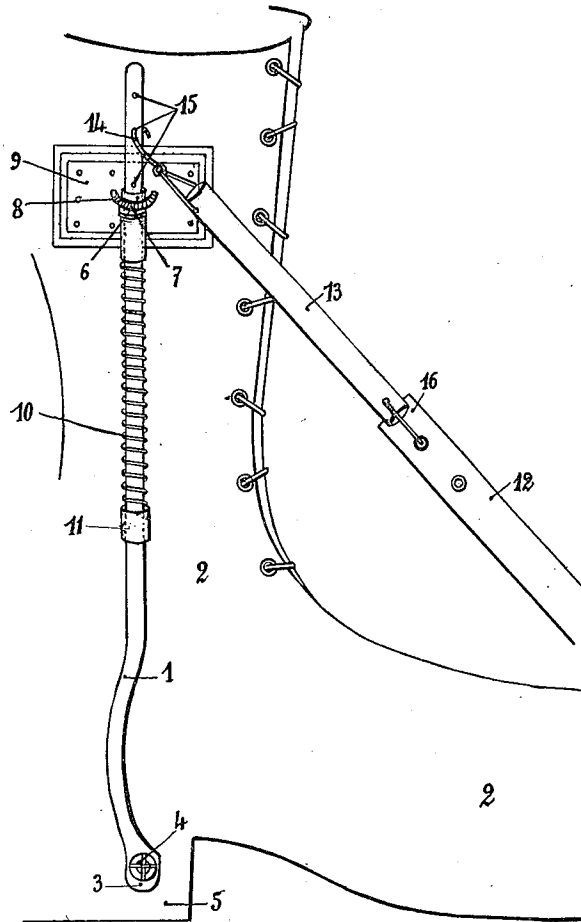


L. CHEVRIER.
SURGICAL FOOTWEAR.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 4, 1920.

1,402,282.

Patented Jan. 3, 1922.



Witnesses:

*Edward M. and
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By [Signature]
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS CHEVRIER, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

SURGICAL FOOTWEAR.

1,402,282.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 3, 1922.

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(GRANTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1921, 41 STAT. L., 1313.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS CHEVRIER, a citizen of the French Republic, residing at Paris, France, have invented new and useful
5 Improvements in Surgical Footwear, (for which I have filed an application in France, Feb. 6, 1917, Patent No. 484,633,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to surgical foot-
10 wear adapted to raise the foot, so as to give it a natural movement or merely to sustain, in the case of an infirmity due to an accident, fracture, paralysis of the sciatic nerve or other cause producing the same effect, a
15 helplessly dropping foot.

In order that the invention may be clearly understood, it has been shown in elevation in the annexed drawing.

The apparatus comprises one or two metallic stems or rods 1 at one or both sides of the boot 2. The boot can be of ordinary form, built up or orthopaedic according to necessity; the stems may consequently vary in length. They terminate at the lower end
25 in an eye 13 or a fork through which passes a bolt or screw 4 secured to the heel 5 of the boot. The screw 4 acts as pivot enabling the stem 1 to move forwardly, rearwardly or slightly sidewise. The sidewise movement,
30 of small amplitude, is essential to give a firm setting of the foot without lateral displacement of the leg when the foot is placed on an uneven surface or on a small stone for example. This movement is possible by reason of the play in the joint; the eye 3 is oval or of slightly larger diameter to that
35 of the screw 4.

The stem 1 slides, at its upper end, in a small sleeve 6 having a collar 7 which abuts
40 against an arc or ring 8 integral with a plate 9 secured to the boot.

A coiled spring 10 which surrounds the stem 1 rests with its end edge on a ring or

stop 11 fixed on the stem 1 and with its upper end it acts on the sleeve 6; it thereby
45 produces a supple or resilient and continuous tension on the foot and, by returning the heel to its normal position, keeps the foot straight and level.

On the side where the foot tends to turn
50 over and to the front of the boot is secured a pulling device composed of a leather strap 12 and an elastic member 13, or a spring according to the tension required. This pulling device is secured to the upper part of
55 the stem 1, by a hook 14 engaging in one of the holes 15 at different heights in the stem 1 to provide more or less tension. The hook 14 can be replaced by a chain the links of which are large enough to permit of the pas-
60 sage of the stem 1. The tension is then regulated by engaging this stem in one or other of the links.

The pulling device passes across the boot from the left side of the foot to the right
65 side of the calf or inversely according to the nature of the infirmity.

Two symmetrical pulling appliances connected together at 16 at the junction of the leather 12 and the elastic 13, can be em-
70 ployed.

Such a combination of parts provides a simple, light and very supple apparatus which does not tire the wearer.

I claim:

75 Surgical footwear which consists in a pivoted side stem yielding in forward, rearward and sidewise direction, a pivot for same fixed to the boot-heel, a stop and a spring on said stem, a collared sleeve press-
80 ing on the spring, a ring and plate on the leg of the boot to engage and retain said sleeve, and an elastic pulling device secured to the stem and the front of the boot.

LOUIS CHEVRIER.