

TRUSSES.

DIRECTIONS FOR SHAPING HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

Through a flame made by a gas jet, spirit lamp, twisted paper, gas or oil stove, pass quickly back and forth the spring to be manipulated, until warm (not hot), to the touch, when the truss is in a proper condition to shape to the form required; then manipulate it the same as you would a leather covered truss, as in Fig. 2, or over the arm of chair as shown in Fig. 4. and when cool, the rubber will be found to have the new set or shape of the spring; never give a spring a short bend, or bend over a short corner.

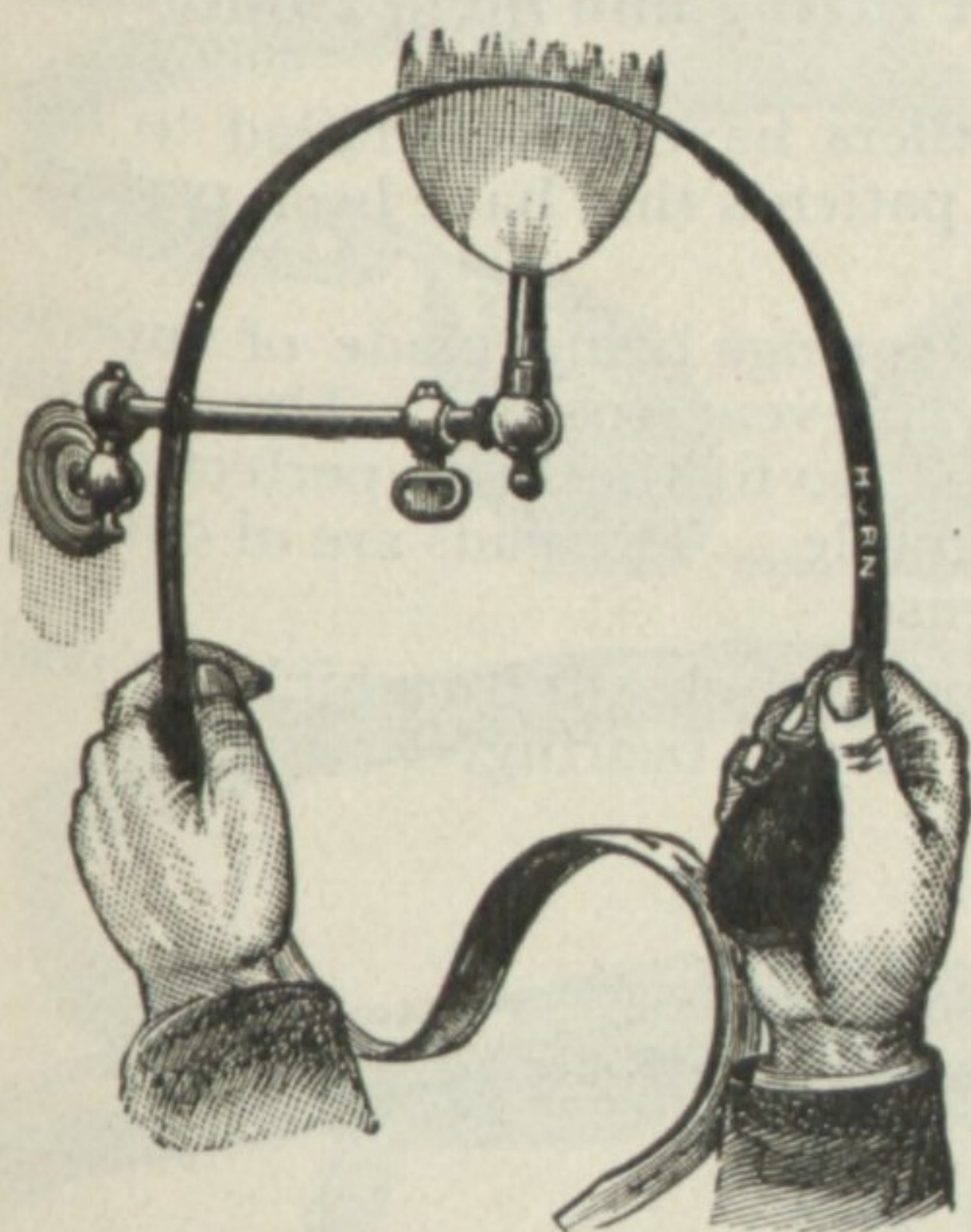


Fig. 6.

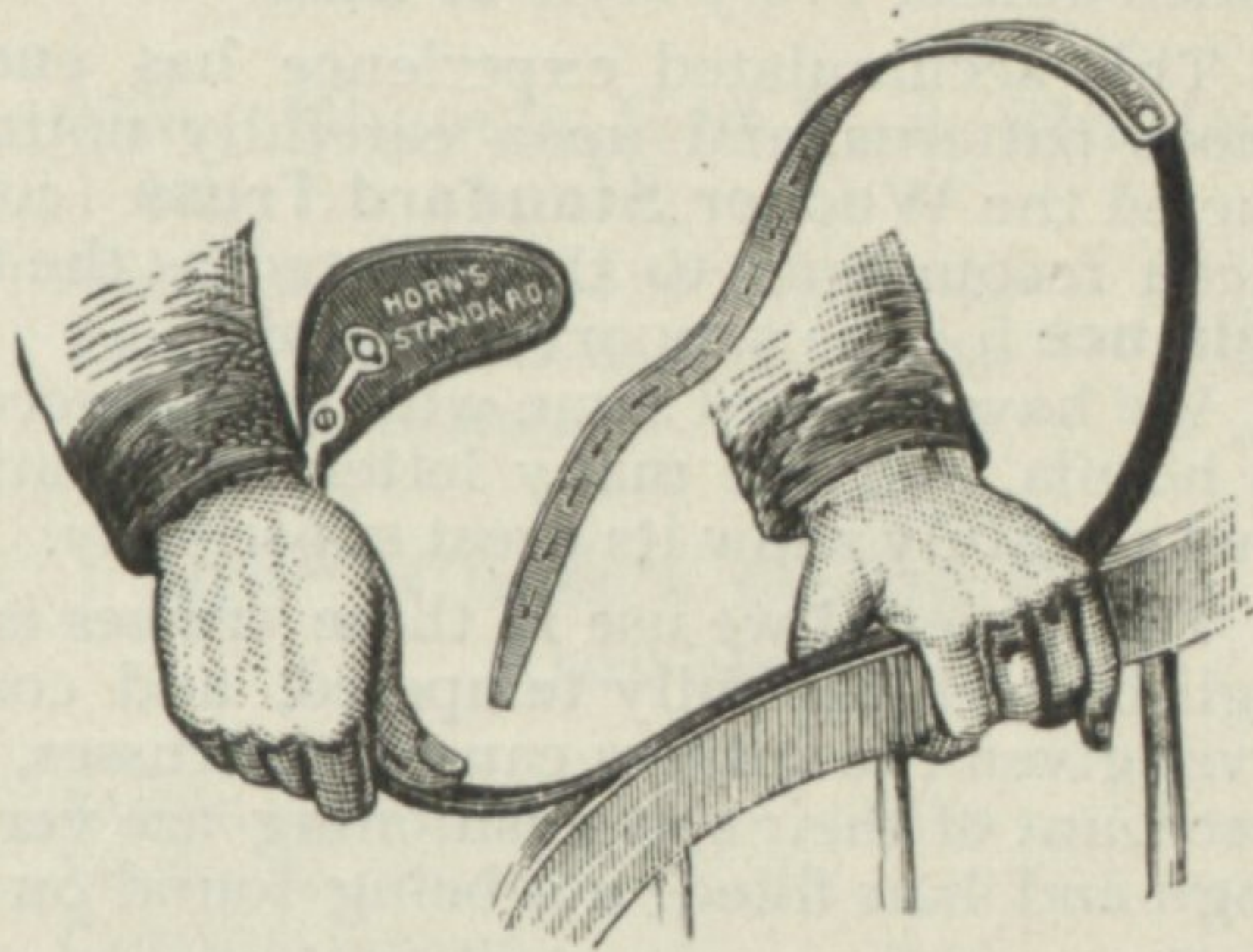


Fig. 4.

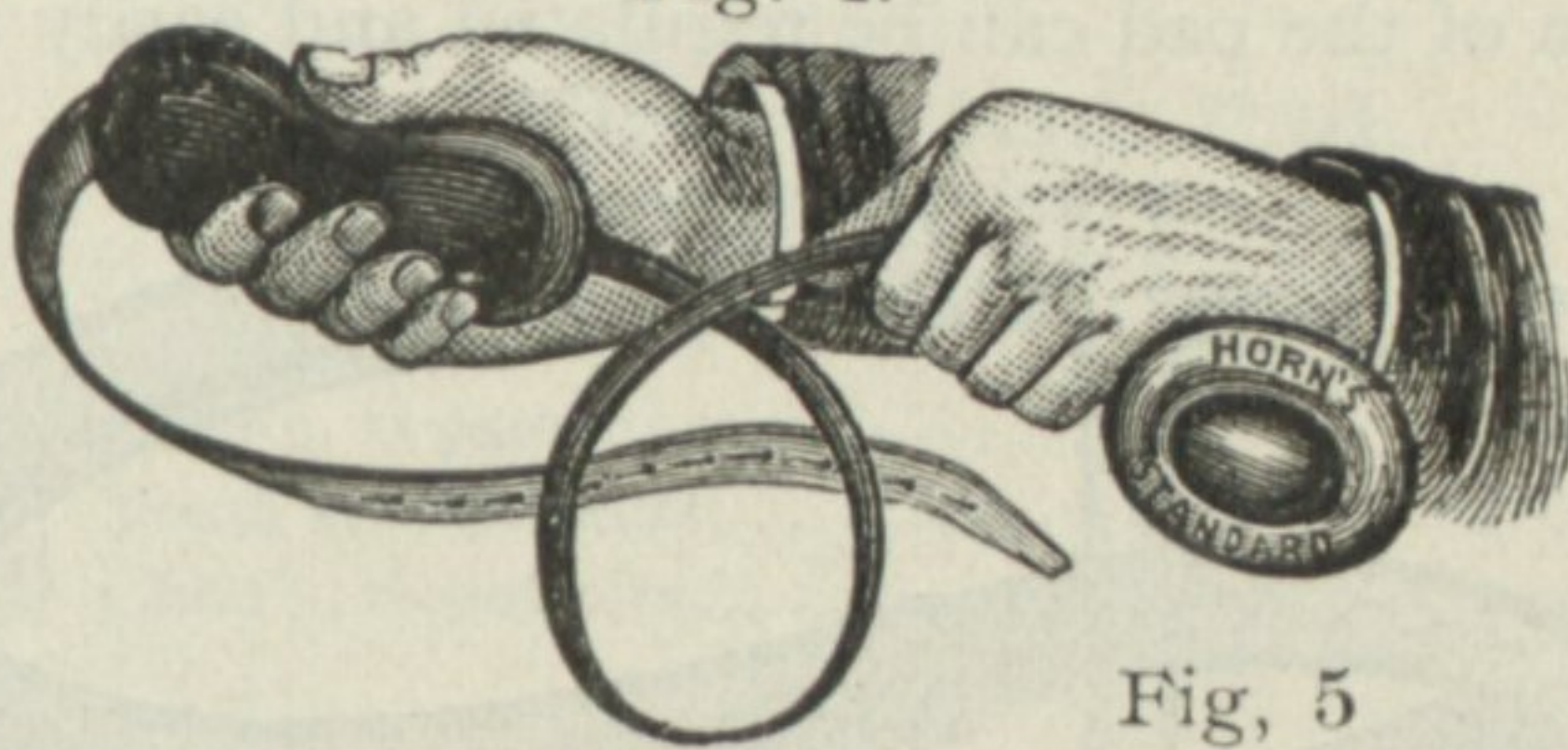


Fig. 5

To increase the power of the truss, warm as described above, then draw spring well together, holding as shown in Fig. 5 until entirely cool; to weaken power warm as described above, then open gradually or bend carefully over the arm of a chair, holding open until cool.

Never attempt to bend or shape a spring until thoroughly warmed (not hot), or it may break, and springs broken in this way we will not replace; hard rubber that is soft enough to shape without warming, is not made of proper material, or else not well vulcanized and in either case is almost worthless.

A FIRST-CLASS TRUSS MUST ALWAYS HAVE A GOOD SPRING.

Our experience of over half a century in making springs for trusses justifies us in saying that a truss spring should have an elastic temper, permitting its proper adjustment, but that is more liable to break than become soft, and while our springs seldom break, yet we would rather hear of ten breaking than of one soft. Avoid all soft springs and especially the so-called malleable springs for they are only springs in name, neither retaining their shape nor having sufficient elastic force to retain the hernia; such springs are worthless and accountable for many trusses failing to hold properly after being fitted, and thus often times putting the patient in danger.

In our appliances the profession have at command, trusses of such practical shapes that they fit the largest average of cases without manipulation, and when adjusted properly, can be depended on to retain the hernia, but it is a well-known fact that while our medical schools and colleges give full opportunity for the study of anatomy, kinds and conditions of hernia, and the surgical treatment of same, it has been, and we suppose it will always be impossible to give the student a practical knowledge of its treatment mechanically, and this being the case, our most reliable physicians and surgeons always send their patients to some firm having a good knowledge of the mechanical treatment of hernia and the command of a reliable line of trusses.

When directing patients to our "Truss-fitting Department" always send letter of introduction.

For terms, see page 7.