

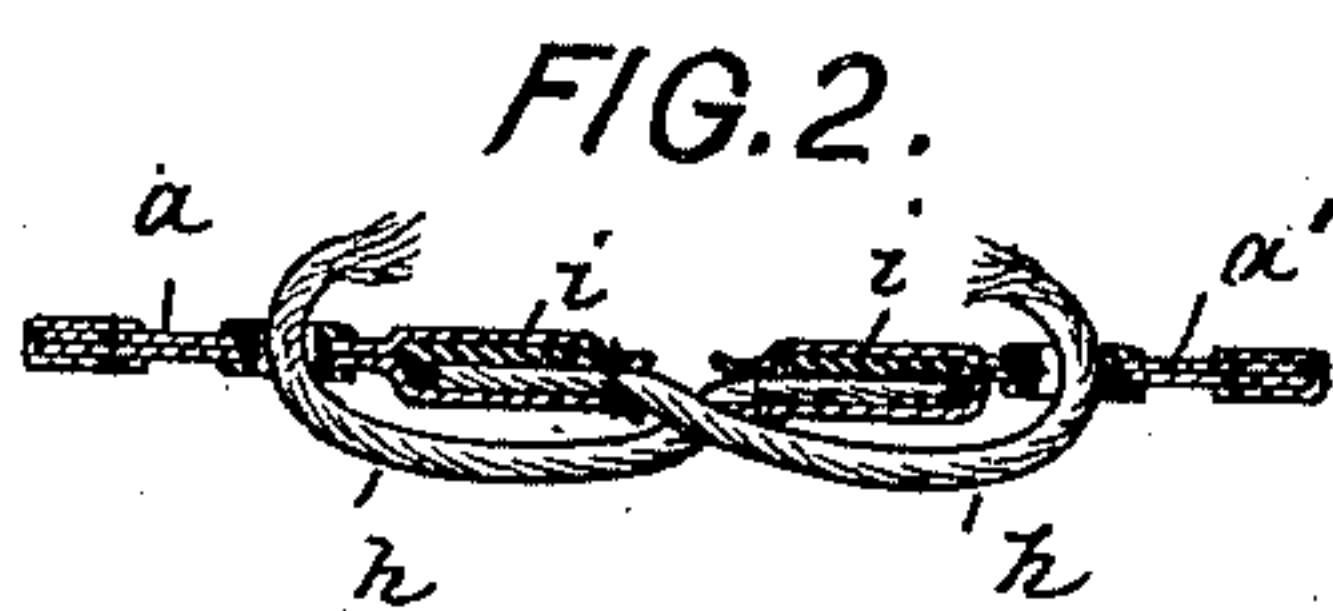
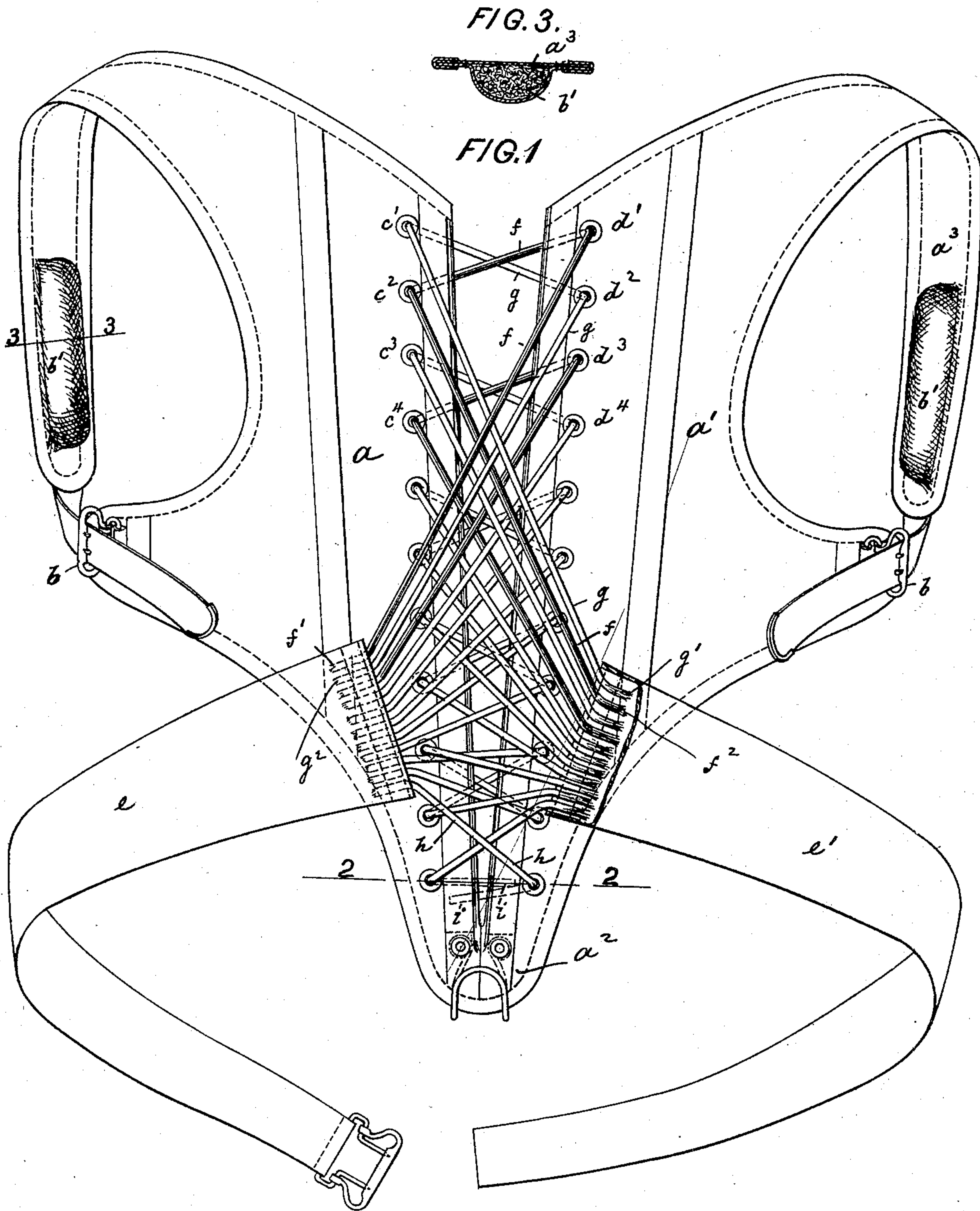
No. 639,446.

Patented Dec. 19, 1899.

A. SCOTT.
SHOULDER BRACE.

(Application filed July 19, 1899)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

John Becker.

William Schulz.

Inventor:

Amalia Scott

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMALIA SCOTT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHOULDER-BRACE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 639,446, dated December 19, 1899.

Application filed July 19, 1899. Serial No. 724,359. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMALIA SCOTT, of New York city, county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Shoulder-Braces, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a shoulder-brace which is so constructed that a perfect fit may be obtained, objectionable pressure avoided, and any worn part readily removed and replaced.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a rear perspective view of my improved shoulder-brace; Fig. 2, a cross-section on line 2 2, Fig. 1; and Fig. 3, a cross-section on line 3 3, Fig. 1.

The body of the shoulder-brace is composed of two equal sections $a a'$, which are disconnected in front and also at the upper portion of the back, but are joined at the lower end of the back, as at a^2 . Along the two rear edges of the sections $a a'$ are formed the two rows of eyelets or lacing-holes $c' c^2 c^3$, &c., and $d' d^2 d^3$, &c., adapted for the reception of the lacing-strings that connect the two sections $a a'$ of the body to one another and also to the two sections $e e'$ of a belt which is adapted to be buckled around the waist.

The lacing is effected by a series of independent strings, each one of which (with the exception of the lowermost pair) connects each body-section with the other body-section and also with both of the belt-sections $e e'$. The belt-sections $e e'$ are provided with pockets at their inner rear ends, and in these pockets the ends of each of the lacings are separately fastened, so that should one become loosened it will not affect the others. This construction is of the greatest advantage, because if the ends of the lacings are fastened to the belt-sections so that if one tears loose all will give way a great deal of trouble and inconvenience is caused and the brace becomes useless until it is repaired. By the construction here shown should one of the ends of the lacings become loosened it will not affect the others in any manner. Thus one uppermost

string f is attached at f' to belt e , passes through uppermost eyelet d' of section a' , thence through second eyelet c^2 of section a , and is secured to belt e' at f^2 . The second uppermost string g is attached at g' to belt e' , passes through uppermost eyelet c' of section a , thence through second eyelet d^2 of section a' , and is secured to belt e at g^2 . In a similar manner all the other strings (excepting the lowermost pair) are arranged, each pair of opposite strings being thus made to cross centrally between the sections $a a'$. The lowermost strings $h h$ are at their upper ends connected to one of the belts, thence pass through the eyelet of the opposite body-section, and are received at their lower ends within a pocket i of the contiguous body-section. In this way the brace will draw out evenly at all points, and if any one string becomes broken or unduly stretched it may be readily replaced by a new one. The peculiar arrangement of the lowermost strings, in connection with the uppermost strings, is designed to prevent one belt-section to be laterally displaced at the expense of the other one and to obtain the greatest strength at the points of greatest strain.

The arm-straps a^3 of the brace are rendered adjustable by means of buckles b . Each strap is provided with a long narrow inwardly-projecting pad b' , which relieves the wearer from annoying pressure at the point where the brace engages and draws the body backward.

What I claim is—

A shoulder-brace composed of a pair of body-sections, a pair of belt-sections having pockets, a series of upper lacing-strings each of which is connected at its ends to both of the belt-sections and passes through each of the body-sections, and a pair of lower lacing-strings, the lower ends of which are secured within the pockets of the body-sections while the upper ends are secured to the belt-sections, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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