

J. Glydon.
Truss.

N^o 76184

Patented Mar. 31, 1868.

Fig: 1.

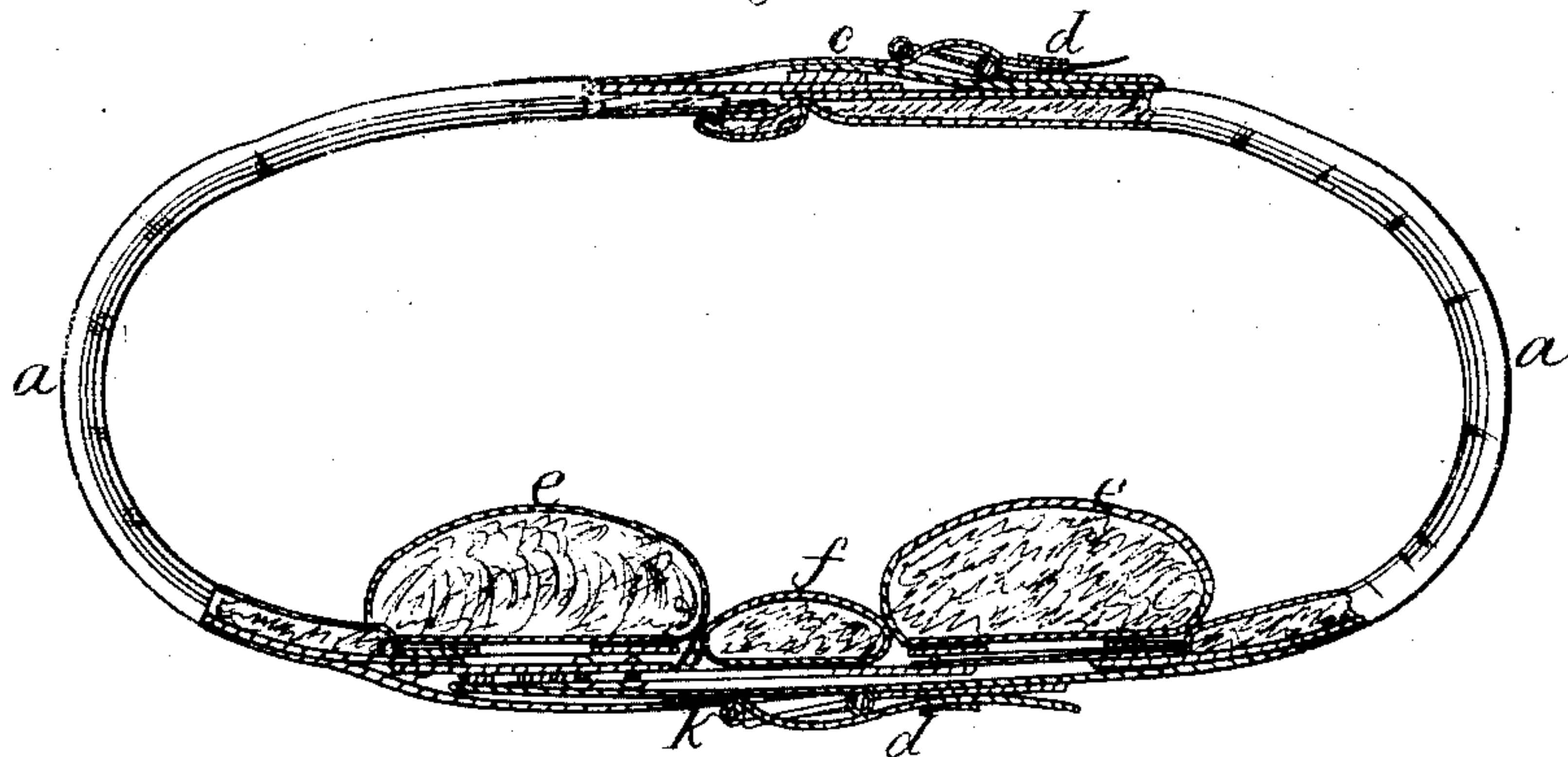


Fig: 3.

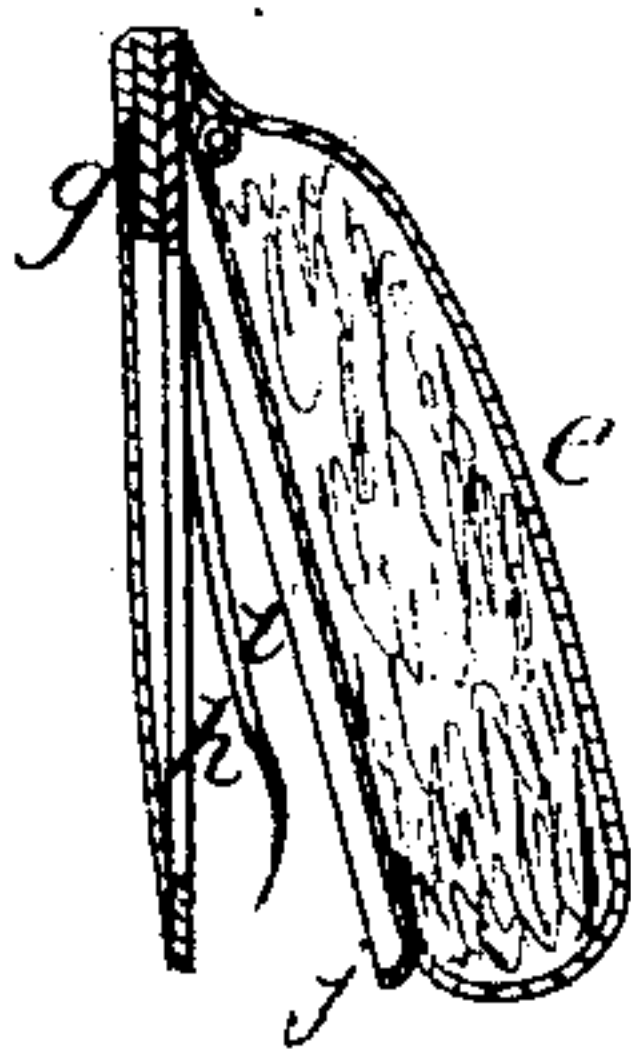
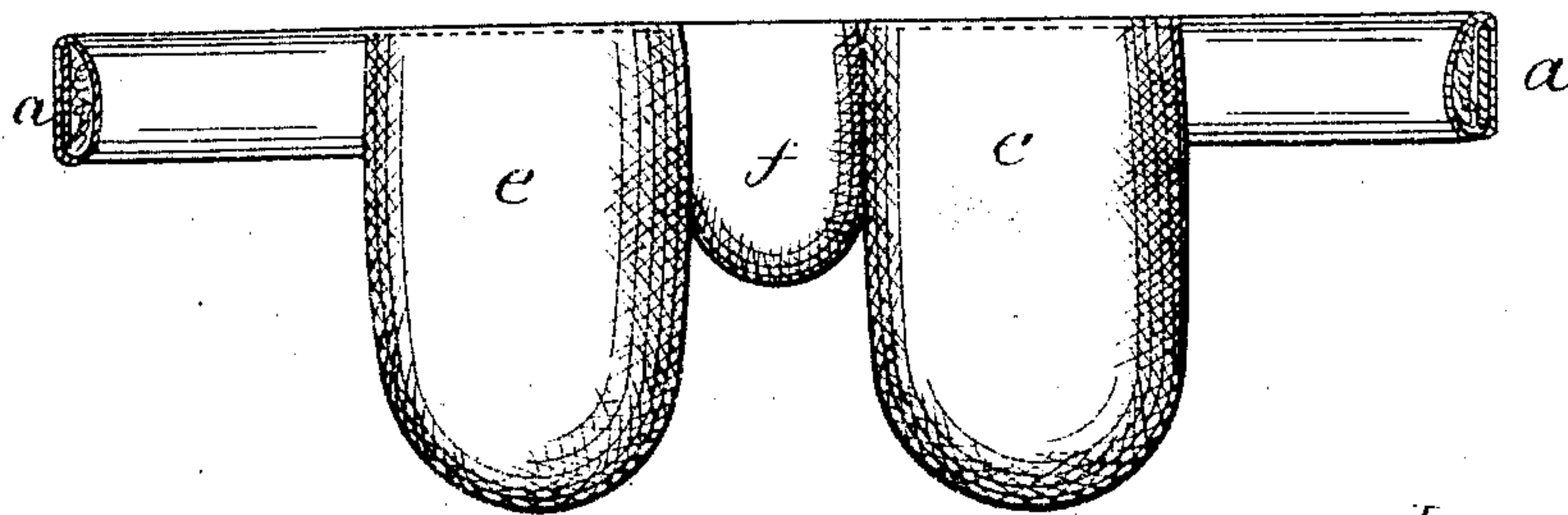


Fig: 2.



Witnesses:

Gustav Berg
John R. Miller

Inventor:

John Glydon
per
Sartwood & Haefl
Atty

United States Patent Office.

JOHN GLYDON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 76,184, dated March 31, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUSSES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JOHN GLYDON, of 242 Seventh avenue, New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Trusses; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 represents a truss made according to my invention, a portion thereof being drawn in section in order to more clearly illustrate the construction and operation of the several parts.

Figure 2 is an elevation of the pads detached, the portion of the truss in view being the inner side.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal cross-section of one of the pads detached.

This invention relates to trusses for the cure and relief of ruptures.

The illustration here given of my invention represents it as applied to a truss for inguinal ruptures, but the invention is applicable to trusses of every form and character.

One feature of my invention consists in the arrangement on a truss of double pads, one for each groin, so that the truss will be the better preserved from displacement by the motions of the body.

Another feature is the use of a supplemental pad, placed between the main pads in such a manner as to intervene between the body and the frame of the truss.

Other features of my invention will be explained as the description proceeds.

The band, or that part of the truss which embraces the body, is, in my invention, composed of two parts, *a a*, each consisting of a spring or plate, of metal or other suitable elastic material, bent to a proper shape, and covered with leather or other suitable covering, to protect the body from being rubbed or chafed. Those ends of the springs *a a* which come in front of the body of the patient are adjustably attached to each other by means of a slotted connecting-plate, *b*, which is fastened to one of the said springs by set-screws, and to the other by rivets, as is shown in fig. 1; or both ends of said plate *b* can be fastened to said springs *a a* by set-screws. The other ends of said springs *a a* are connected to each other by means of a loop, *c*, formed on the outside of one of the springs at its end, which loop receives the end of the other spring, as is shown in fig. 1, the springs being held together in that manner by means of a strap and buckle, *d*, on the coverings of the springs respectively.

The letter *e* designates pads which are hinged to or suspended from the springs *a*, so as to hang down therefrom, their cushioned sides being presented in the proper direction to come against the body of the patient, against which they are constantly pressed by spring-pressure, so as to follow and yield to the movements of the body. In this example I have shown a spring, *i*, arranged behind the pad, said spring being part of or attached to a stiff frame or plate, *g*, which projects downwards from the spring *a* behind the pad, in the manner shown most clearly in fig. 3. The said plate *g* is slotted, as at *h*, to allow the upper part of spring *i*, when forced backwards, to set in said slot, so that the pad can be moved quite back to the frame or plate. But the end of the spring extends below the bottom of the slot, so as to bear against the lower part of the frame or plate.

By means of this construction, I obtain a yielding pad, which, while it is held to the body by the strength of the band-springs *a a*, is also pressed constantly against the body of the spring *i*, which operates to push the pad outwards against the body when the latter shrinks or moves away from the pad, said spring also permitting the pad to be moved inwards towards the plate *g* when the body comes back and presses against the pad.

It will be observed that the frame or plate *g* is the support or backing of the spring *i*, and acts as a stop to the yielding tendency of said spring. The back part of the frame of the pad has a projecting edge, *j*, all around it, which fits around the plate *g* when the pad is forced backwards to the plate.

In case where there are double inguinal ruptures, the pads *e e* are arranged in proper positions therefor; but when there is only one rupture, I still make use of both pads *e e*, that one which is not actually required remedially being of service in giving stability of position to the truss, and in preventing its displacement by the movements of the body.

That part of the patient's body which is between the pads *e e* is kept from contact with the band, or with

the connecting-plate *b*, by means of a supplementary pad, *f*, which hangs down between said pads *e e* in the manner shown in the drawing, being attached to the edge of the strap that goes through the buckle *d*.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the rigid plate *g*, slotted to receive the spring *i*, with the spring *i* and the swinging pad *e*, substantially as described.
2. The arrangement and combination, in a truss for inguinal rupture, of two pads *e e*, for the purpose of securing stability of position, with or without the supplementary protecting-pad *f*, substantially as described.
3. Making the body-spring or band of the truss, which encircles the body of a patient, in two independent parts, *a a*, connected and adjusted to each other, substantially as above described.

JOHN GLYDON.

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,
GUSTAV BERG.