H. LOEWY.

Hernia-Truss.

No. 206,117. Patented July 16, 1878.

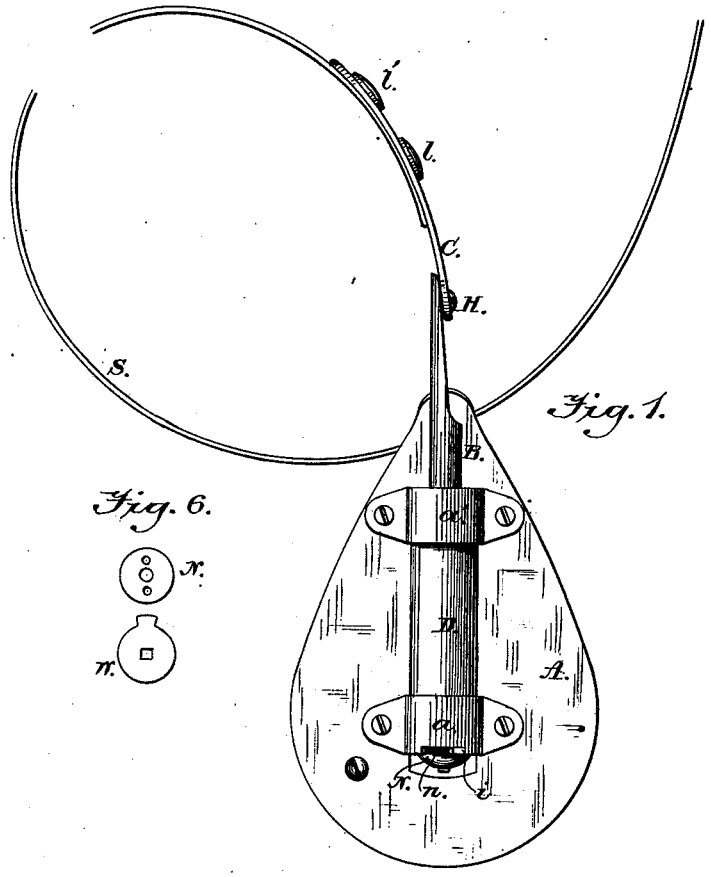


Fig. 1.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 2.

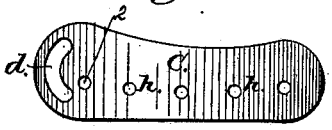


Fig. 4.

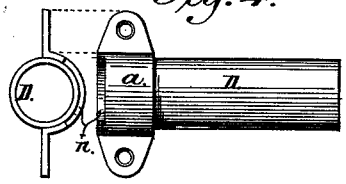
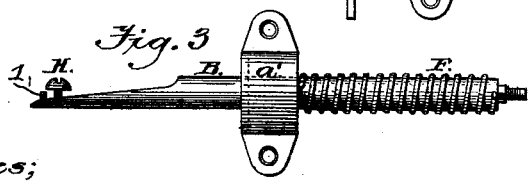


Fig. 3

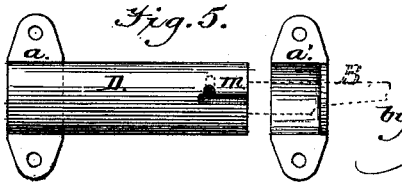


Witnesses;

Geo. H. Graham.

D. R. Ely

Fig. 5.



Inventor;

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEINRICH LOEWY, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

IMPROVEMENT IN HERNIA-TRUSSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **206,117**, dated July 16, 1878; application filed November 8, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HEINRICH LOEWY, of Berlin, Germany, manufacturer to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, have invented an Improvement in Hernia-Trusses with spiral-spring pressure in the pad, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to that class of trusses in which the pad is spring-seated upon and turns on a supporting-stem, so that it may readily follow all movements of the human body without leaving its proper position thereon, whereby the rupture is kept equally and firmly closed, whatever may be the changes in the position of the body.

This invention relates to an improved truss the construction of which is such as will allow the pad to readily follow all movements of the human body without leaving its proper position thereon, whereby the rupture is kept equally and firmly closed, whatever may be the changes in the position of the body; and it consists in a particular construction and combination of the parts, all of which will be more particularly herein described and specifically claimed.

The drawings illustrating this invention show, in Figure 1, a plan view of the truss without its trimming; Fig. 2, a plan view of the uniting or connecting plate C; Fig. 3, a detached view of the stem B; Fig. 4, a plan view, and Fig. 5 a bottom view, of the casing D; and Fig. 6, plan views of a washer and nut.

The frame or plate A of the pad, which supports the cushion and other trimming, has a central longitudinal recess, in which is fixed, by means of bands *a a'*, a cylindrical casing, D, which is adapted to contain an attaching-stem, B. This stem B is provided with a spiral spring, F, one end of which is fast to the said stem, while the other end is turned outward and adapted to engage in a slot or recess, *m*, in the bottom of the casing D. The movements of this stem B, caused by the action of the spring F, are limited by a stop provided by the recess *n* in the band *a*, which is fast to the casing D, in which recess the arm *i* of a washer, W, plays. This washer fits over the squared shoulder on the outer end of the stem B, and is held in place by a nut, N, which screws against it.

The stem B passes through a hole, *o*, in the head of the band *a'*, which, together with the band *a*, secures said stem, the casing D, and the devices connecting the two firmly to the plate A, as in Fig. 1.

The stem B is connected with the body-spring S by means of a plate, C, which (of the form shown in Fig. 2) is provided with a series of holes, *h*, which fit over the holding-screws *l*, by which said plate is connected to the body-spring S. The distance of the pad from the end of this spring S may thus be adjusted. The angle of the pad to the body-spring may also be adjusted by means of the slot *d* in the plate C, in which plays a clamping-screw, H, that is tapped into the stem B, a pin, 1, projecting from the end of the stem B, entering the hole 2 in the plate C, and thus forming a pivot, upon which said stem swings.

Thus constructed, the pad may be changed in its position so as to allow the truss to be used for inguinal as well as for central hernia.

The spring F, coiled about the stem B, around which the plate A turns, resists any turning movement of the pad, and thereby exerts a constant pressure upon the rupture. This spring F adds much to the pressure of the mainspring, so that the latter may be very thin and its pressure gentler than in the ordinary truss. This thin construction of the body-spring is a desideratum, as it renders the truss comfortable to the wearer.

In my improved truss the pad turns halfway round the stem, like the human hand in its wrist-movement, so that when the wearer lifts his leg the lower rim of the pad will be turned a little outside, following the movement of the rupture, and when the leg is stretched or the body is bending forward the upper rim of the pad will be turned inside. Thus the pads always remain close up-

on the rupture, and press equally on the same, no matter what the movement of the body and its members may be.

What is claimed is—

1. The combination, with the pad-plate A, of the casing D, stem B, and spring F, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the spring F and the stem B, which is adapted to oscillate within the casing D, of the washer W and recess *n* for governing the movements of said stem B, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HEINRICH LOEWY.

Witnesses:
HERMANN KREISMANN,
BERTHOLD ROI.