Dec 27, 1938. O. C. DOBBS 2,142,073

TRUSS FOR HUMAN RUPTURE

Filed Dec. 8, 1937

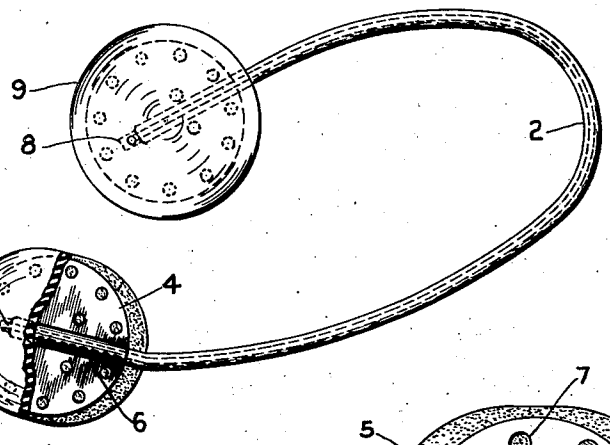
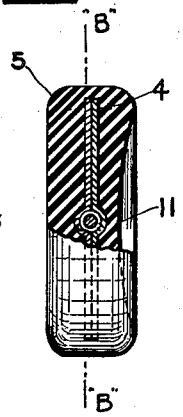



Fig. 1.

Fig. 3a.



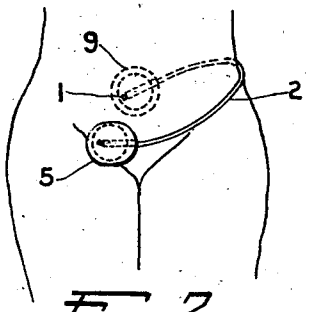




Fig. 2.

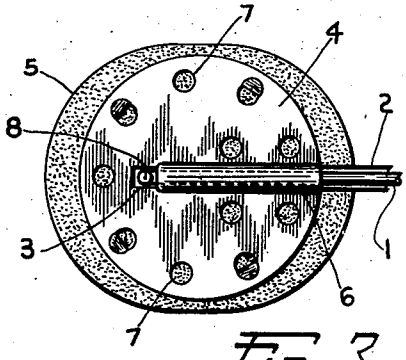



Fig. 3.

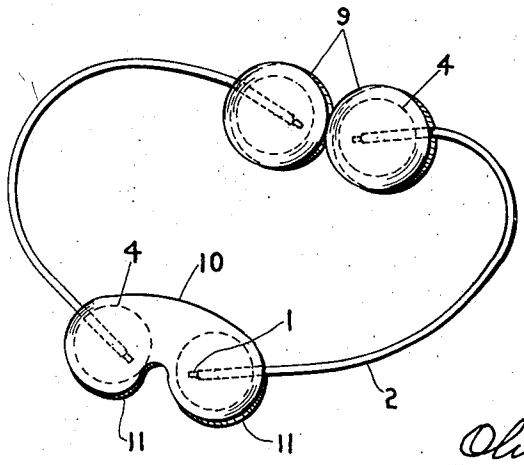



Fig. 5.

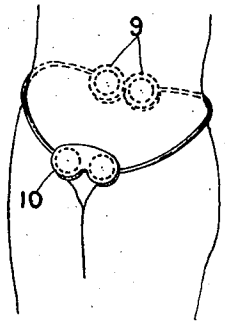



Fig. 4.

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## TRUSS FOR HUMAN RUPTURE

Oliver Cornelius Dobbs, Birmingham, Ala., assignor to The Dobbs Truss Company, Incorporated, Birmingham, Ala.

Application December 8, 1937, Serial No. 178,714

1 Claim. (Cl. 128—108)

My invention relates to trusses for hernia, or in other words commonly known as human rupture, and has for its object the proper placing of supporting concave pads adjacent the injury so as to exert pressure on same and at the same time afford comfort and relief. I am aware of the fact that there are other trusses in use, but there is none that combines the features and advantages, especially the concave pad, as will be hereinafter disclosed in my invention.

The right is reserved to manufacture the truss out of any material that may be suitable for the purpose, but I prefer to use rubber over metal pads with the concave face directly in contact with the injury.

The mechanical features of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a single type truss with part of the injury pad partly cut away; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the single type truss in place on the human body; Fig. 3 is a plan view of the injury pad cut through its center on line B—B of Fig. 3*a*; Fig. 3*a* is an edge view of single type pad partly cut away; Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the double type truss on the human body; Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the double type truss off the human body.

Similar reference numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The truss is made up with a spring steel wire, preferably stainless steel, approximately U shaped indicated by 1 having a rubber covering 2. There are two thin metal disks 4 with holes 7. From the outer edge of each disk across its center for about two thirds of diameter of disk is a groove 6 that reaches an open space 3 at the end of the groove. This space is to accommodate a short end turned at right angle part 8 of steel member 1 disposed to hold the assembled pad in place on steel member 1, and at the same time permit partly rotary movement of pad on steel member 1. The metal disks may be held together by means of rivets or semi circle lips formed out of holes 7. Made fast to the disks 4 by molding or any other suitable means is rubber 5 that envelopes the disks. After the pad is assembled the turned end 8 on steel member 1 is forced through passage way formed by two grooves 6 facing each other. When fully inserted 8 becomes a latch to hold the pad in place on steel member 1. The back pad 9 is slightly larger than the injury pad 5. The main feature of the injury pad 5 is its concave face 11 which causes it to fit and hold directly in place over the injury or rupture. The back pad 9 is also made with a slightly concave face so as to better fit against the human back bone.

The front construction of the double truss is the same as the single except that the double pads are joined together as indicated by 10 which connection is preferably made of rubber integral with pads.

Steel member 1 is adjustable by bending so as to apply whatever pressure may be desired on the pads. In other words, the wearer adjusts the truss by manipulating the steel wire that holds the pads in proper position. On account of the variable sizes of the human body the trusses are to be manufactured in various sizes within certain limits so as to accommodate each particular user. My type of single truss is intended to be used in the manner indicated by Fig. 2. It will be noted that the rubber covered steel member passes around the left side of the human body and carries the injury pad over to the right front. This eliminates use of any objectionable straps or other devices to hold the injury pad in proper place against the body. By using the steel member with curved end inserted in the socket formed by the two disks and the socket being off center, the movements of the body bending are accommodated. In other words the injury pad is self adjusting.

Having described my invention I claim:—

A truss for use on the human body, said truss comprising a substantially U shaped steel member with rubber tube covering except part of its ends, said steel member have short L shaped ends, a pad for injury mounted on one end of said steel member, said pad having a concave face, a similar and slightly larger pad mounted on the other end of said steel member, said pads being made of molded rubber covering two thin metal disks, said disks being held face to face by any suitable means and having a groove in each disk so as to form a substantially round hole two thirds of the way through the center of the assembled pad, said hole for inserting an end of said steel member, a socket at the inner end of said hole to accommodate the L shaped turned end of said U shaped steel member.

OLIVER CORNELIUS DOBBS.