No. 648,334. Patented Apr. 24, 1900.

A. P. BARLOW.

HERNIAL TRUSS.

(Application filed Jan. 4, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

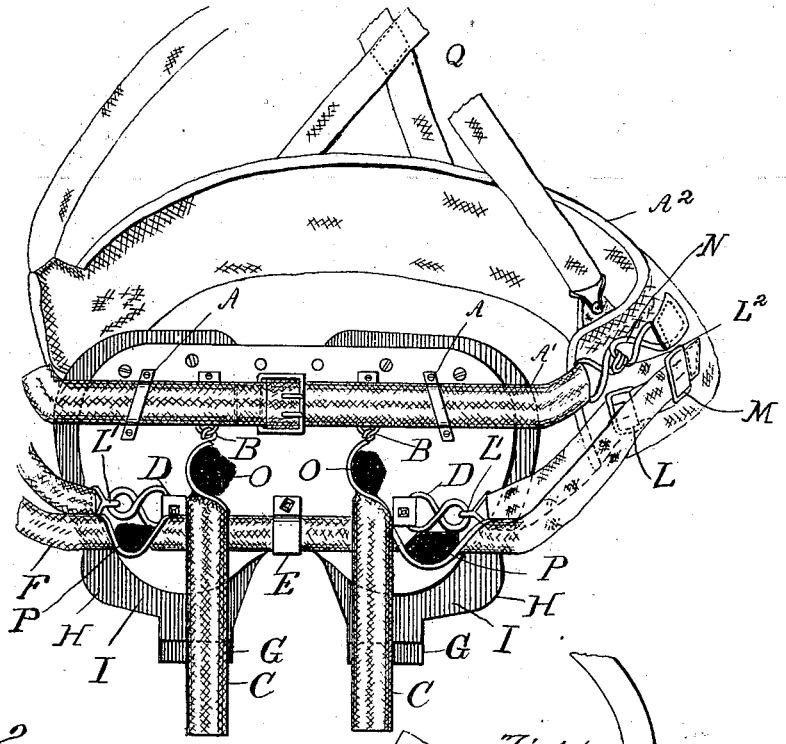


Fig. 2.

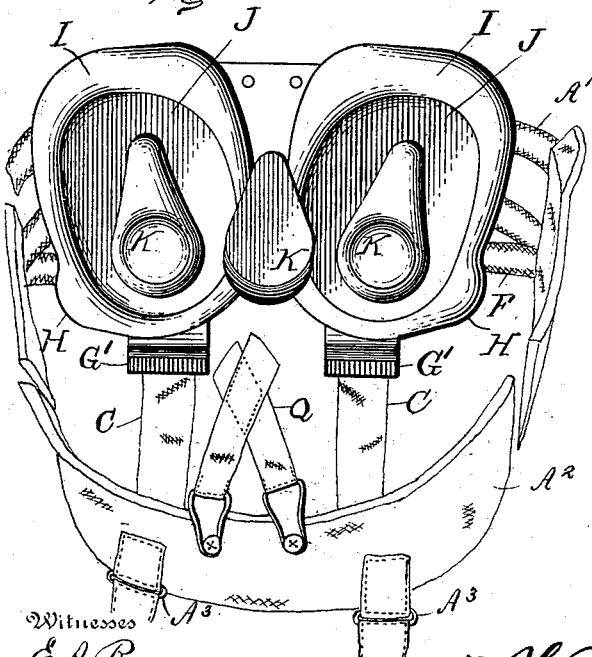
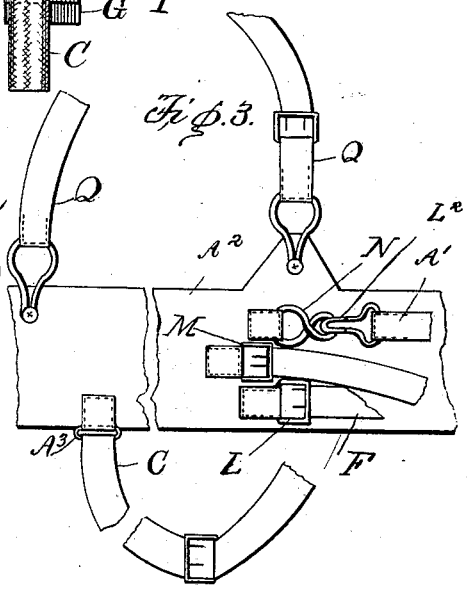


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
E. S. Ryan
Otis Allison

Inventor
Ashbel. P. Barlow.
by A. B. Wilson & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ASHBEL P. BARLOW, OF ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN.

HERNIAL TRUSS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,334, dated April 24, 1900.

Application filed January 4, 1900. Serial No. 333. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ASHBEL P. BARLOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Joseph, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trusses; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in trusses and abdominal supports for holding the abdomen and bowels in a normal position, so that where hernia, breach, or rupture has been produced nature will have a chance to perform a cure. It is also equally good for female weaknesses when properly applied. It will keep the internal organs of the female up in a normal condition, so that nature may have a chance to contract the ligaments attached to those organs for their support and holding them in their normal position. I attain these objects by the use of a truss and abdominal support described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the front side of a metallic plate with its appendages. Fig. 2 shows the back side of the truss coming next to the body with its appendages. Fig. 3 shows a section of one-half the belt that goes around the body with its appendages.

I will now proceed to explain the appendages of metallic plate, Fig. 1. A A are loops fastened at the right and left corners of the upper edge of the plate to allow a strap or piece of wicking A′ to pass through, which is attached to the upper edge and at either end of the belt A^2, which goes around the body to keep the truss at the right pressure to the body at the top edge. B B are eyes or buckles attached to the right and left of loops A A a little below the top edge of the plate to attach side straps C C, which pass down over the truss and between the limbs of the patient and are attached to the belt at the back either by loops or buckles A^3, as shown in Fig. 3. D D are eyes or buckles fastened near the lower edge of the plate a little to the right and left of the center of the plate. E is a hook fastened at the center of the plate near the bottom to allow safety-strap F to pass under to keep the pressure on the lower side of the truss.

G G are wooden or metallic bridges fastened on the right and left side of the truss, which side strap C C passes over and presses down upon as they pass under the body between the limbs, which help to hold the truss down upon the abdomen and pubic bone firmly, so that the omentum and intestines cannot protrude through the walls of the abdomen and down into the scrotum, which is called "scrotal hernia."

H H are projections either at the right or left side of wooden pads I I, which are fastened to the back side of metallic plate with wooden screws or other means. These projections extend out over Poupart's ligament and press down upon that ligament, thus preventing the omentum and intestine from passing under that ligament and causing strangulation and often death or a surgical operation. The wooden pads I I are cut out, so as to fit the metallic plate, which must fit the abdomen of the patient which it is made for.

J J are concaved recesses carved out from the surface of each pad about one-quarter of an inch deep and large enough to fasten knobs K K K, which are made either of wood, rubber, or metallic substance large enough and shaped to suit the case treated. These knobs, which may be two or three in number, as the case requires, are fastened to the wooden pads I I by screws passing through the metallic plate into the knobs, which hold them in their proper place, as the case may require. Two of the knobs are fastened in the concaved recesses. The third is placed between the other two and rests upon the adjacent walls of the carved surface. The tops of the knobs must be carved out at the center, so as to rest easily upon the pubic bone, which prevents the omentum and intestine from pressing out that way. There is a second projection G′ at the bottom of the wooden pad, which is carved out to rest on the pubic bone, which effectually prevents the passing of the omentum and intestine down into the scrotum.

L L are buckles and straps fastened at the end and at the lower edge of the belt and are connected to hooks L′ L′, which pass through eyes D D on truss, which help to hold

the pads down when the belt is drawn tight around the body.

M M are buckles fastened just back of buckles L L, to attach the safety-strap F, which passes over the lower edge of the truss and under hook E to keep it in position, thus giving a twofold pressure of truss.

N N are eyes fastened above buckles L L to engage the hooks L^2 L^2 of the straps A′, which pass through the loops A A to hold the truss in place at top. Compresses O O of wick or cloth may be fastened to side straps C C at a point at the lower edge of truss, which gives a third pressure, and by attaching another compress P on safety-strap at either side of the hook E, I am enabled to give a fourth pressure on the truss or support at this point, which will effectually prevent the omentum or intestine from coming out.

Q denotes a pair of suspenders for supporting the truss from the shoulders.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a truss, the combination with a metallic plate, of pads secured thereto and provided with knobs, said pads having lateral extensions at their lower outer corners and bridges at their lower ends, a belt, straps connected to the belt and passing laterally about the body of the wearer and engaging a hook in the front side of the plate, and straps connected to the plate and passing between the limbs of the wearer and engaging the belt at its rear, said latter straps engaging said bridges, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a truss, the combination with a metallic plate, of pads secured thereto and provided with knobs, said pads having lateral extensions at their lower outer corners and bridges at their lower ends, a belt, straps connected to the belt and passing laterally about the body of the wearer and engaging a hook in the front side of the plate, and straps connected to the plate and passing between the limbs of the wearer and engaging the belt at its rear, said latter straps engaging said bridges, and said straps being provided with compresses, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A truss-pad formed on its inner face with a recess and provided with a lateral extension and a downward extension, the downward extension being formed with a transverse groove or recess on its inner face and having a bridge projecting laterally from its outer face, and a knob secured within the recess of the pad, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ASHBEL P. BARLOW.

Witnesses:
LAWRENCE C. FYFE,
JOHN C. ST. CLAIR.