

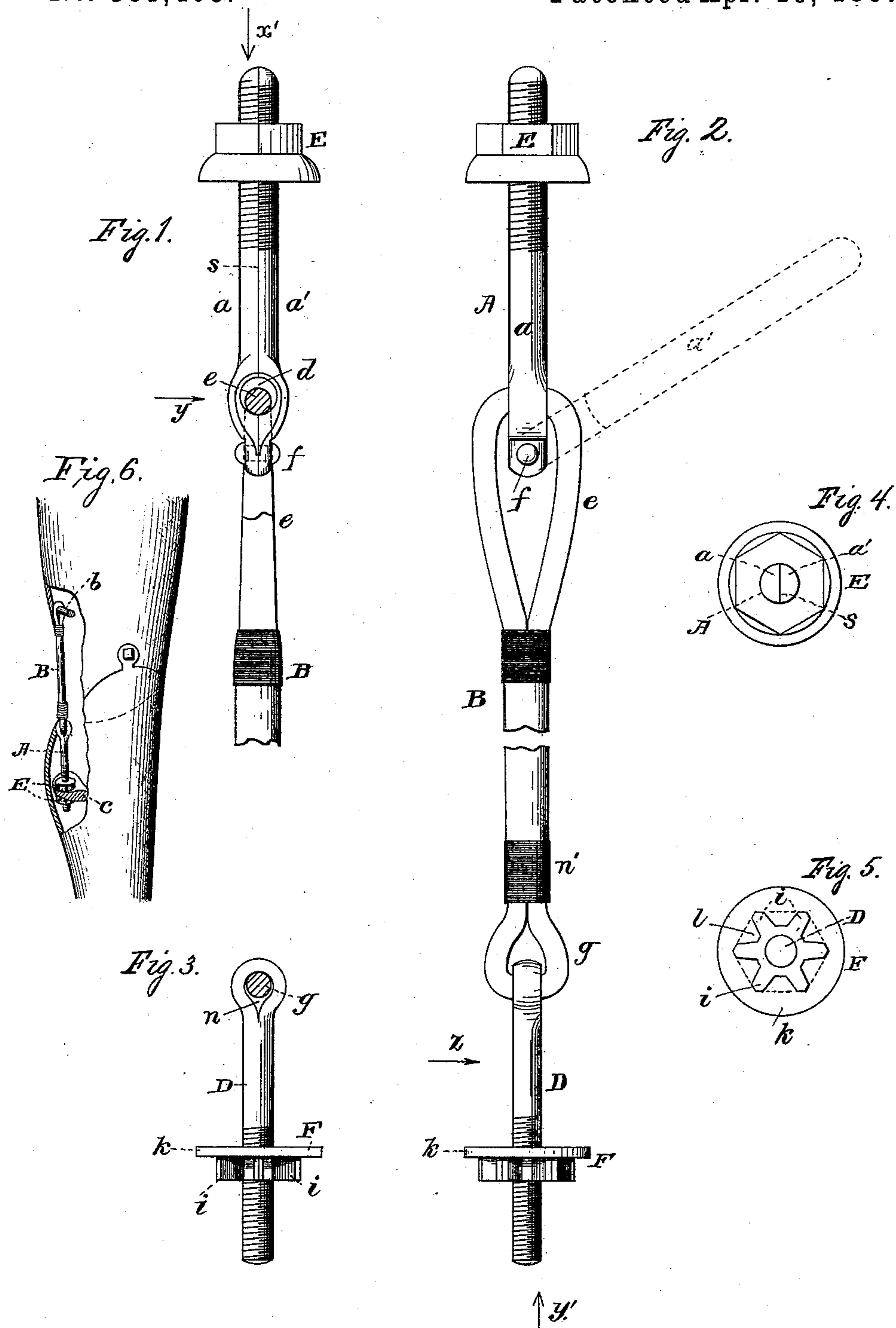
(No Model.)

G. R. FULLER.

TENDON FOR ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

No. 361,405.

Patented Apr. 19, 1887.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE R. FULLER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

TENDON FOR ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 361,405, dated April 19, 1887.

Application filed February 23, 1887. Serial No. 228,493. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE R. FULLER, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Tendons for Artificial Limbs, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, and shown in the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to produce an
10 improved tendon for artificial limbs, which can be conveniently adjusted as to length by the wearer without removing it or any of the parts and without taking the leg off, the invention being hereinafter fully described, and more
15 particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation at one end of the tendon, showing the form of the divided eyebolt, a part of the cord being broken away and sectioned at the
20 loop; Fig. 2, a view of the parts seen in the direction indicated by arrow *y* in Fig. 1, one half of the divided bolt being shown by dotted lines swung away from the other half, the figure also showing the bolt and parts at the other
25 end of the tendon, the latter having a portion at the middle broken out to condense it as to length; Fig. 3, a view of the smaller bolt, seen as indicated by arrow *z* in Fig. 2, the cord being sectioned at the loop; Fig. 4, a view of the
30 divided bolt, seen as indicated by arrow *x'* in Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a view of the smaller bolt, seen as indicated by arrow *y'* in Fig. 2; and Fig. 6, a view of a portion of a leg, serving to show an application of the tendon.

35 Referring to the parts, A represents the divided screw-bolt, B the cord, D the smaller eyebolt, and E and F the screw-nuts for the respective bolts.

b and *c* are rigid bars in the leg, respectively
40 above and below the knee-joint, to which the tendon is attached, the smaller bolt being omitted.

The bolt A is divided longitudinally along

its axis upon the line *s* into two equal and similar parts, *a a'*, the plane of the division
45 coinciding with the axis of the eye *d*, made to receive the loop *e* of the cord.

f is a pivot for the halves of the bolt to turn upon, its axis being perpendicular to the plane
50 upon which said bolt is divided.

The loop *e* is made continuous, and is inserted in the eye *d* by swinging the halves of the bolt A apart, as shown in Fig. 2. The part *g* of the cord is first passed through the eye *n* of the bolt D and the end brought up
55 against the body of the cord and made fast by a strong thread, *n'*.

As shown in Fig. 6, the bolt A is placed at the bottom and secured by nuts E to a rigid bar, *c*, in the leg, the bolt D in this case being
60 omitted, the loop *g* being passed over a rigid bar, *b*, above the knee-joint.

It is immaterial whether the nut E is made hexagonal in form, as shown in Fig. 4, or circular and with pin-holes, as shown in Fig. 6.
65

The cord B is made of buckskin or other firm inelastic material.

The nut F is preferably made with a disk, *k*, and a star-shaped part formed with projections *i* to fit a hexagonal socket-wrench, (indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 5,) the portions
70 between, at *l*, being cut away for the sake of lightness.

What I claim as my invention is—

In an artificial leg, the combination, with a
75 cord formed with a loop at each end, of a bolt or holder inserted in one of said loops, a divided threaded bolt formed with an eye to receive the other of said loops, a pivot for the parts of said divided bolt, and a screw-nut for the
80 latter, substantially as set forth.

GEO. R. FULLER.

Witnesses:

E. B. WHITMORE,
M. L. McDERMOTT.