

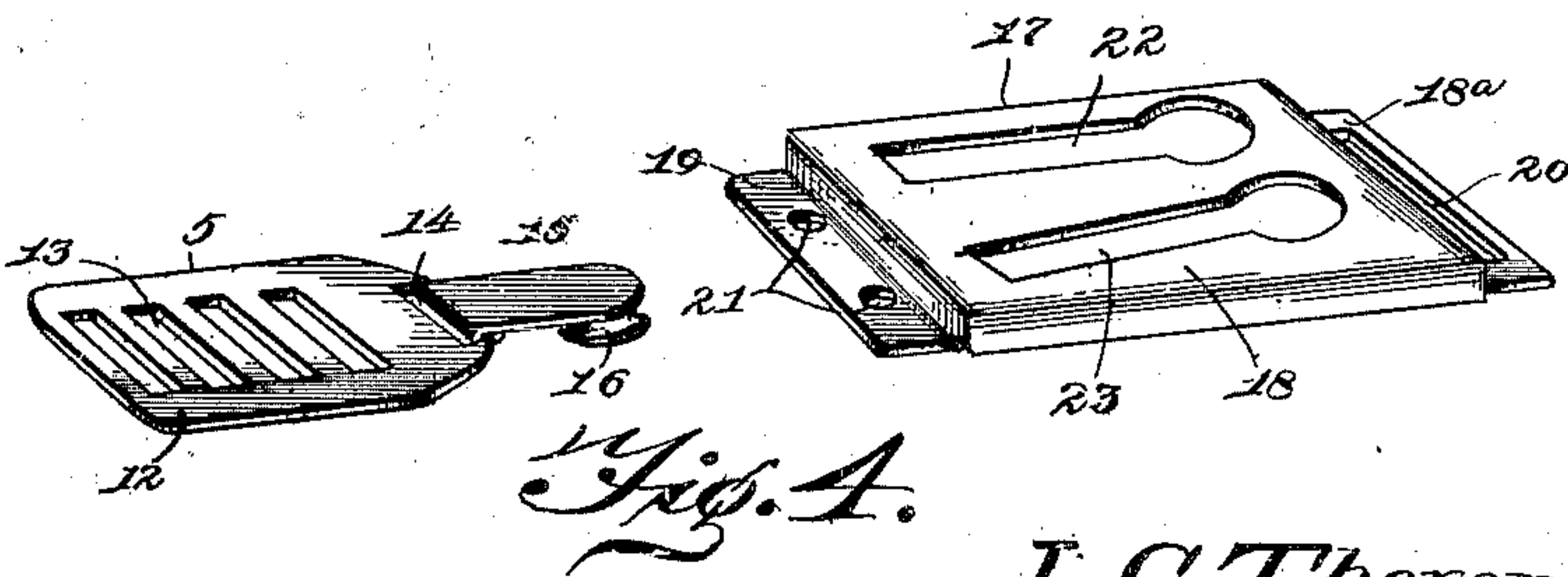
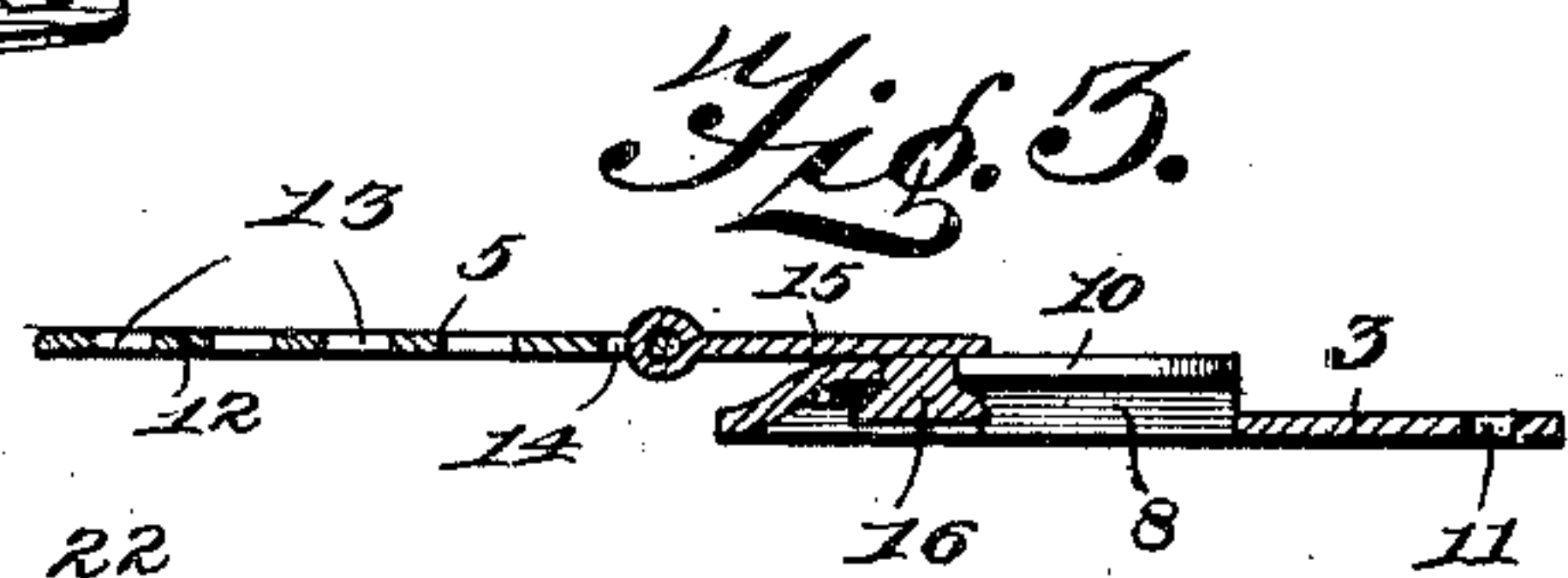
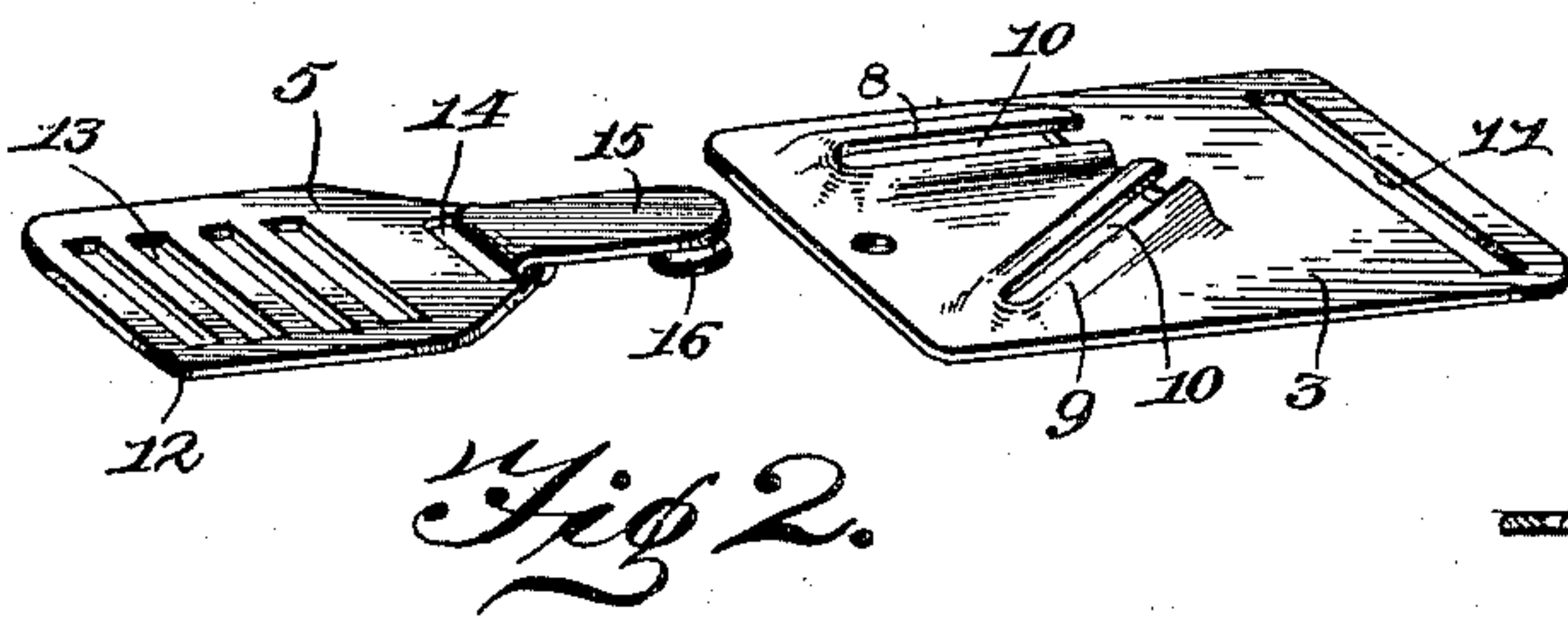
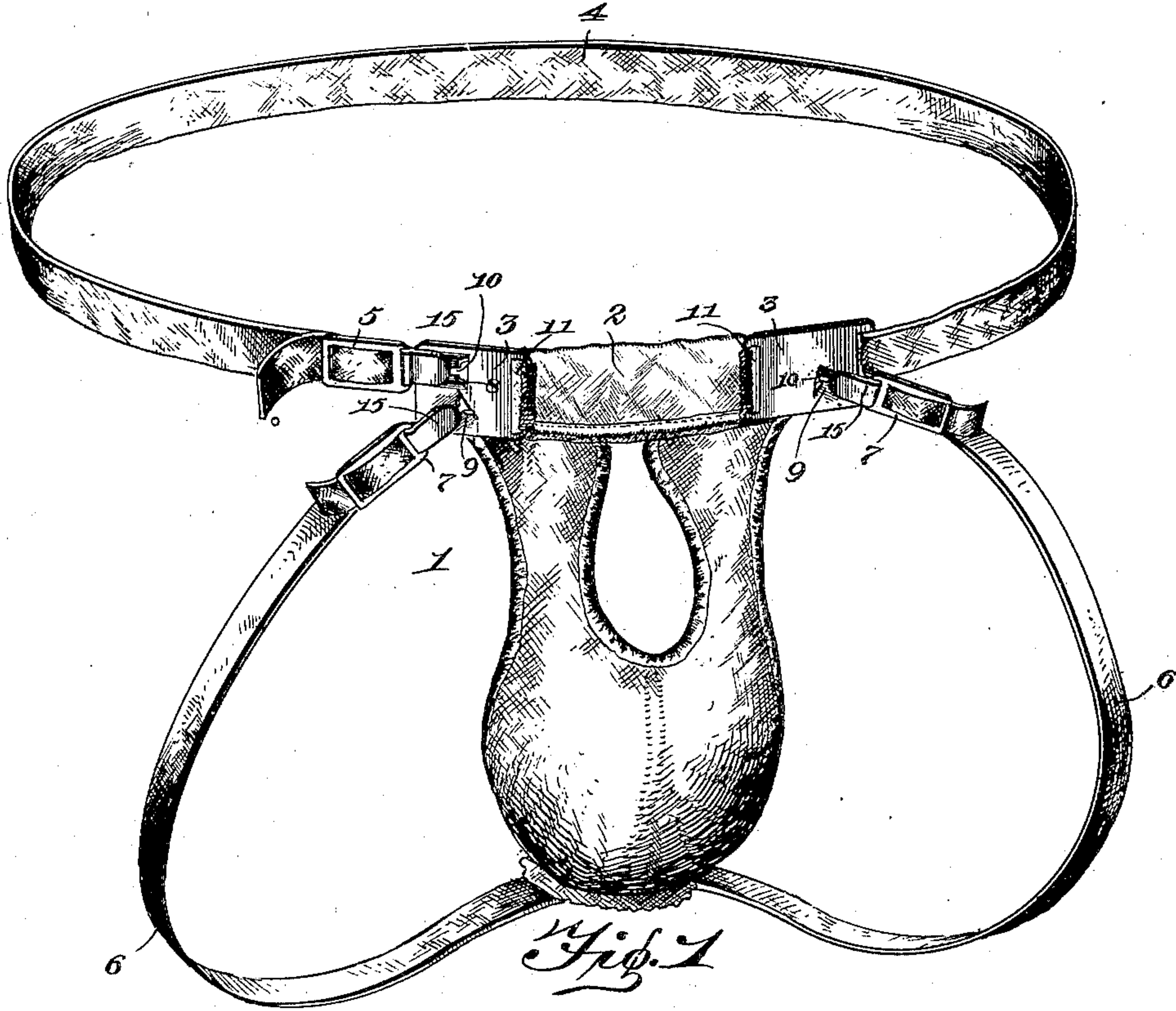
No. 662,659.

Patented Nov. 27, 1900.

L. C. THOMPSON.
SUSPENSORY BANDAGE.

(Application filed May 22, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LYNN C. THOMPSON, OF DARLINGTON, INDIANA.

SUSPENSORY BANDAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 662,659, dated November 27, 1900.

Application filed May 22, 1900. Serial No. 17,593. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LYNN C. THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Darlington, in the county of Montgomery and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Suspensory Bandage, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a suspensory bandage; and the object of the present improvement is to provide simple and effective means for holding the bandage proper close to the body of the wearer at the point of application by the employment of lateral stay- straps, and also to employ fastenings for the waist-strap and lateral straps of such character that the said straps may be quickly adjusted as to length and quickly attached or detached to and from the upper portion of the sack or bag without employing puncturing-tongues that invariably weaken and finally destroy the straps.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a suspensory bandage embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the preferred form of the fastening device in detail. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section of the preferred form of the fastening device, showing the parts articulated. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modified form of the fastening device.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 designates a sack or bag of the well-known form of construction, having an upper web 2, to the opposite lateral extremities of which fastening-plates 3 are secured by stitching. Removably and adjustably connected to the one plate 3 is the terminal of a waist-strap 4, having an adjustable male companion member 5 thereon for engaging the right plate 3, the said member and plate 3 on the right having a particular adaptation for use in connection with a suspensory bandage, and will be more fully hereinafter described in detail to show the advantage over tongue-buckles now com-

monly employed. The plate 3 on the left has the left terminal of the waist-strap immovably fastened thereto, as shown by Fig. 1, and secured to the lower opposite portions of the sack or bag are the lower ends of lateral holding-straps 6, which are passed around the upper portions of the hips of the wearer and have their upper ends removably and adjustably attached to the plates 3 by male companion members 7, similar in construction to the member 5. The straps 6 operate to draw the lower portion of the sack or bag close inwardly over the scrotum and well up in place, as the tension of the straps is in an upward direction. The said holding-straps also draw the upper portion of the sack or bag and the web 2 close to the abdomen, and as they exert an equal lateral tension they keep the sack or bag and web in central position. It will be understood that the straps 4 and 6 are elastic to permit them to be drawn tightly around the hips and yield to conform to the movements of the body, and the ends are adjusted to regulate their length and to obtain the tension desired in slides forming parts of the members 5 and 7.

The preferred form of right plate 3 and member 5 comprises in the former two outwardly-struck seats 8 and 9, both longitudinally slotted, as at 10, and open at their inner ends, the seat 9 standing at an upward oblique angle to the seat 8 to accommodate the angle of the member 7. The inner end of the right plate 3 is formed with a transverse slot 11 to receive the securing-stitches and also the left plate, the latter having one seat only, and while stitches are preferred as a means of fastening it will be understood that any other suitable devices may be used. The members 5 and 7 are duplicate in construction, and in particularly referring to the member 5 will be understood as equally well applying to the member 7. The member 5 comprises a slide 12, having a plurality of transverse slots therein to adjustably receive the end of either strap 4 or 6, and the inner end of the said slide is reduced and formed with a transverse slot 14 close to the inner edge for the movable attachment of the outer end of a connecting-tongue 15, having a headed stud 16 on the inner side of its inner extremity to removably

engage one of the seats in the plate 3, all as clearly shown by Figs. 2 and 3. The tongue 15 is permitted to have free movement in order to avoid a continuous or elongated stiff connecting device adjacent the body of the wearer and to carry out the flexible structure intended in all the connections. When the headed studs of the tongues 15 are in engagement with the seats 8 and 9, they are held out of contact with the body of the wearer, as clearly shown by Fig. 3, which is an obvious material advantage, and it will be seen that the tongues can be quickly connected to or disconnected from the plates 3 without the delay and annoyance incident to the use of tongue-buckles. In addition, puncturing the strap-terminals is avoided and their wearing qualities are prolonged.

In Fig. 4 a modification of the fastening-plate is illustrated, the companion member therefor being precisely the same as those heretofore referred to. In this modified construction the plate 17 has a struck-out rectangular body 18, with end-securing tongues 18^a and 19, the tongue 18 having a transverse slot 20 therein to receive the fastening devices and the tongue 19 formed with apertures 21 for a similar purpose. The face of the body 18 has two keyhole-slots 22 and 23 formed therein to receive the headed studs 16 on the inner ends of the tongues 15 of the members 5 and 7, the slot 23 being inclined upwardly toward the slot 22 for a purpose similar to the inclination of the seat 9.

The entire device is light, and the fastening plates and members will be constructed of suitable thin sheet metal and plated, if desired. Though the preferred forms of fastening devices have been shown, it is obviously apparent that changes in the form, size, proportions, and minor details may be resorted

to without in the least departing from the nature or spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. In a suspensory bandage, the combination with a bag or sack, of waist and holding straps, fastening devices in the form of plates attached to the upper opposite portions of the bag or sack and having slotted seats therein, the one plate having two seats with one inclined upwardly toward the other, and the other plate provided with a single upwardly-inclined seat, and companion members adjustably connected to one of the waist-strap terminals and both of the holding-strap terminals and having movable tongues carrying projections to detachably engage the said seats.

2. In a suspensory bandage, the combination with a bag or sack, of waist and holding straps, fastening-plates secured to the upper opposite portions of the bag or sack, the one plate having a pair of seats and the other a single seat, and all the seats outstruck and slotted, the lower seat in the plate having the pair of seats being inclined upwardly toward the upper one of said pair of seats, and the single seat in the other plate similarly inclined in reverse direction, and slotted slides attached to the one terminal of the waist-strap and both upper terminals of the holding-straps and provided with freely-movable tongues having headed studs thereon to engage the said seats.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LYNN C. THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

STEPHEN G. KERSEY,
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