad, for instance, need not be a steel spring. Any other springy material, for instance, rubber, plastic, or the like, may be used as long as the double action essential for this kind of pad, i. e., pressing and closing, is performed.

It will also be understood that the use of the pad is not confined to any special truss construction. The new pad may be used with trusses of all kinds, sizes and constructions.

What I claim is:

A truss pad, comprising a frame consisting of a rigid concave shell forming the top part of the truss pad and a soft lining forming the bottom part of the truss pad, and an inner spring formed of one-piece of spring wire and comprising a series of symmetrically arranged coils, said inner spring being fixed inside and all around the border of said rigid concave shell, an extension of said inner spring being bent into the center of said concave shell and pressing outwardly against the central portion of said lining.

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