D. POMEROY.

Trusses.

No. 137,387. Patented April 1, 1873.

Fig. 1.

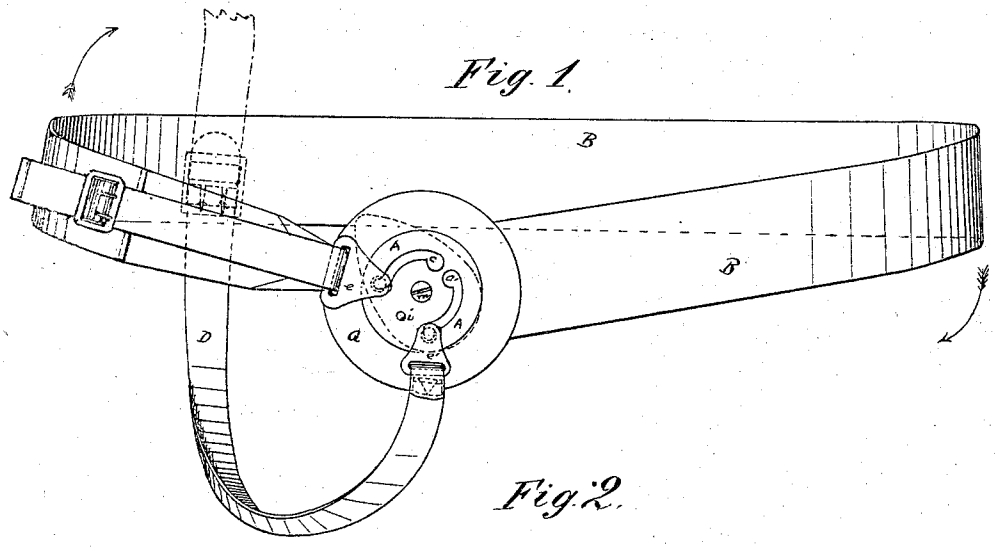


Fig. 2.

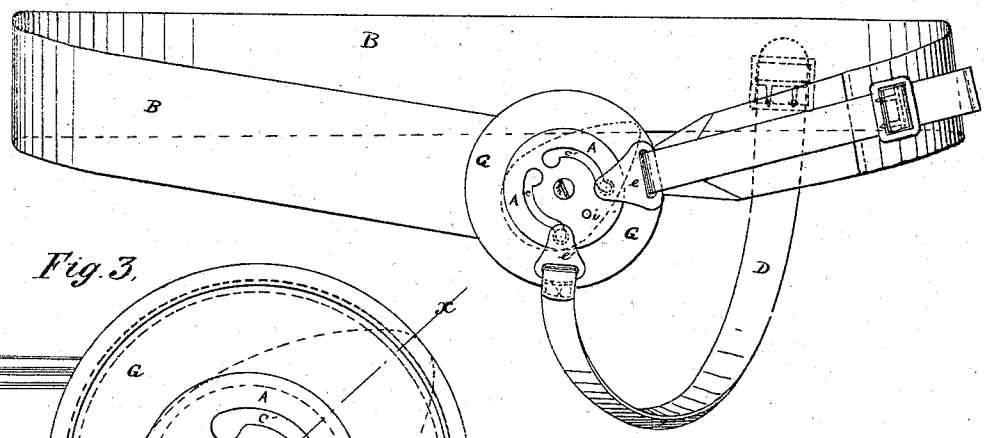


Fig. 3.

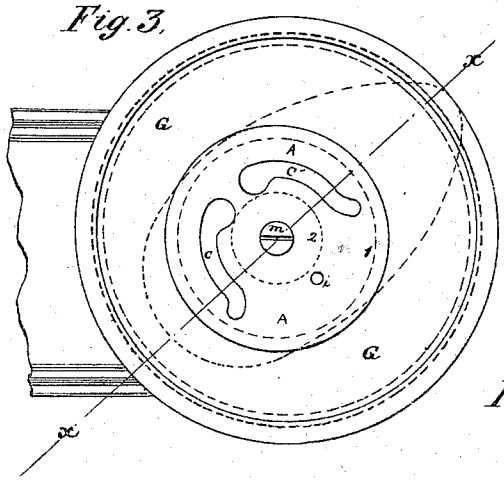


Fig. 5

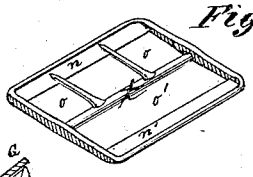
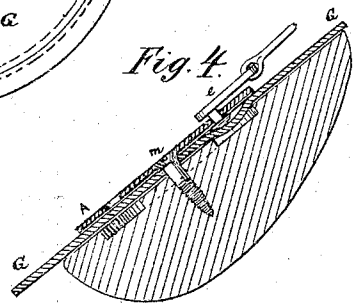


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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Fred. P. Smith

Inventor:

Dan'l Pomeroy

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL POMEROY, OF GREEN POINT, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUSSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **137,387**, dated April 1, 1873; application filed September 13, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL POMEROY, of Green Point, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Trusses, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to improve the construction of a belt-truss for hernia, in such a manner that it shall be easily reversible so as to serve for hernia of either the right or left side; and it consists in a reversible pad-plate for the attachment of the pad to the belt, and in a reversible buckle for the attachment of the thigh-strap to the belt.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a view of the truss as in position for hernia of the right side. Fig. 2 represents the same truss reversed so as to serve for hernia of the left side. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the pad-plate as attached to the belt and pad, the latter being shown by dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a section of the pad and its connections through the line *x x* of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a view of the reversible buckle for the thigh-strap.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

A is the pad-plate, which is a circular disk of metal provided with the two slots *c c'* to receive the buttons of the clasps *e e'* on the ends of the belt B and thigh-strap D. These slots are formed on the space included between the two circumferences 1 and 2, shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3, which mark also the outlines of a recess in the shape of a ring formed in the surface of the pad, which lies underneath the pad-plate and belt, and is attached to them by the screw *m* passing through the center of the pad-plate and cloth disk G, forming the end of the belt, and into the pad. This screw serves also as a pivot, upon which both the pad-plate and the pad can be turned. The ring-shaped recess in the pad is for the purpose of receiving the head of the button or hook of the clasp, as shown in Fig. 4, and may be replaced by a depression in the under surface of the plate, made of a shape and size to include the slots and receive the buttons. The recess, as shown, will always be under the slots, whatever position may be given to the pad or plate by turning them on the screw as a pivot.

When the screw is set home it causes the plate to bear firmly upon the central part of the pad included within the circle 2, Fig. 4, and also upon the surface exterior to said recess, thus holding both firmly to the cloth disk interposed between them, forming the end of the belt.

For additional security, when the desired adjustment is obtained, a screw may be inserted into the pad through the hole *i* in the plate, two or more of which holes may be provided, if necessary.

Instead of the slots, pins or projecting studs may be formed on the plate at the proper points, and slotted clasps be used at the end of the belt and thigh-strap to hook over said pins, in which case the recess in the pad may be dispensed with.

The buckle for the attachment of the thigh-strap D to the belt is made with the bars *n n'* and the spaces *o o'* alike, so that the teeth may lie on either side indifferently, and the strap may be entered through either space. It is sewed to the belt by the swivel-bar *t*.

If, now, it is desired to reverse the truss from the right side, as shown in Fig. 1, to the left side, it is simply turned over in the direction of the arrows in Fig. 1 until the cloth disk occupies the position shown in Fig. 2. The screw being loosened a little, the pad and pad-plate are turned until they occupy the proper position, as shown in Fig. 2, when the screw is again set tight. The thigh-strap being now taken out and inserted into the other side of the buckle, the reversal is complete. In Fig. 1 the dotted lines extending upward from the buckle show the position which the thigh-strap will assume when reversed.

The arrangement of the pad-plate alone, as shown, would render the truss reversible, as an ordinary buckle for the thigh-strap could easily be removed and sewed on again after being turned about; but, to render the reversal more simple, I prefer to use likewise the reversible buckle.

I claim as my invention—

1. The pad and pad-plate, rotating upon a single screw independently of each other and of the interposed end of the belt, so that both may be adjusted to and secured in any required position with reference to the interposed belt and to each other, for the purpose of making the truss reversible for either side, substantially as described.

2. The reversible buckle for the thigh-strap, in combination with the rotating pad and plate, and with the belt and thigh-strap, for the purpose of making a reversible truss, substantially as set forth.

3. The slots *c* and *c'* in the rotating plate A, in form of an arc of a circle, as described, and for the purpose specified.

DANL. POMEROY.

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