

No. 844,137.

PATENTED FEB. 12, 1907.

P. KASELER.
TRUSS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 21, 1906.

Fig. 1.

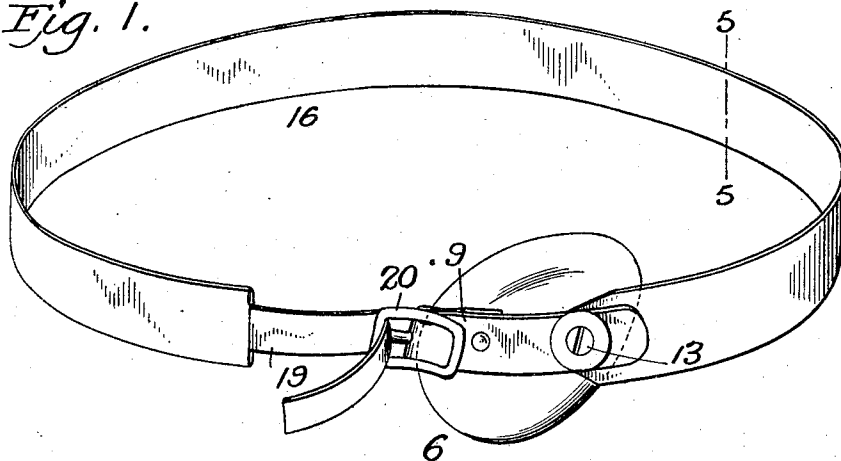


Fig. 2.

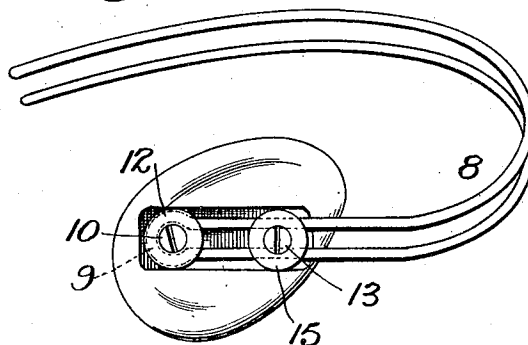


Fig. 3.

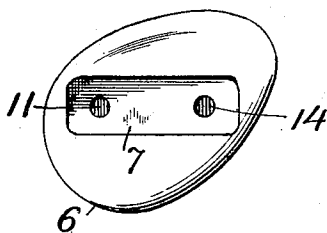


Fig. 4.

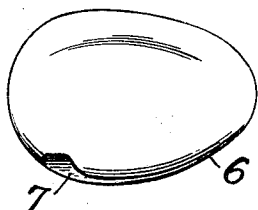


Fig. 5.

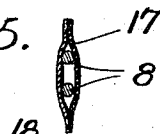
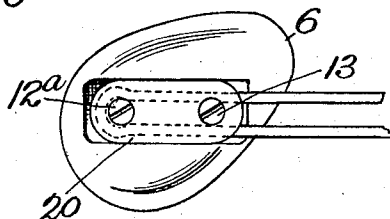


Fig. 6.



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TRUSS.

No. 844,137.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 12, 1907.

Application filed March 21, 1906. Serial No. 307,263.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER KASELER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Trusses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to trusses, and more particularly to a truss which is adapted to be of very simple and inexpensive construction and which is provided with a pad particularly adapted to provide for the comfort of the wearer and which is totally devoid of sharp and cutting edges which not only is painful to the wearer, but which seriously impairs the utility of the instrument itself. These and other objects and details of my invention are more fully described in the following specification and set forth in the appended claim.

In the drawings accompanying this specification and forming a part thereof like reference characters are used to designate similar parts in the several figures, and Figure 1 is a perspective view of a truss constructed on my improved plan. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the belt and spring-covering removed. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the rear side of the pad. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the pad, and Fig. 5 is a section of the belt and spring on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a modification of a detail of the truss.

In aiming to provide for the comfort of the wearer of a truss I construct the pad of the same in a form identical with what is shown in the various figures of the drawings or what is practically an ovoid. This egg-shaped pad 6 has in its outer side a slot 7, which is at an acute angle with the longer diameter of the pad and cut into a sufficient depth to provide for the spring 8 and the buckle-carrying end of the belt 9, so as to leave these parts flush with the outer surface of the pad, so that its surface presents no obstructions to cause an irregular surface on the clothing of the wearer. The construction of the spring is better shown in Fig. 2, where it will be seen that it is composed of a single piece of wire of sufficient strength and resilient nature and which is doubled into a loop 9 about midway of its length, the said loop forming an eye for a screw 10, which is passed into the same and into the hole 11 of the pad. A washer 12 is provided for the screw 10, so as to give it a larger bearing-surface for the screw, so that

this end of the spring may be held firmly and rigidly in the slot 7. The spring is further connected with the pad by means of a screw 13, passing through the two sections of the spring and into a hole 14 of the pad, the said screw also having a washer 15 to provide a larger bearing-surface and clamp the spring firmly within the slot and against the pad.

The spring 8 is adapted to pass about half-way around the body of the wearer, preferably a little more than half-way around, and the said spring is enveloped within the belt 16, which is shown in cross-section in Fig. 5 and in which the outer section of the belt is made of rubber webbing, while the inner section may be made simply of canvas, as it does not require the same variation of length that is required by the outer section. The extreme end of this belt 16 is provided with a leather piece 19, perforated to receive the tongue of the buckle 20 at the end of the leather section 9 of the belt. This section 9 is stitched or otherwise secured to the belt 16 at about its end, and the screw 13, before referred to, passes through this leather section, the end of the belt, and between the two sections of the spring 18.

It is obvious that the spring 8 may be constructed of flat or square wire; but I select round wire, because it fills all the requirements and is economical and very effectual in its use.

I do not limit myself to the special construction of the belt as shown and above described, as I may use canvas for the covering of both sides of the spring, or the rubber webbing may be used on both sides.

Various minor details of construction may be thus resorted to without departing from the essential features of the invention set forth in the claim.

In Fig. 6 I show a modified form of the means for attaching the spring to the pad and in which I use an elongated washer 20, having perforations at each end for the screws 12 and 13, and in using this washer I obtain more bearing-surface for the clamping means along a greater length of the spring, thereby securing the spring to the best advantage.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

The herein-described truss consisting of a belt having spring-wire strands extending partially around within said belt, said wire strands forming a loop outside of the belt, an

ovoid pad provided with a slot extending across the outer face of said pad, the loop in the wire being seated in said slot, a buckle-loop secured in said slot, a buckle secured to said loop, the loop in the wire and the buckle-loop lying flush with the outer surface of the pad, screws passing through the buckle-loop and between the strands of the wire loop to secure said loops in said slot, and a strap se-

cured to the end of the belt for engagement with said buckle.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PETER KASELER.

Witnesses:

JAMES F. DUHAMEL,
H. G. HOSE.