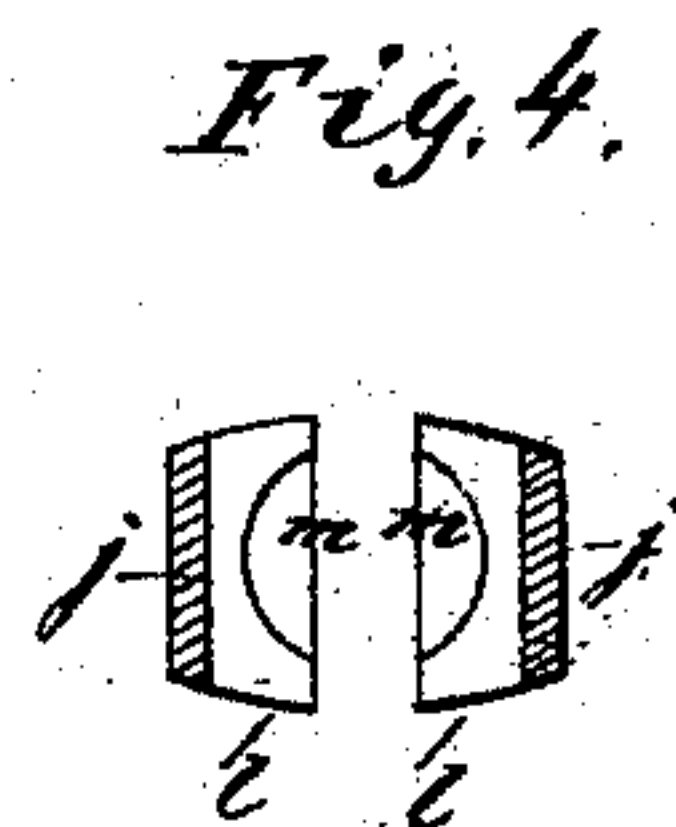
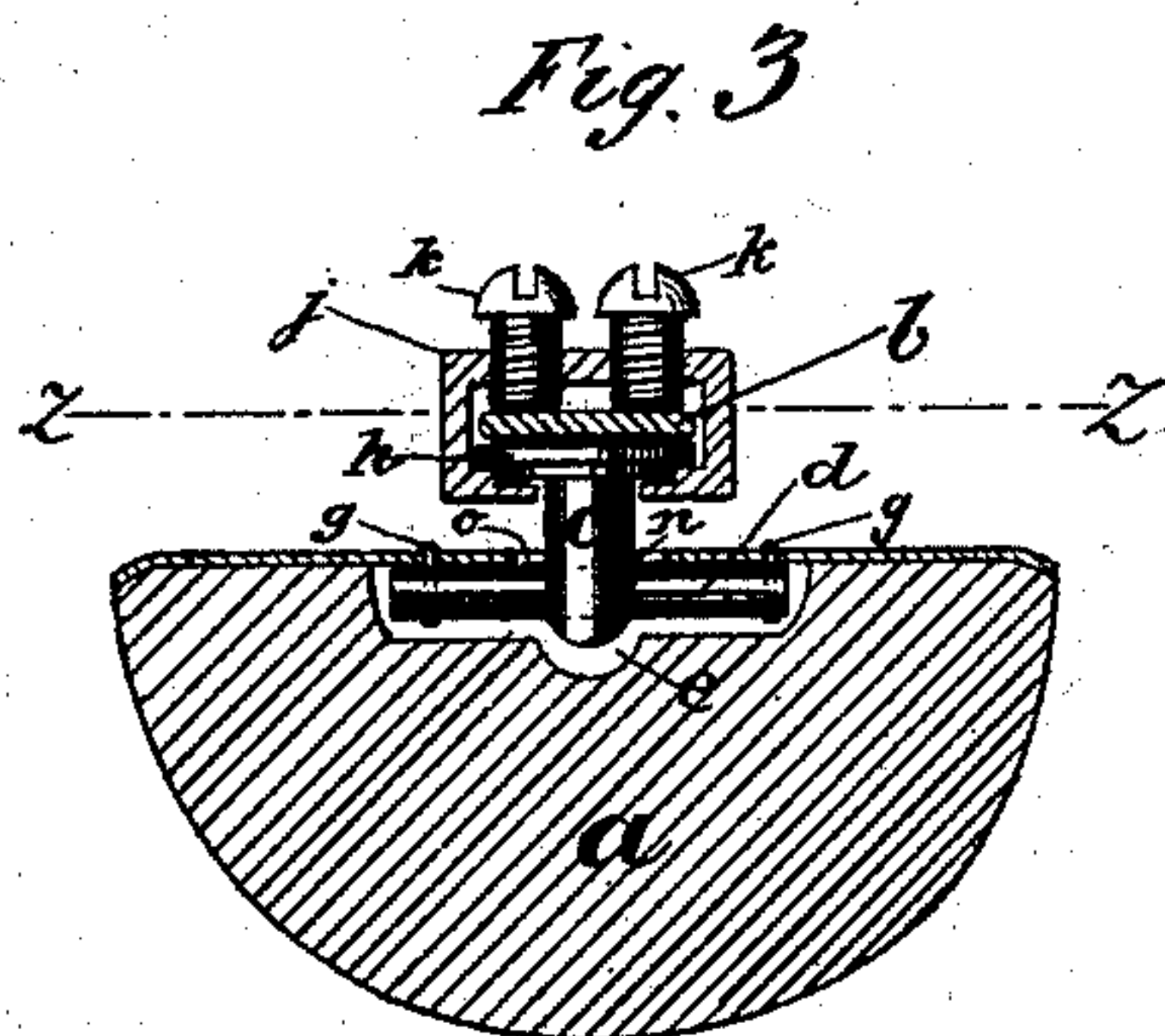
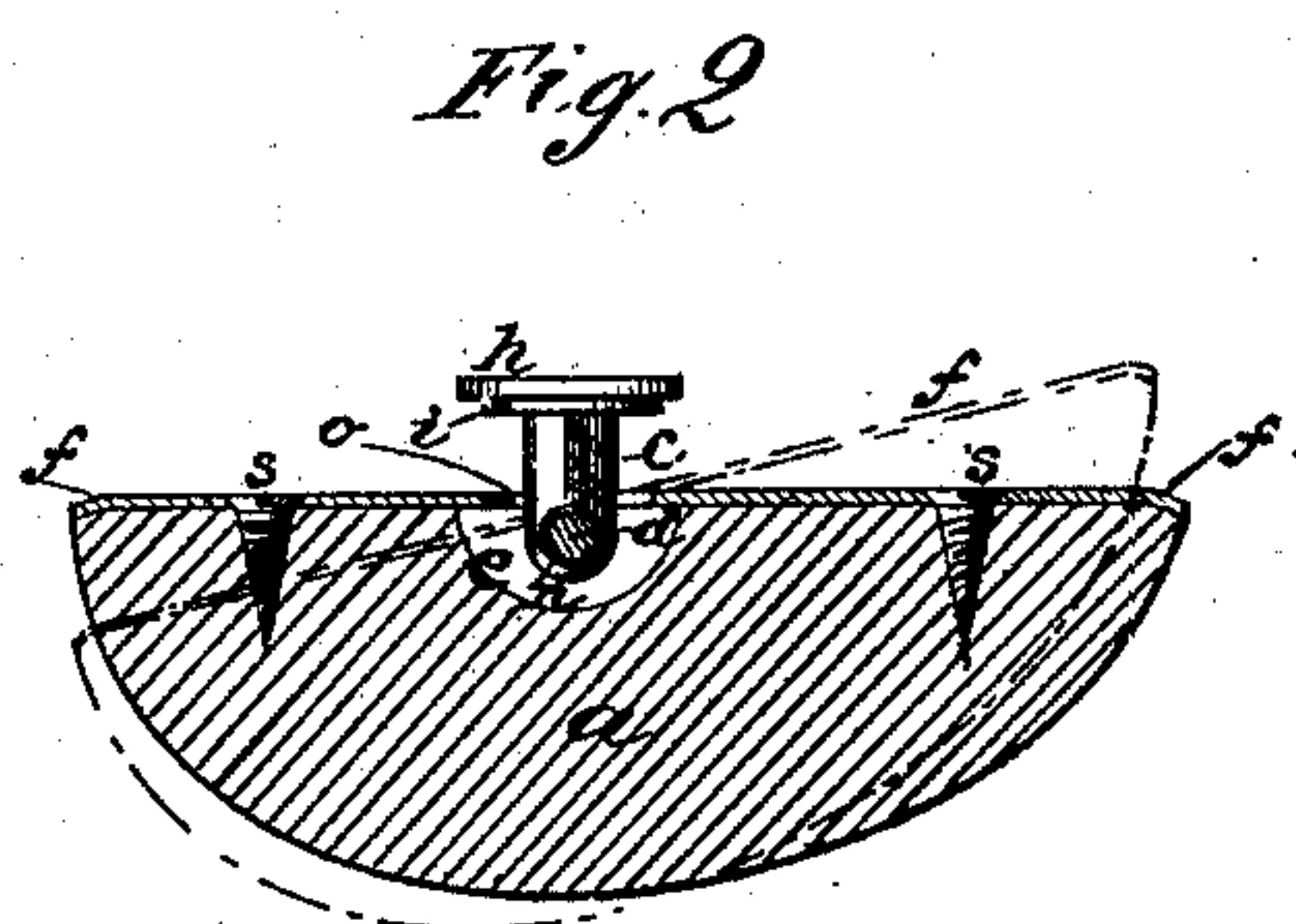
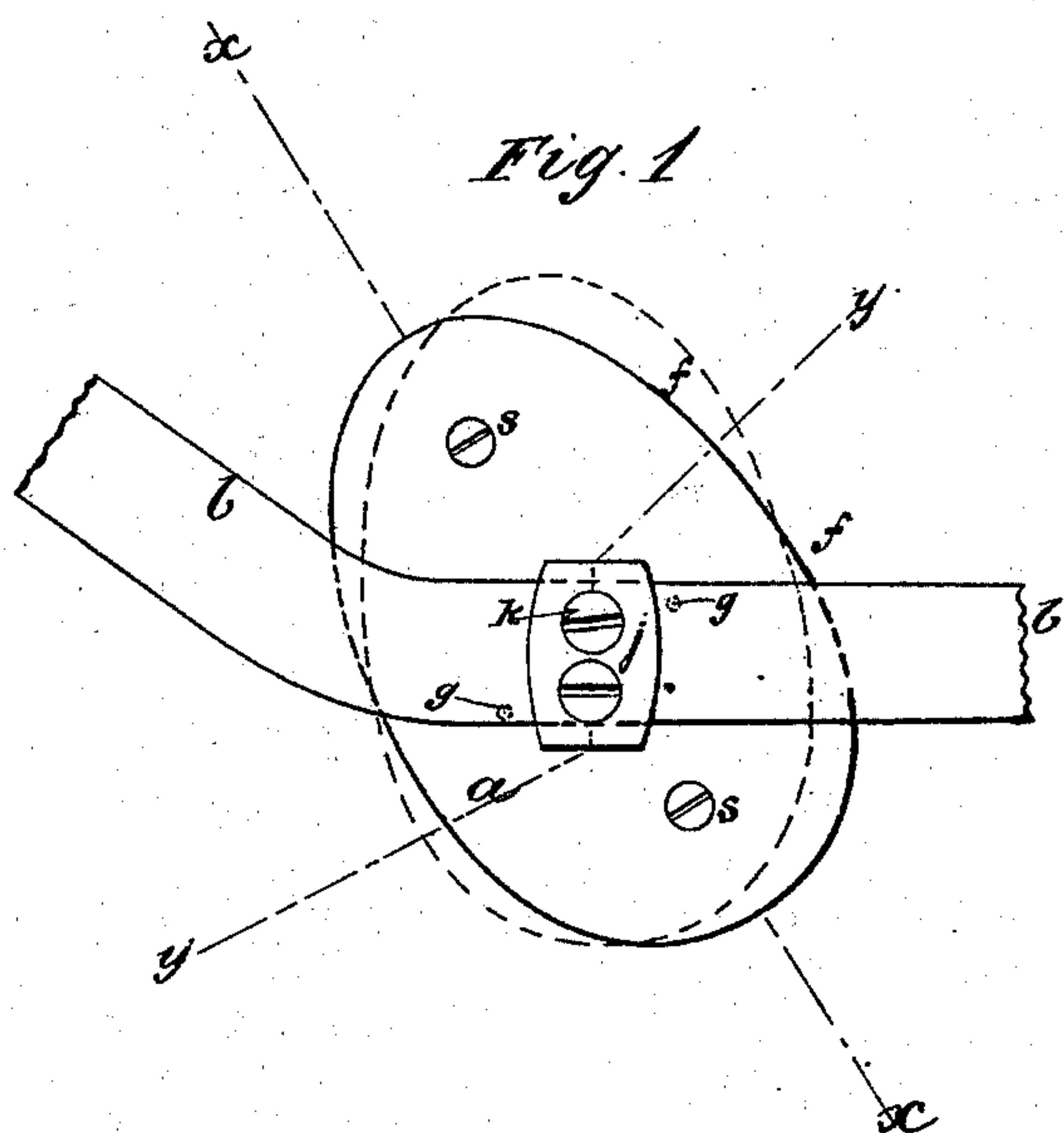


(No Model.)

D. POMEROY.
TRUSS.

No. 505,228.

Patented Sept. 19, 1893.



Witnesses
Victor Almqvist,
Leopold Almqvist.

Inventor
Daniel Pomroy
By his Attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL POMEROY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

TRUSS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 505,228, dated September 19, 1893.

Application filed May 4, 1891. Serial No. 391,453. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL POMEROY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hernia-Trusses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the connection of the pad which bears on the orifice of protrusion with the spring or bandage which keeps it in place and it consists in the improved construction and arrangements of the devices of said connection hereinafter described and claimed reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a pad and part of the spring-bar or metallic truss-band to which it is connected. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the pad on line *x x*, of Fig. 1, and side elevation of a standard which is one of said connecting devices. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the pad, truss-band, and a clamp also forming one of said connecting devices on line *y y*, Fig. 1, and a side elevation of the aforesaid standard, and Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of the clamp on line *z z*, Fig. 3.

It is my purpose to provide a simple, reliable and easily adjustable connection of the pad *a*, with the truss-band *b*, that may be readily connected and disconnected and in which the pad will oscillate freely in the plane of its largest diameter, but will not oscillate in the shortest or transverse diameter, as it would if the standard *c* were connected to the pad by a universal joint, and may be readily turned on the axis of the standard and slid upon the truss-band for adjustment, temporarily retaining any desired position while being adjusted, and then be effectually clamped and secured in the position in which it is set. To these ends the standard *c* is bored through transversely at *n*, Figs. 2 and 3, suitably to fit and turn snugly on a rod *d* which is secured by rivets *g*, or otherwise, to the inside of the pad plate *f* transversely of the latter, a recess *e* being made in the pad *a* to receive the rod *d*. In connecting together the standard and pad the former is inserted through a hole *o* in the pad-plate *f*; the rod *d* is then put through the hole *n* in the standard and secured to the plate *f* as at *g*. The

plate *f* is then secured to the pad *a* by screws *s*, Figs. 1 and 2. The hole *o* in the plate *f* is sufficiently enlarged in the longitudinal direction of the pad, as seen in Fig. 2, to allow the desired freedom of oscillation. By this construction it is evident that oscillation of the pad can take place in the lengthwise direction only.

On the other end of the standard I provide the flat circular or disk-shaped head *h* having an annular rabbet or recess in the lower portion of its perimeter forming the shoulder *i* and with the standard thus constructed and the metallic truss-band *b*, the form of which is flat in the portion to which the pad is to be connected, I provide the clamp consisting of the yoke *j*, and clamp screws *k* to clamp and secure the standard and truss band together, said yoke being a flat bar having the end portions *l* doubled back parallel with the middle portion, but not quite meeting together, so as to admit standard *c* between them, and being recessed on the inside, as indicated at *m*, about the depth of the height of shoulder *i*, so that the larger part of the head above shoulder *i*, overlaps and bears on the surfaces of the parts *l* surrounding the recess while the shoulder rests therein.

It will be seen that the space between the ends *l* of the clamp allows the standard to be entered freely between them and the recess *m* constitutes a bearing in which the standard is confined by the shoulder *i* under the head when placed therein, and the truss-band *b* is inserted in the clamp over the head *h* and pressed down upon the latter by the adjusting screws *k* screwed in against it, and thus also at the same time pressing down the upper larger portion of the head upon the surface surrounding the recess to secure the pad very efficiently against turning when the screws are tightened, and the recess *m* constitutes a pivot-bearing in which the standard may be turned freely to adjust it to the required position before setting the screws in tightly. The pad is also adjustable lengthwise along the truss-band while the screws are slack.

I claim—

The combination with the pad and the truss-band, of the standard for connecting the pad to the said band, said standard being pivoted

upon a bar arranged in a recess in the said pad transversely thereof, and secured to the inside of the pad-plate, and said plate having a hole to receive the standard and allow length-wise oscillation of the pad, substantially as described.

5 In testimony that I claim the foregoing as

my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 20th day of April, 1891.

DANIEL POMEROY.

Witnesses:

H. CLEVELAND,

G. E. CASE.