(No Model.)

J. M. OAKEY.

TRUSS.

No. 481,584. Patented Aug. 30, 1892.

Fig. 1.

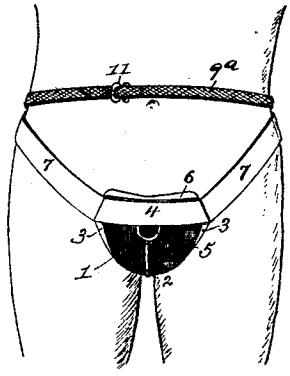
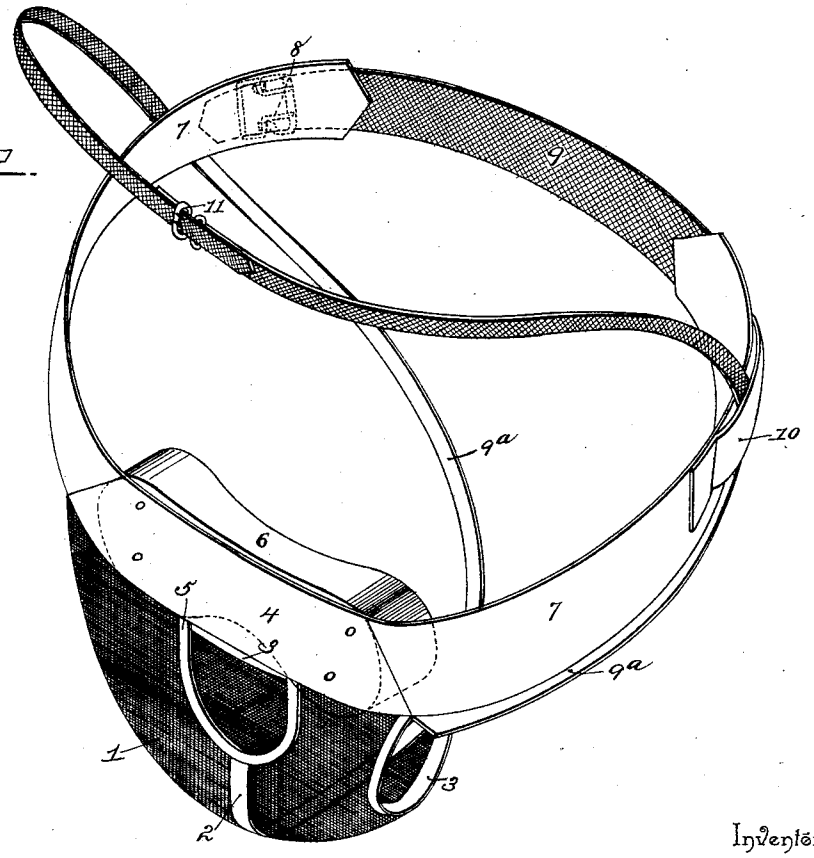


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

Walter Tannahill

John K. Riggs

Inventor

John M. Oakey

By his Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. OAKEY, OF SALEM, VIRGINIA.

TRUSS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 481,584, dated August 30, 1892.

Application filed February 3, 1892. Serial No. 420,191. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. OAKEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Salem, in the county of Roanoke and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Truss, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to trusses, and more particularly relates to a truss to be employed in the treatment of hernia and to be so constructed as in case of inguinal hernias to lift the crural arch or Poupart's ligament to the transversalis muscle and internal oblique and compress the displaced parts to their natural position, whereby contraction and adhesion may take place; or if, on the other hand, scrotal hernia (a continuation of inguinal hernia) is to be treated, to adapt the truss to this also, whereby the scrotum and crural arch are lifted to a point where they are relieved of strain upon the aponeurosis of external oblique in a manner that will cause the parts to meet naturally, and thus nature be permitted to restore the strained fiber of aponeurosis.

With these objects in view the invention consists in certain features of construction hereinafter specified, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a general view of the truss, the same being applied. Fig. 2 is a detail of the truss.

Like numerals indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In practicing my invention I employ a triangular-shaped bandage 1, constructed of some light material, the bandage being strengthened by suitable central and edge tapes 2 and 3, respectively, which meet at the rear end or apex of the bandage. The front edge of the bandage is stitched to the lower edge of a transverse strip 4 of textile material, and is provided with an opening 5 for the penis. The strip 4 is secured to the front face of a compressing-pad 6, the same being suitably padded on its inner bearing portions and having its under edge slightly hollow, so as to form the upper edge of the penis-opening, and its rear face concaved, as shown, so as to conform to and rest upon the pubic bone and extend to each side of the same for supporting and compressing the injured parts in their normal positions. Stitched or otherwise secured to the opposite ends of the strip 4 is a pair of non-elastic waistband-tapes 7, provided near their rear ends with buckles 8. The buckles 8 are adjustably and yieldingly connected by an elastic back-section or strip 9. It will thus be seen that all elasticity of the waistband is at the back, and from points between the hip bones of the wearer to the pad the waistband is unyielding, thereby forming an inclined bandage along the external obliques. From the rear end of the bandage 1 extends a pair of diverging tapes 9^a, the same being designed to pass between the legs of the wearer, up through small loops 10 upon the tapes 7, and around over the belly of the wearer. From points beyond the tapes the tapes are elastic, the ends being connected at the front by a buckle 11. Thus again it will be seen that the elasticity is all above the hips of the wearer and over the belly.

This completes the construction of the truss, and the manner of using the same, together with its results, may be briefly stated as follows: The pad is unyielding, simply being covered, if desired, and is first seated upon the pubic bone, the opposite sides of the pad taking at opposite sides thereof. The waistband is then adjusted about the person and adjusted so as to draw the pad snugly into position so as to press the hernia to its natural position. The non-yielding tapes 4 press closely against the internal obliques, if the hernia be of the inguinal nature, and against the external obliques, if of the scrotal kind. In short, the effect of the application of the described truss upon an inguinal hernia is that the crural arch or Poupart's ligament is lifted up to the transversalis muscle and internal oblique, and thus the displaced parts are compressed to their natural positions and proper contraction and adhesion in the strained fiber of transversalis fascia can take place. In the scrotal hernia (which is a continuation of the inguinal hernia) an application of my truss lifts the scrotum and crural arch to a point where it is relieved of strain on the aponeurosis of external oblique and a compression upon the displaced parts takes place that will

cause them to meet naturally, thus nature being permitted to act and restore the strained fiber of aponeurosis.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

A truss for the purpose set forth, comprising a scrotum-bag having a central opening, a rear or back strap fastened to the bag from the opening to its rear edge, acting as a stay therefor and extending rearward from the stride up around the belly, through guide-stays on the body-belt, said back-strap being of elastic material on its belly portion, a body-belt supporting a compression-pad and scrotum-bag, and provided with an elastic rear portion and an unyielding front portion acting as a compression-bandage for the groins, and a rigid pad secured to the body-belt above the scrotum-bag and so shaped as to fit upon and bear on the sides of the pubic bone, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JNO. M. OAKEY.

Witnesses:

JNO. H. SIGGERS,

H. G. PIERSON.