

(No Model.)

J. DEKERSSEN.
TRUSS.

No. 533,214.

Patented Jan. 29, 1895.

Fig: 1.

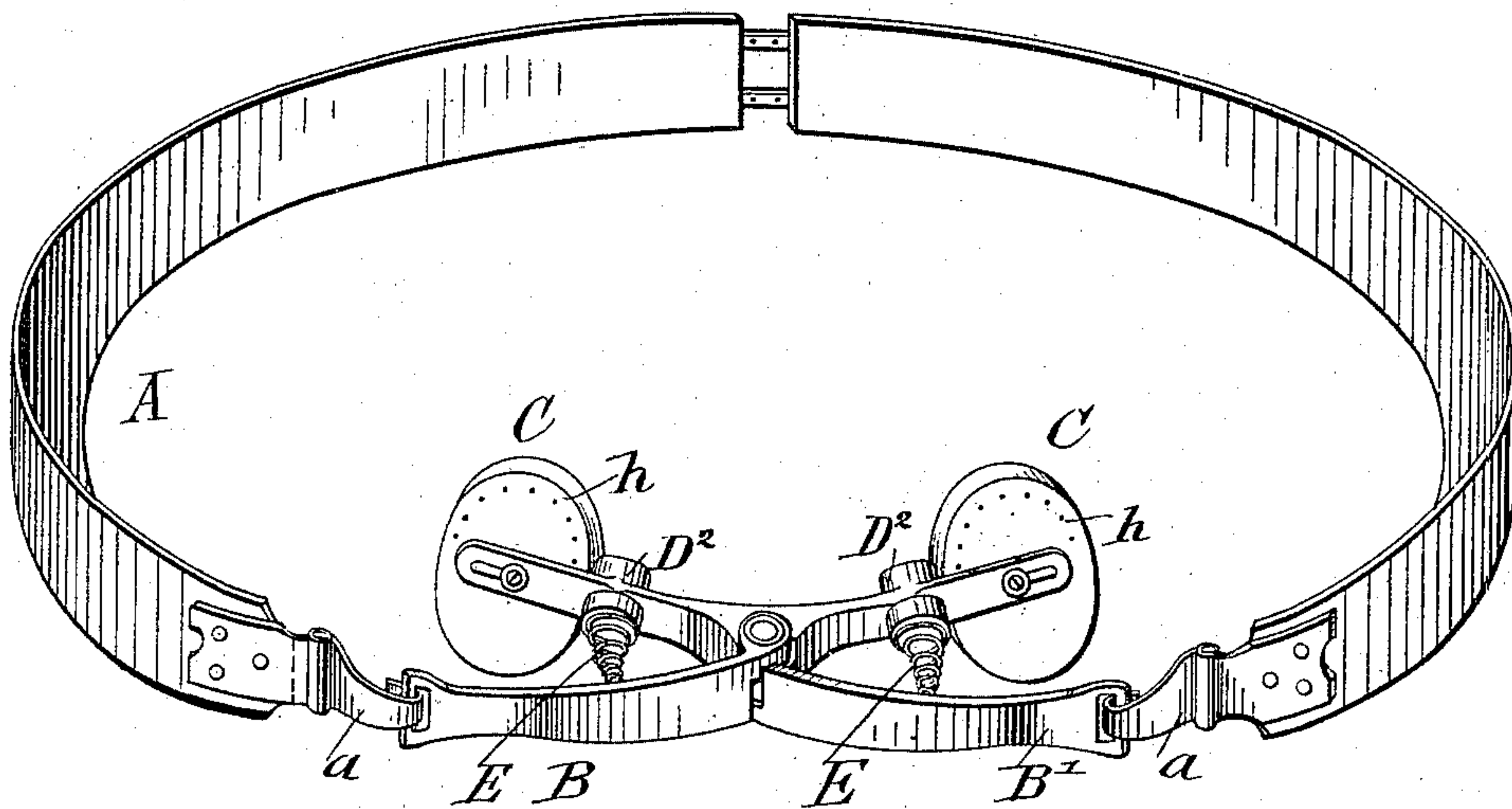


Fig: 2.

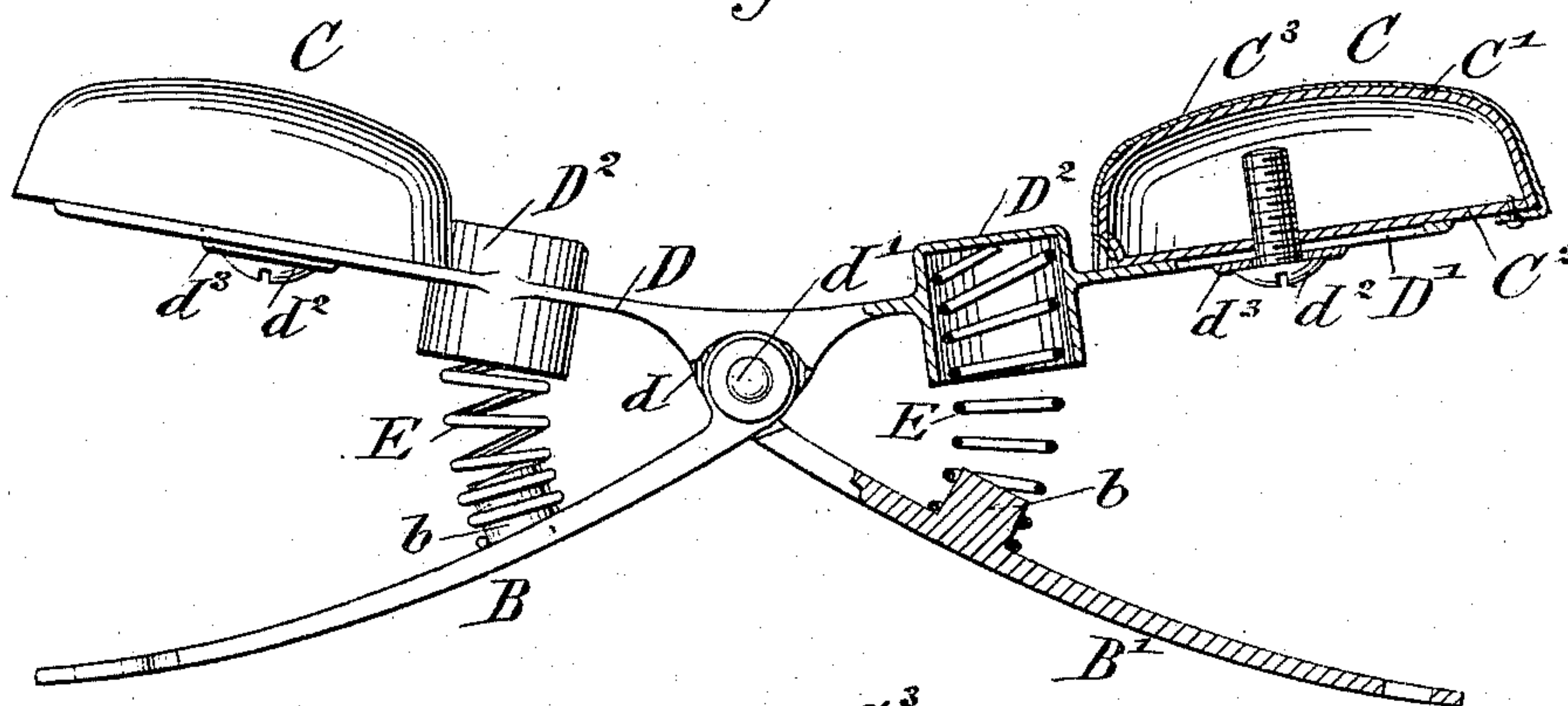
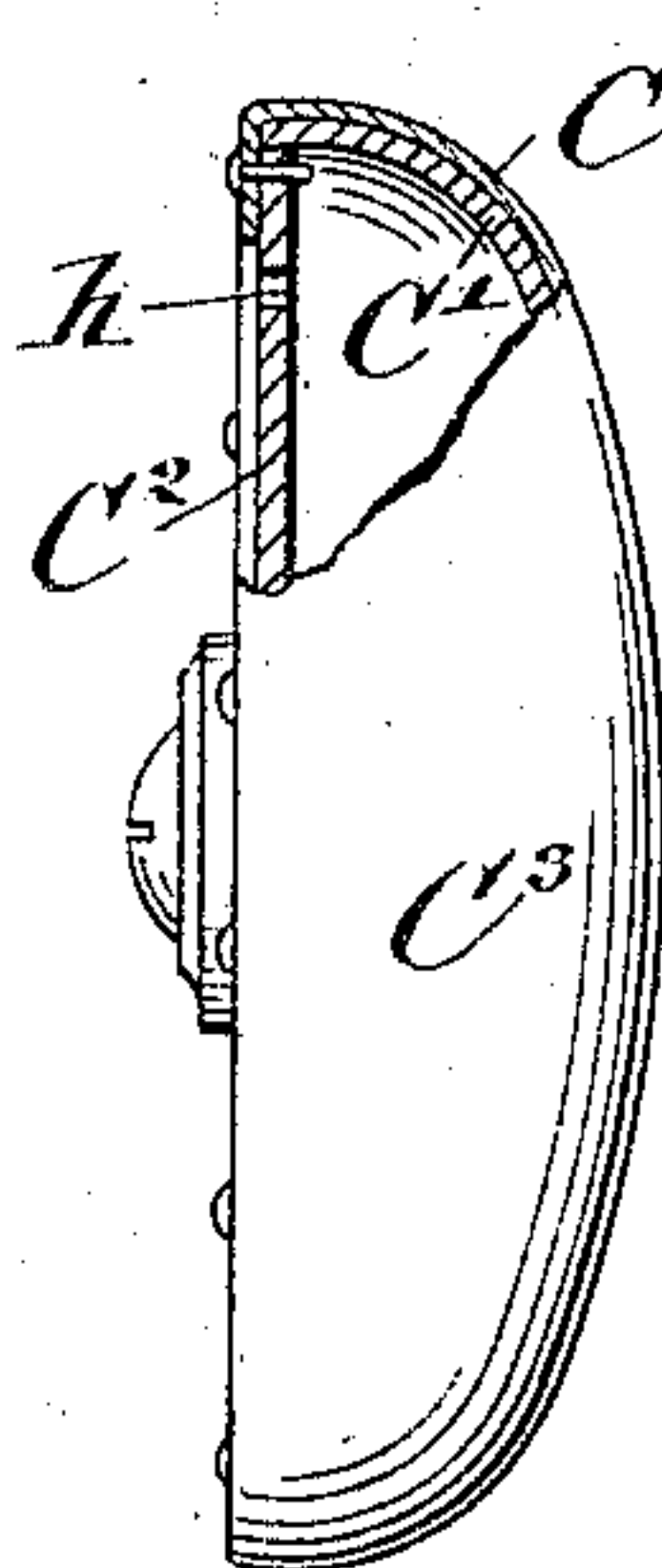


Fig:3.



WITNESSES:

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TRUSS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,214, dated January 29, 1895.

Application filed June 30, 1894, Serial No. 516,162. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN DEKERSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trusses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved truss for the cure of rupture, which can be applied with great facility to the rupture and be adjusted in position so as to press uniformly on the protruding parts and hold them in position; and the invention consists of a truss, which comprises two pads, a centrally pivoted supporting-bar, levers to the inner ends of which said bar is so pivoted, cushioning-springs interposed between said levers and the end-portions of the supporting-bar, and a belt that is attached to the outer ends of the pivoted levers.

The invention consists further of a truss-pad, made of a metallic shell, having a convex face and a base-plate provided with ventilating openings, as will be fully described hereinafter and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved truss. Fig. 2 is a plan view, partly in horizontal section, of the pads, the supporting-bar and the spring-cushioned levers of the same, and Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section of one of the pads, drawn on a larger scale.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a belt, which is made of two parts that are connected at their rear ends by means of suitable straps and buckles, and that are provided at their front ends with hinged hooks a , which engage the outer slotted ends of two levers B, B', which are pivoted at their inner ends to a central-lug d of a pad-supporting bar D by means of a pivot d' passing through said levers and the lug d , so that said supporting-bar can swing on the central fulcrum formed by said pivot. The pad-supporting bar is provided at its ends with longitudinal slots D', through which the threaded fastening-screw d^2 and washer d^3 , by which the pads C are attached to the levers are passed, as shown in Fig. 2. The pads C are made of suitable sheet-metal

so as to have a hollow interior and are formed with convex faces C' and flat bases C², which latter are provided with a number of ventilating holes h for admitting the air to the interior of the hollow sheet-metal pads. The face of each pad is further covered with a layer of chamois-skin C³, or other suitable material, so as to prevent the direct contact of the metallic surface with the skin. The end-portions of the pad-supporting bar D are provided, between the pivot d' and the pads, with sockets D², which serve for receiving the enlarged ends of helical cushioning-springs E, the opposite ends of which are seated on projecting-studs b , applied to the inner side of each lever, said cushioning-springs serving to press both pads equally on the abdomen and to enable each pad to yield to the motion of the body whether toward one side or the other. By means of the screw d^2 passing through the slotted ends of the supporting-bar, the pads can be adjusted on the same to the exact position of the rupture, one of the pads serving for holding the rupture in position, while the other pad serves for balancing the first pad, holding the same in position and distributing the tension of the belt A over the two yielding surfaces, whereby not only the pad is retained more reliably in position, but also the easy carrying of the truss is secured.

In the case of a double rupture, both pads are adjusted in proper position by the screws in the slotted ends of the supporting-bar, so that the truss serves in this case for holding both ruptures in position.

The advantages of my improved construction of truss for ruptures are, first, that owing to the uniform strain of the supporting-belt and the intermediate cushioning springs, a uniform pressure is exerted on the pad, while the same is still enabled to yield sufficiently so as to adapt itself to the different positions of the body; second, by the balancing of the pad applied to the rupture by the other pad, which is located symmetrically thereto and presses on the other side of the abdomen, the easy carrying and retaining in position of the truss is obtained; third, by the admission of air to the interior of the pads, the same are kept cool, so that no heating or burning sensation is experienced.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A truss composed of a belt, levers connected with said belt at their outer ends, a pad supporting-bar, a pivot passing through the inner ends of the levers and the central portion of the pad-supporting bar, so that the levers can move on the same fulcrum, pads applied to the pad supporting-bar, and two cushioning springs arranged respectively at opposite sides of the pivot at some distance therefrom, and interposed between and bearing upon adjacent portions of the levers and pad-supporting bar, substantially as set forth.

2. A truss composed of a belt, levers pro-

vided on their inner sides with projecting studs, and connected with said belts at their inner ends, a pad-supporting bar provided with sockets in its opposite ends, and pivoted centrally to the inner ends of said levers, pads applied to the pad-supporting bar, and cushioning-springs seated by their respective ends on said studs and in said sockets, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN DEKERSEN.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,
K. R. BRENNAN.