

No. 886,599.

PATENTED MAY 5, 1908.

J. HABENICHT.

TRUSS.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 31, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

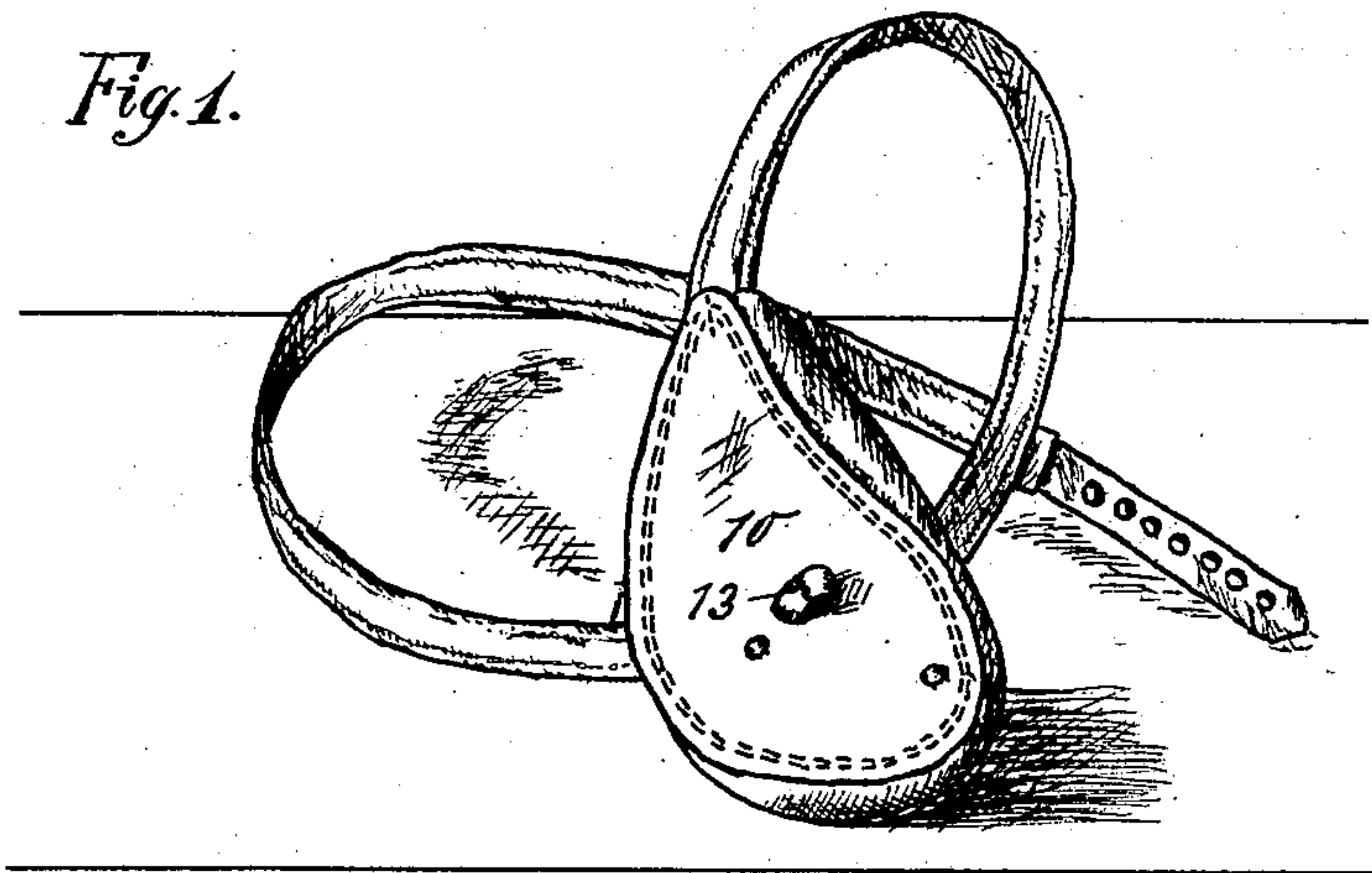


Fig. 2.

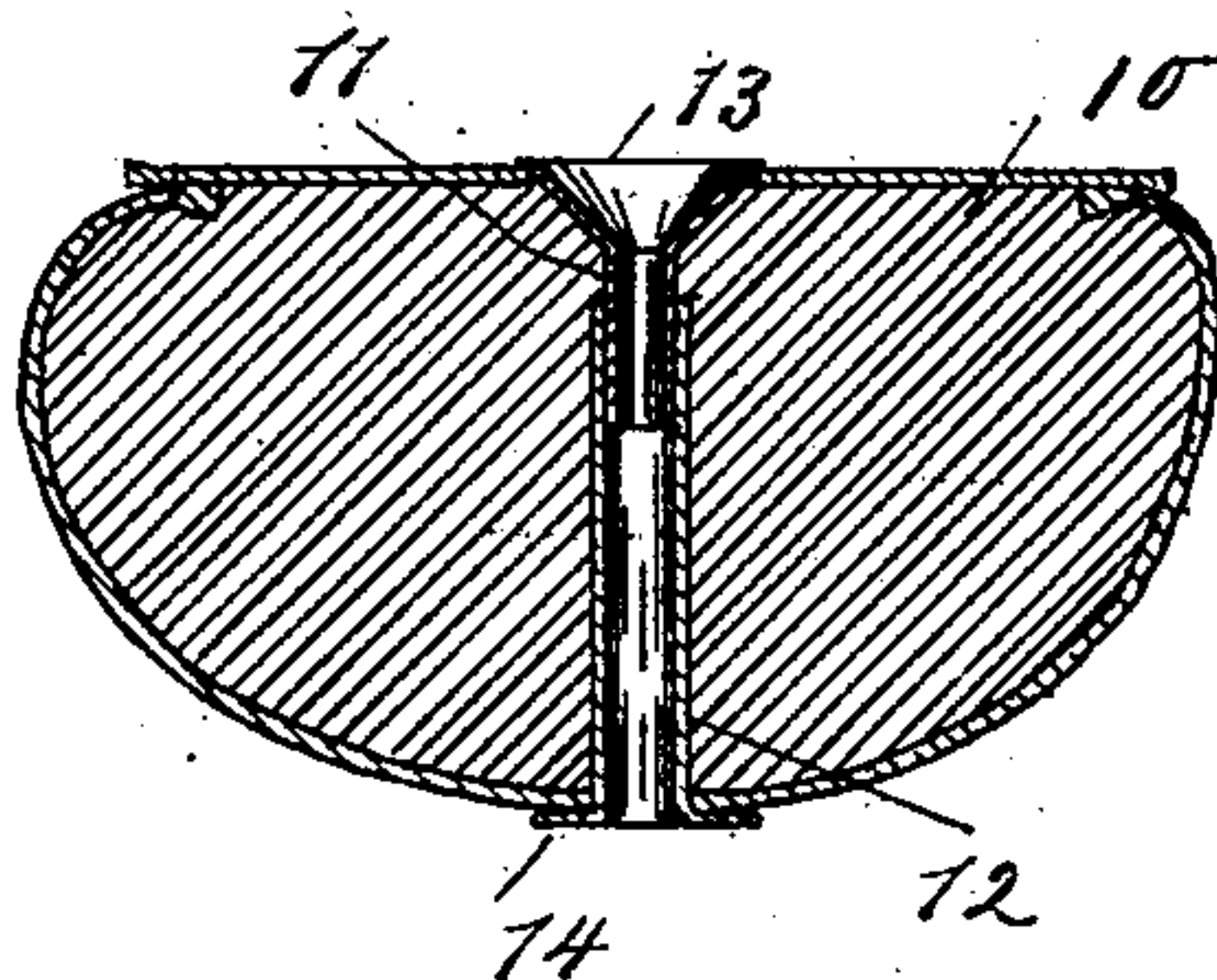


Fig. 3.

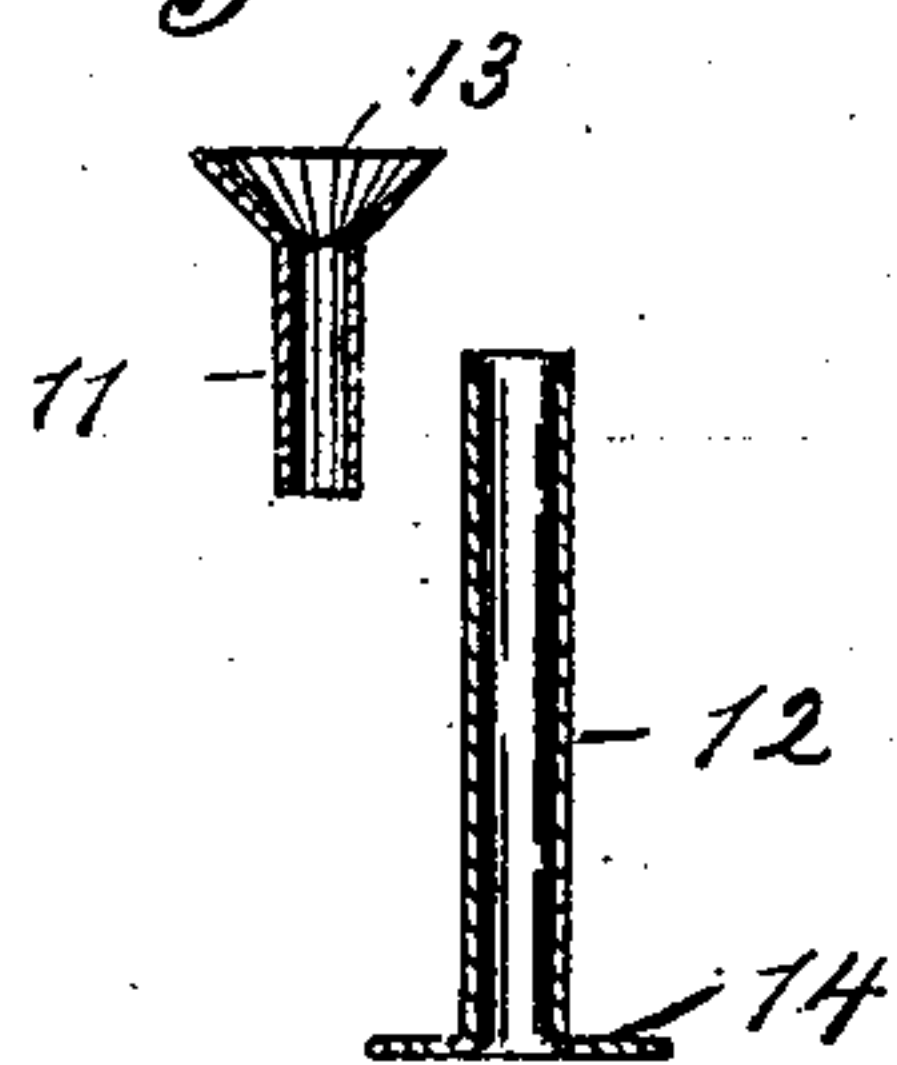
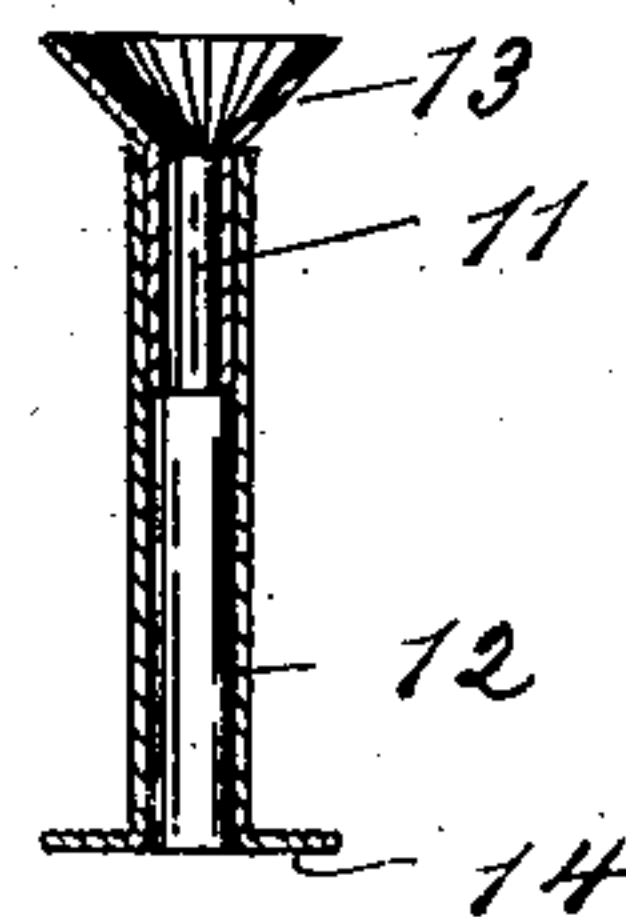


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:  
Adolph Menner  
William Schutz.

Inventor:  
Johannes Habenicht  
by his attorney  
Frankfort & Zieser

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4a

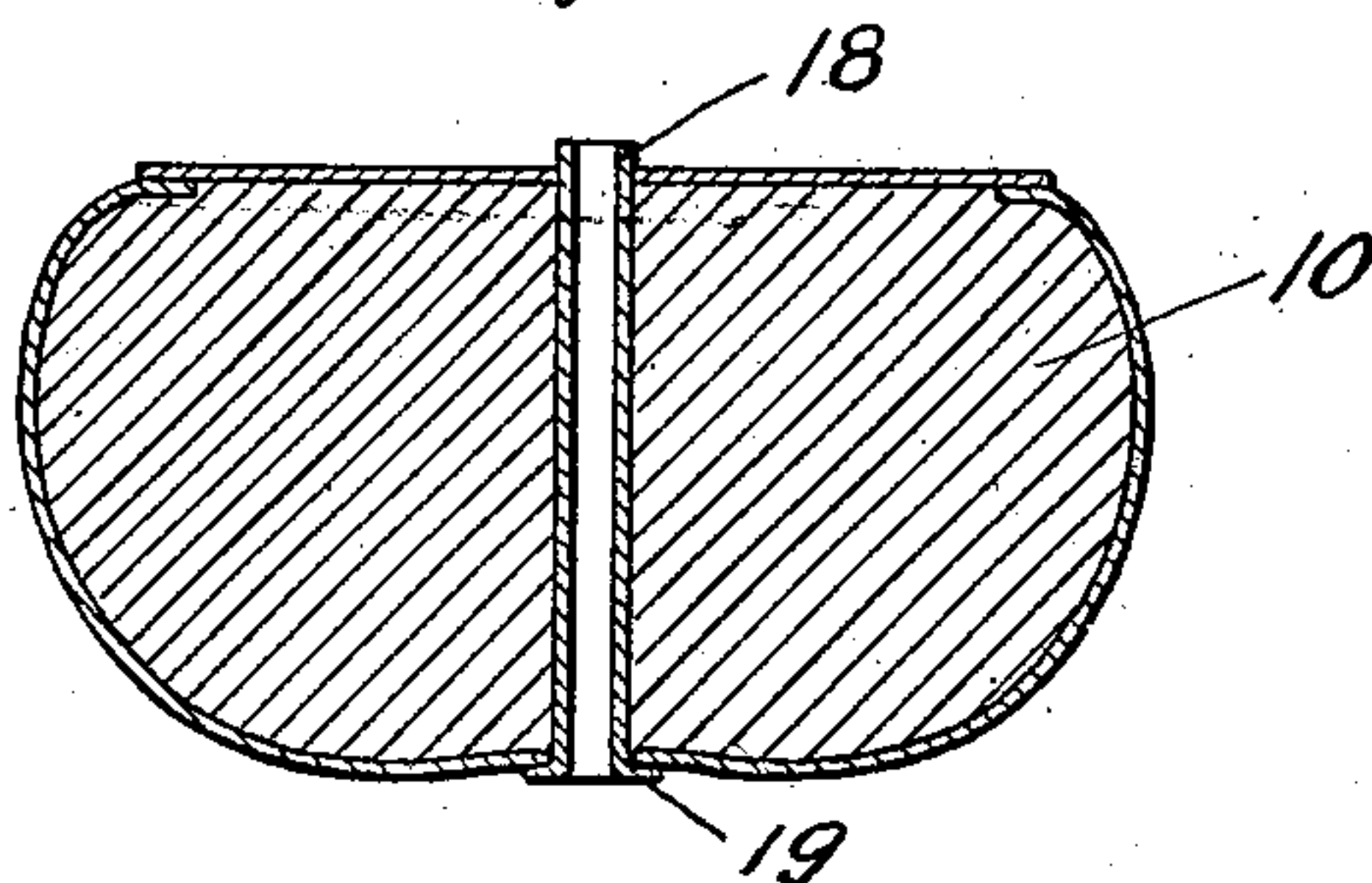


Fig. 5

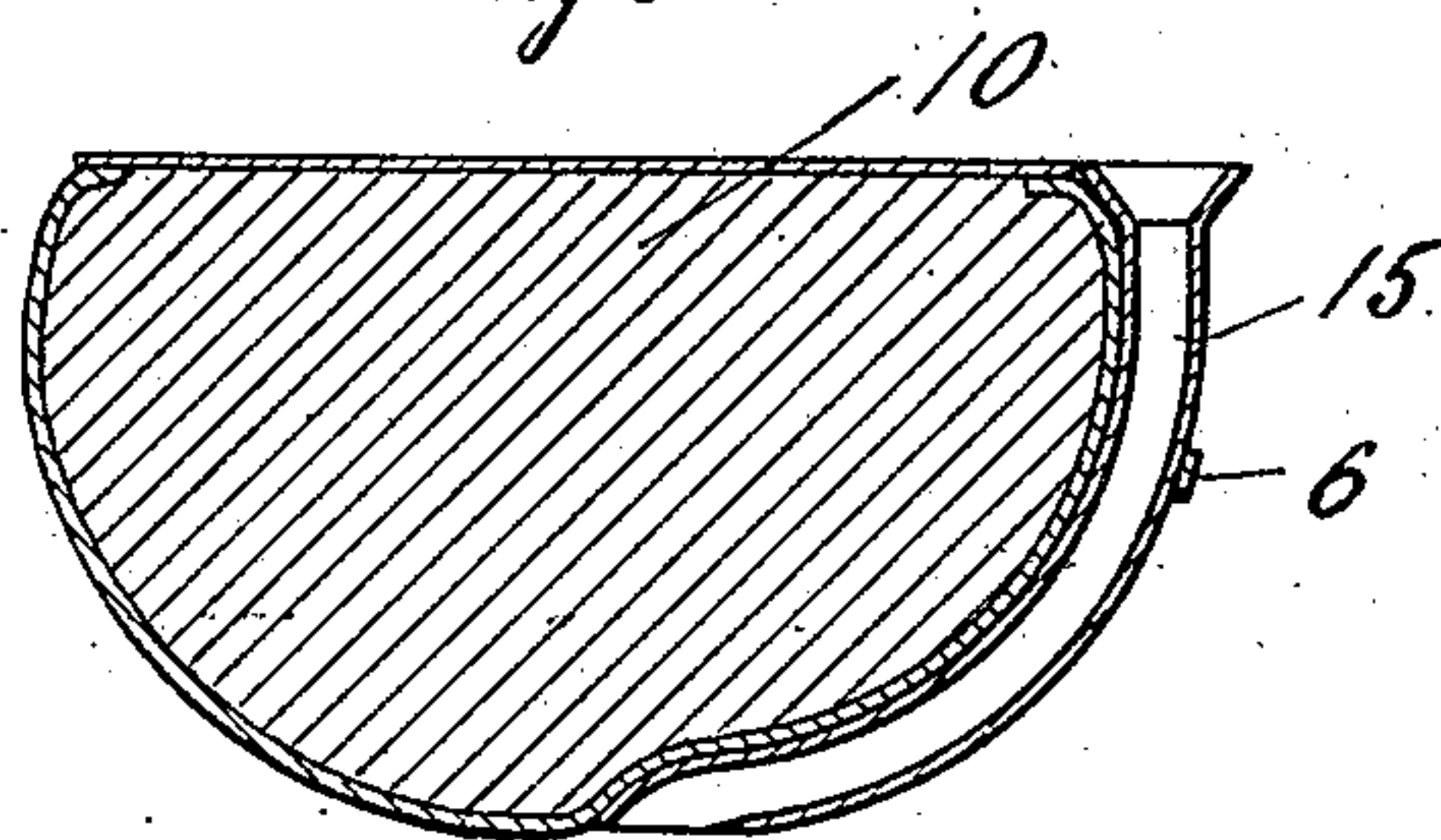


Fig. 6

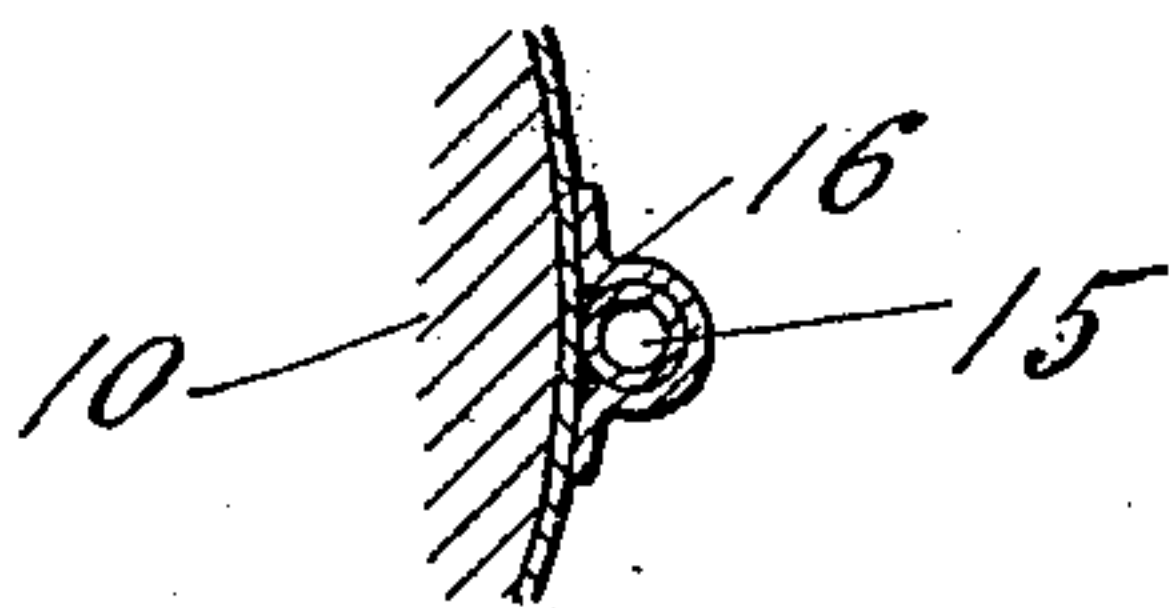
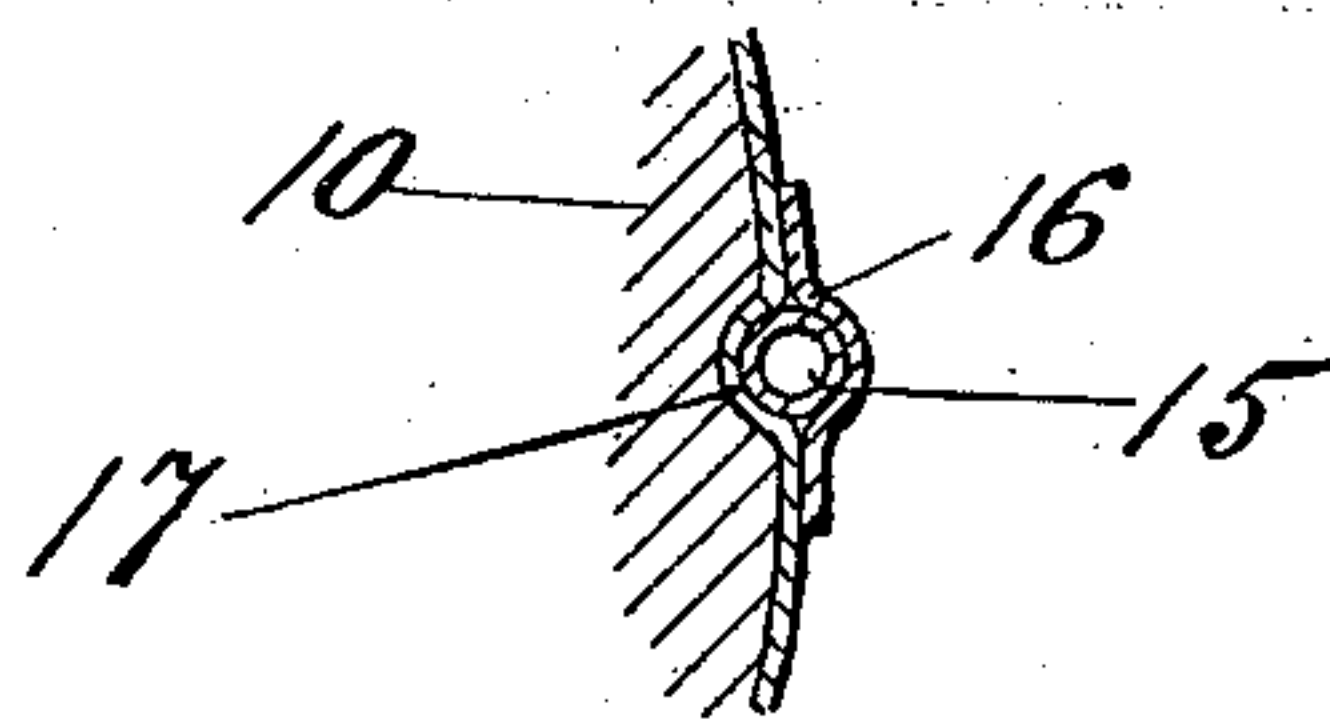


Fig. 7



Witnesses:  
W. R. Schulz.  
August Minor.

Inventor:  
Johannes Habenicht  
by his attorney  
Frank J. Green



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHANNES HABENICHT, OF HANOVER, GERMANY.

## TRUSS.

No. 886,599.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 5, 1908.

Application filed August 31, 1906. Serial No. 332,764.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHANNES HABENICHT, a citizen of Germany, residing at Hanover, Germany, have invented new and useful Improvements in Trusses, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a truss which is so constructed that lotions or other external curative remedies may be readily applied to the rupture beneath the truss without removing the latter.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a truss embodying my invention; Fig. 2 a section through the truss pad; Fig. 3 a section through the telescoping pipe-sections, showing them disconnected; Fig. 4 a similar section, showing the pipe-sections connected; Fig. 4<sup>a</sup> a section through a modification of the truss pad; Fig. 5 a cross section through a further modification; Fig. 6 a cross section through the right hand side of Fig. 5, and Fig. 7 a similar section through a modification.

Through the truss pad 10 extends from top to bottom a tubular duct or channel, which is open at both ends. Into this duct is fitted a rigid or flexible pipe which is movable relatively to the pad. In Figs. 2—4, the tube is shown to be composed of an upper section 11 and a lower telescoping section 12. Upper section 11 has a flaring or funnel-shaped mouth 13, while lower section 12 has a bottom flange 14 resting against the inner side of the truss pad. Sections 11, 12, jointly constitute a pipe that extends completely through the truss pad from top to bottom and is open at both ends. In this way any lotion poured into funnel 13 will flow through pipe sections 11, 12, directly upon the body of the patient, beneath the truss, so that any removal of the latter, during treatment, is obviated.

When in use the pad is pressed with great force against the body of the patient, sections 11, 12, will, by telescoping more or less, prevent a corresponding pressure from being exerted by the rigid lower end of tube 12. Furthermore, by making the tube of two telescoping sections, it may be adapted to various thicknesses of pads.

In Fig. 4<sup>a</sup>, the tube 18 having lower flange 19, is made of a single piece. This tube is also movable within the pad, so that as the latter is compressed during use, the tube will project to a greater or less extent out of the pad, thus also relieving the patient from pressure by the foot of the tube.

In Figs. 5 and 6, the pipe 15 is shown to be made in one piece and to extend along one side of the truss pad 10, to which it is secured by a strap 16, said strap thus forming an opening for the insertion of the pipe. A similar construction is shown in Fig. 7, in which the pipe 15 is partly received by a peripheral groove 17 of the pad.

I claim:

1. A truss pad provided with a channel which is open at the top and bottom of the pad, and with a tube movable within said channel and opening through the top and bottom thereof, substantially as specified.

2. A truss pad provided with a channel that opens at the lower side of the pad, and with a pair of telescoping tubes movable within said channel, substantially as specified.

Signed by me at Hanover, Germany this 17th day of August 1906.

JOHANNES HABENICHT.

Witnesses:

HENRY J. FULLER,  
LEONORE RASCH.