

Cocking's poro-plastic jacket : for superseding plaster of Paris bandages, as used in 'Sayre's' treatment of spinal disease, with directions for application : also, description of various fracture splints manufactured from same material / to be obtained from F. Gustav Ernst, agent.

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COCKING'S 2
PORO-PLASTIC JACKET,

FOR
Superseding Plaster of Paris Bandages,

AS USED IN
"SAYRE'S" TREATMENT OF SPINAL
DISEASE,

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION.

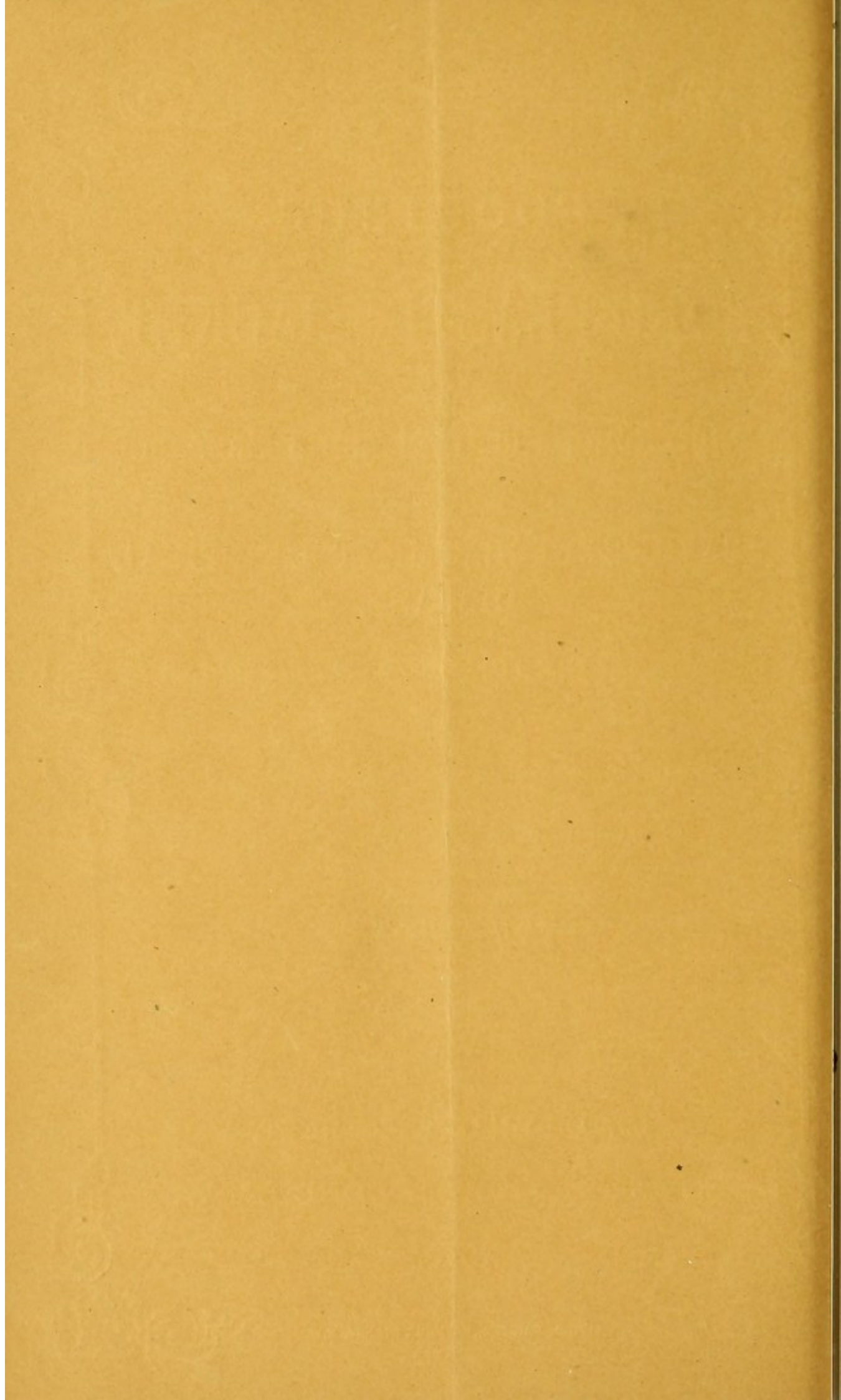
ALSO,
DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS FRACTURE SPLINTS

MANUFACTURED FROM SAME MATERIAL.

ILLUSTRATED.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
F. GUSTAV ERNST, AGENT,
80, CHARLOTTE STREET,
FITZROY SQUARE, LONDON, W.

—
1878.



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COOPER

FORO-PASTID JACKET

Specifying details of fabric and color

or size

THEY'RE THE BEST OF THEIR

CLASS

THEY'RE THE BEST OF THEIR CLASS

or

DESCRIPTION OF FABRIC AND COLOR

or size

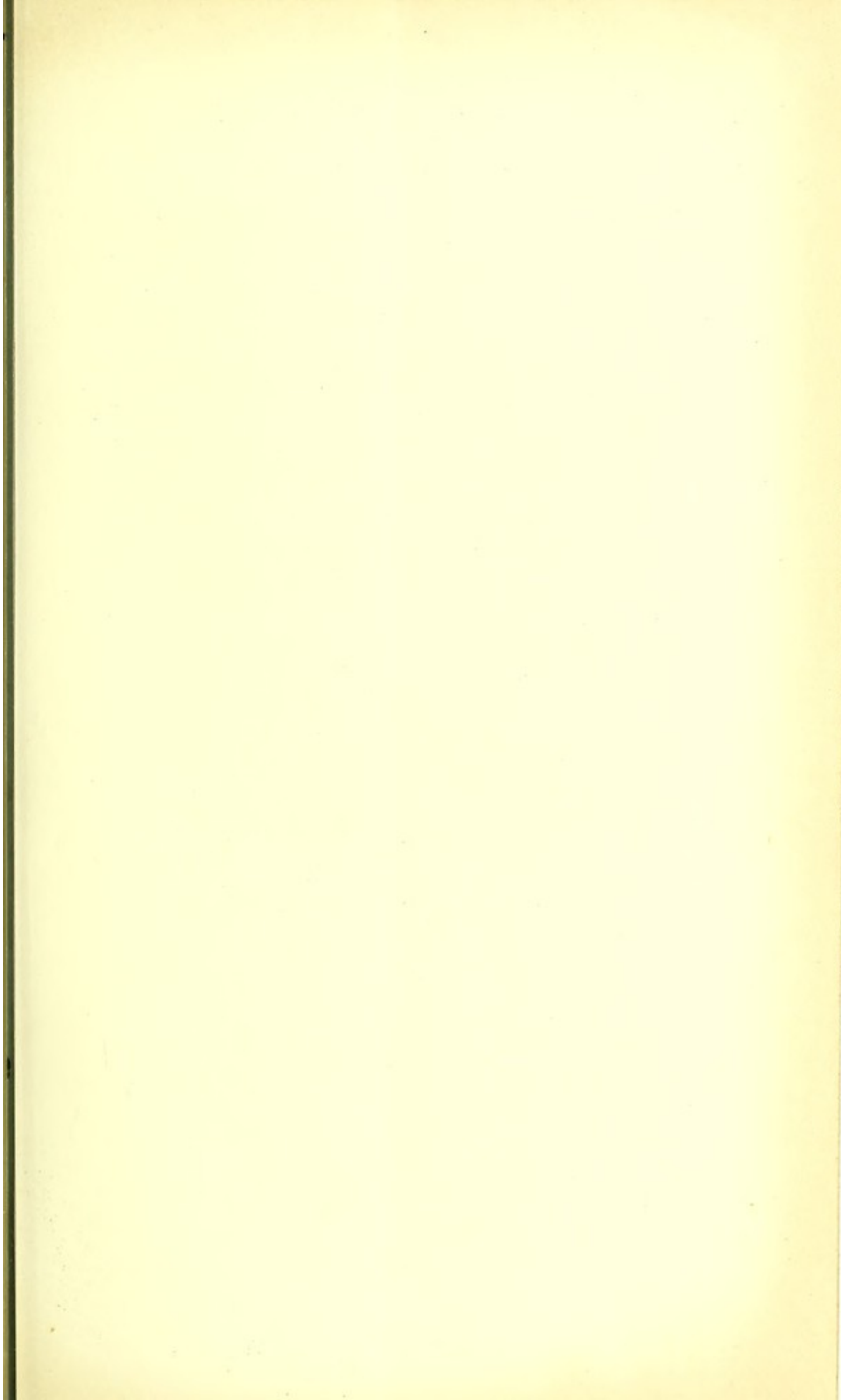
THEY'RE THE BEST

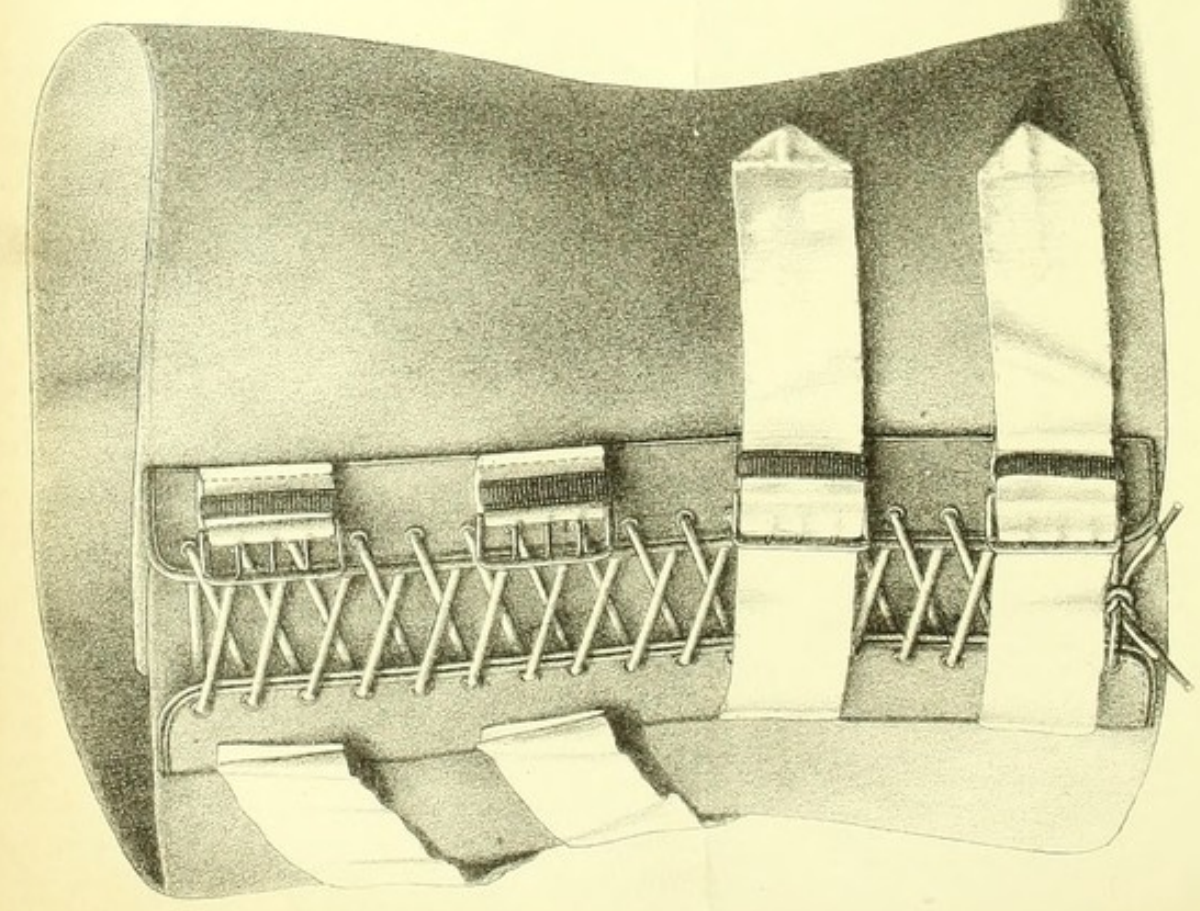
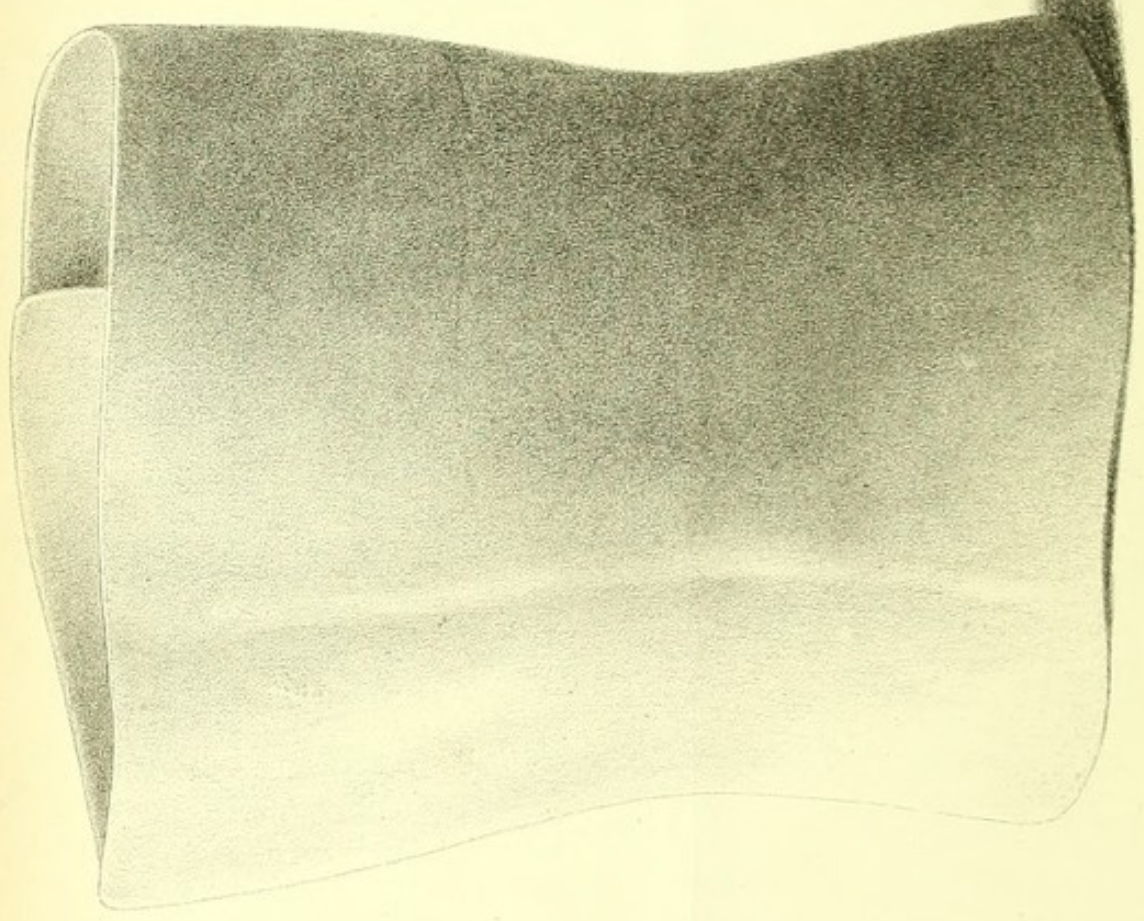
or size

L. CHURCH, BOSTON, MASS.

BY CLAUDE BROWN

NEW YORK: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS





COCKING'S PORO-PLASTIC SPINAL JACKET.

MADE IN U.S.A.

COCKING'S
"PORO-PLASTIC JACKET,"
AS APPLIED TO
"SAYRE'S" TREATMENT OF SPINAL DISEASE.



This Poro-plastic, already so well known in its use for splints, was tried a short time ago by several Surgeons with a view of superseding the "Plaster of Paris bandages," at present largely used in "Sayre's" treatment of spinal disease, but the attempt proved a failure, owing to the endeavour to mould it from the sheet—an impossibility.

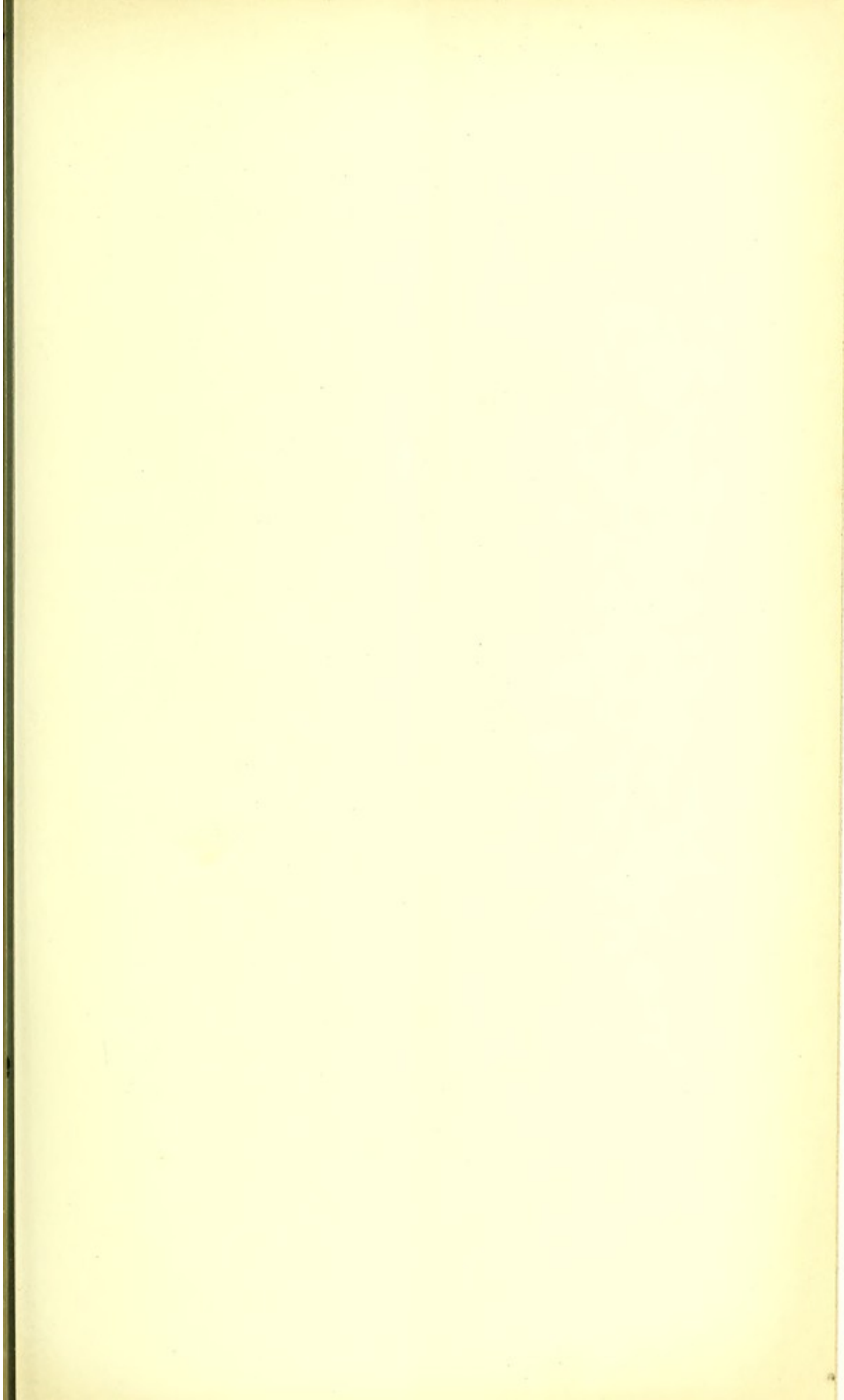
This difficulty having been overcome, Mr. Ernst has now much pleasure in introducing to the Profession the Poro-plastic manufactured into a kind of Jacket in several sizes to suit the requirements of each particular case, and which he is sure will do away with many of the present disagreeables of, and objections to, the "Plaster of Paris" application.

It possesses the following advantages :—

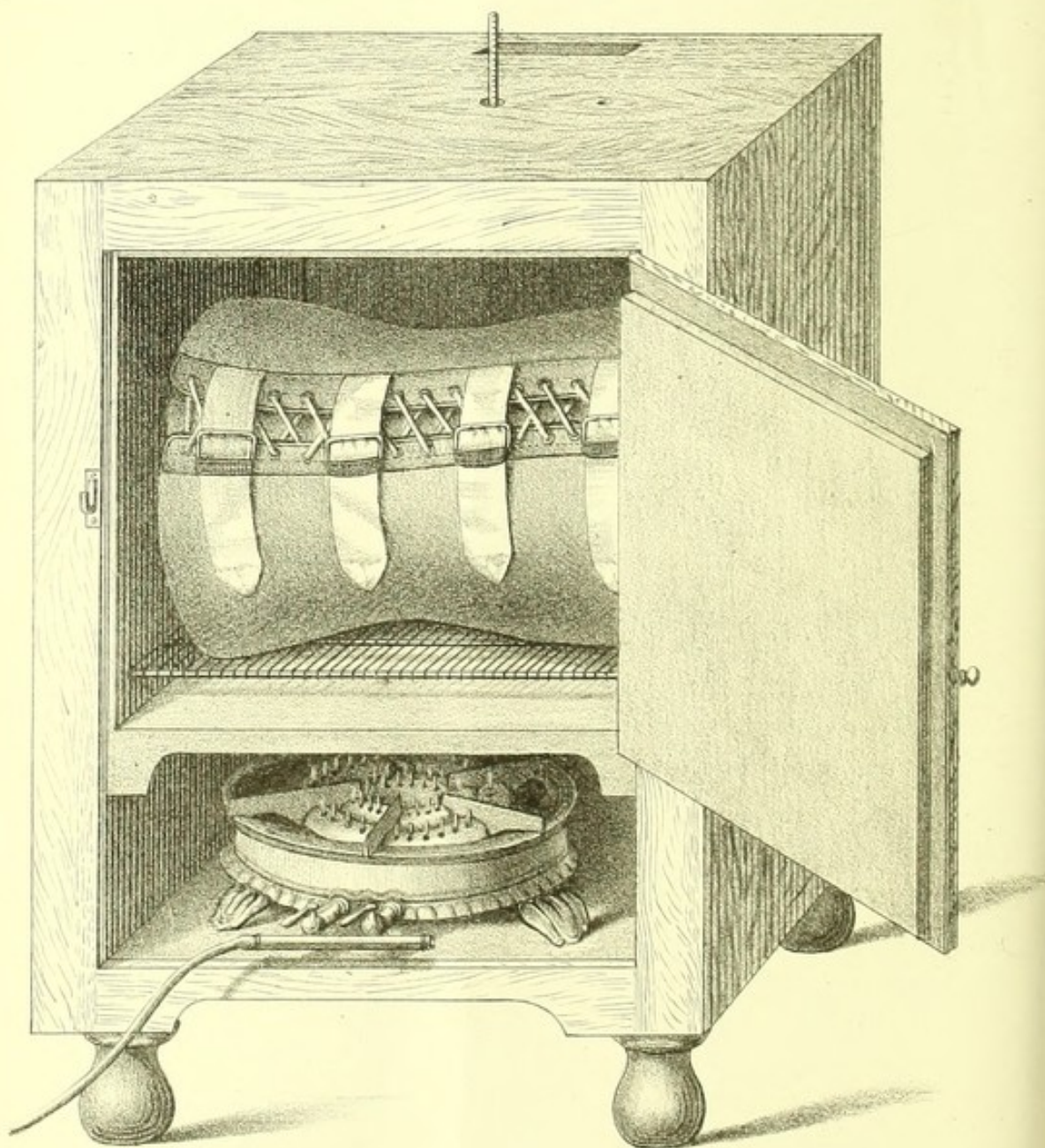
1. Ease and cleanliness of application.
2. Perfect rigidity before releasing the patient from extension.
3. Increased pressure on any particular spot can be obtained, by simply warming that part of the “Jacket” with hot water, and, after having depressed and so secured the desired object, cooling immediately with cold water.
4. Facility of removal for ablution, gymnastic exercises, &c.
5. Lightness and porosity.
6. Facility of adapting metal attachments in severe cases.
7. Economy; the same “Jacket” being capable of remoulding frequently as the case progresses; and it will last a year or more.

MODE OF APPLYING THE JACKET.

This process can only be properly carried out by means of hot air—this means being more pre-



COCKING'S PORO-PLASTIC SPINAL JACKET.



HEATING APPARATUS.

ferable than water—at a temperature of 160° to 180° Fahr., and for which purpose Mr. Ernst has constructed an apparatus which is heated by gas.

To adapt the “Jacket,” cut it as near to the patient’s size as possible before warming, then place it in the heating apparatus—which must be already at the required temperature—till it becomes thoroughly pliable; this takes from 3 to 5 minutes. In the meantime the patient having been suspended and one of the vests applied*—as in the “Plaster of Paris” treatment—the “Jacket” is taken from the heating apparatus and quickly buckled round the patient, at the same time worked with the hand into the extended form of the body and retained there by means of a double roller bandage. By the time this has been done the “Jacket” will have set, the roller bandage is then removed and the “Jacket” tightly laced like an ordinary corset.

In following out the above simple directions it is hardly necessary to add that rapid and dexterous manipulation is necessary for the success of the “Jacket,” as it hardens so quickly.

* A very great improvement was suggested by Professor D. W. Yandell, M.D., of Louisville, Kentucky, U. S. A., during the application of a “Poro-plastic Jacket” at the National Orthopædic Hospital, June 6th, 1878, viz.:—wrapping a sheet of cotton-wool once round the patient previously to the application of the Poro-plastic: thus forming a very soft padding, and not in any way interfering with the efficacy of the “Jacket.”

The "Jacket" and heating apparatus are supplied by, and all information respecting them obtained from,—

MR. ERNST,

80, *Charlotte Street,*

Fitzroy Square, London, W.,

the agent for "Cocking's Poro-plastic Spinal Jacket."

In ordering the "Jacket" the following measures should be sent—having been taken during suspension :—

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| <i>circumferences</i> | { | 1. under the arms, |
| | | 2. the waist, |
| | | 3. the pelvis, |
| | | 4. length from axilla to head
of great trochanter, |

and a description of the case.

FOR ITS VALUE AS A SPINAL JACKET,

The following Opinions are given.

HENRIETTA STREET,

CAVENDISH SQUARE.

June 13th, 1878.

I have made trial of Cocking's Poro-Plastic Spinal Jacket as a substitute for the Plaster of Paris Jacket as used in Sayre's treatment of spinal curvature, and it seems to me to be admirably adapted for this purpose.

When softened by hot air, the felt Jacket is firmly bandaged on the patient during the process of extension or self-suspension, and becomes thoroughly hardened as it cools in two minutes, so that it retains the improved form gained by extension. It can be removed at pleasure, and the same Jacket softened and re-applied as the improvement in the spinal curvature takes place. Many of the disadvantages, therefore, of the Plaster of Paris Jacket are avoided, and it seems to be equally efficient in retaining the improved form of the spine.

WM. ADAMS, F.R.C.S.,

Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital and the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic; Consulting Surgeon to the National Orthopædic Hospital, &c., &c.

GROSVENOR STREET, W.

May 27th, 1878.

One of Cocking's Poro-Plastic Jackets has been applied to a hospital patient of mine who is suffering from Pott's disease of the spine, with severe angular curvature in the lower dorsal and lumbar regions.

The Jacket having been heated, was, in its softened condition, moulded to the trunk during suspension of the patient; it set firmly in about two minutes. The casing thus formed fitted perfectly, and was in no respect inferior, as a mechanical support, to the Plaster of Paris Jacket which the patient had previously worn, whilst over the latter material it possessed the great advantage of being easily and quickly applied.

F. R. FISHER, F.R.C.S.,

*Surgeon to the National Orthopædic Hospital and Victoria
Hospital for Sick Children.*

PRICE LIST.

PORO-PLASTIC JACKET.

	EACH.
Hospital Quality.....	10/6 to 15/-
Medium ,, 	15/- ,, 21/-
Super ,, 	^{30/-} 21 ,, 42/-

*These are kept in stock in most of the required sizes
and shapes. Special ones made to order.*

HEATING APPARATUS.

Size A.....	complete.
Size B.....	”

Size A—Suitable for Hospitals and Dispensaries, being
made large enough to heat Fracture Splints, &c.

Size B—Suitable for Private Practice.

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COCKING'S

ADAPTABLE

PORO-PLASTIC SPLINTS,

FOR

Fractures and other Surgical Lesions,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS.

BOOKS

FOR

PORO-PLASTIC SPLINTS

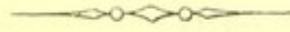
AND

STRUCTURE AND OTHER SURGICAL REVISIONS

BY

ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS

Cocking's Adaptable Poro-plastic Splints



In order to treat fractures, the use of some form of splint is imperative, and hitherto those made of wood, gutta-percha, plaster of Paris, &c., have been used, but with many objections; wood being hard, and not made to fit the limb perfectly, often causes abrasions and chafings from undue pressure, gutta-percha when over-heated becomes sticky, plaster of Paris is troublesome in application, &c. The only splints which fulfil all the requirements in cases of fractures, and which do not possess the objections referred to are

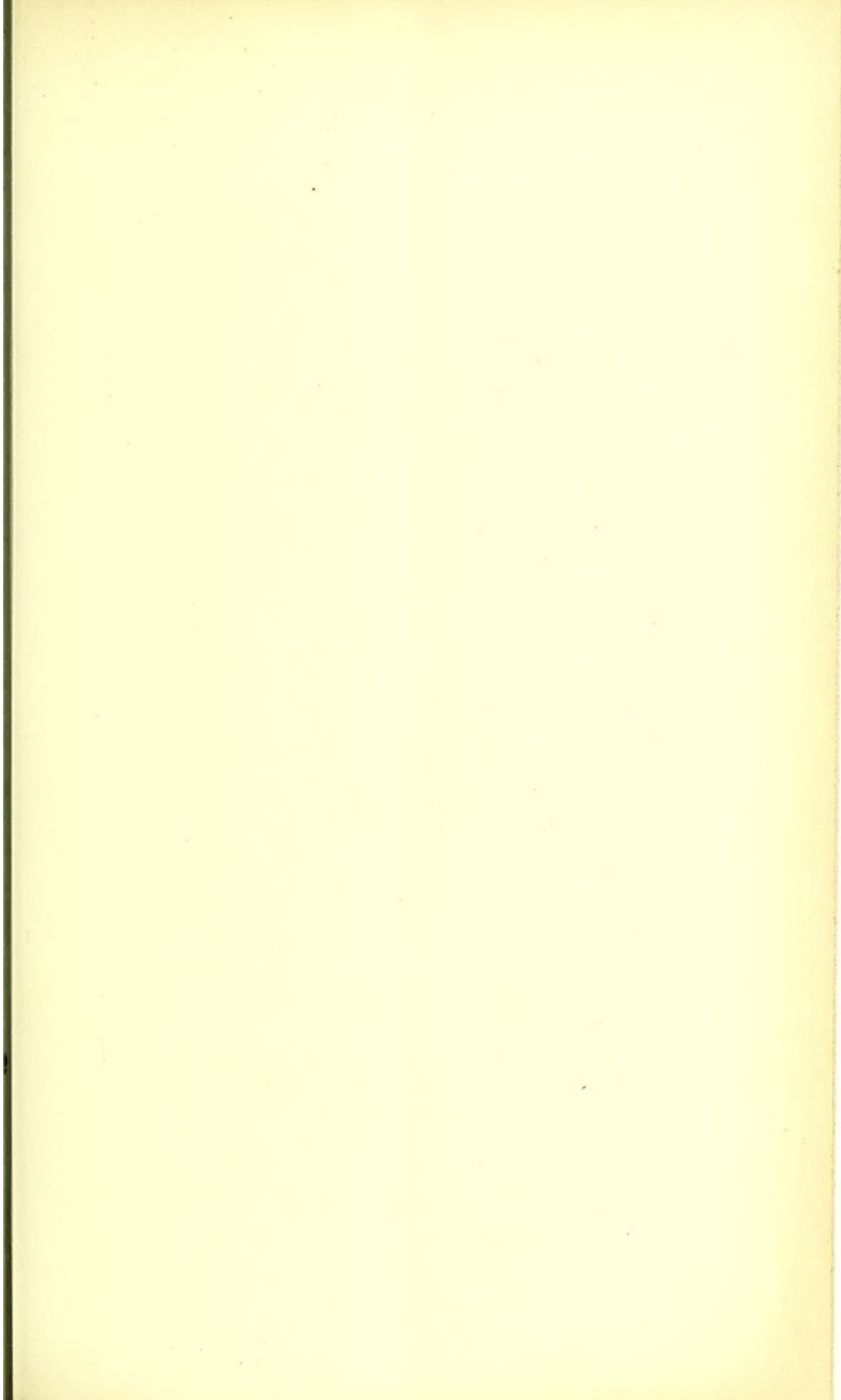
COCKING'S ADAPTABLE PORO-PLASTIC SPLINTS.

This material, a felted substance stiffened with various gums, is porous, and when softened (by heat) perfectly plastic, so that it can be moulded to any shape, becoming rigid when cold and retaining the shape to which it has been adapted. This material has now been before the Profession for the past seven years, and has been tried and recommended by the most distinguished Surgeons of Great Britain.

It being impossible to make splints with angles from the flat sheet of poro-plastic, they are formed over blocks or moulds into shapes and sets, which will be described hereafter.

These splints can be adapted at will to any of the various cases for which they are intended, and being so closely fitted to the limbs, it is impossible for them to be easily displaced. The patient is able to be moved about, the limb being in perfect rest all the while; whilst their porosity is so great as to admit of hot or cold water dressings being freely applied, and from enclosing the limb both in circumference and length, they prevent spasmodic action, over-riding of particles of bone and consequent deformity. These splints will be found invaluable for the treatment of fractures in children, and for all sprains and injuries where perfect rest and support are required.

To apply them, the same method must be pursued as that directed for the adaptation of the Poro-plastic Jacket; but instead of first bandaging the limb with a cold water bandage, as is usual with these splints, it has been found better to employ the cotton wool as described on page 5, foot-note—Dr. Yandell's suggestion.



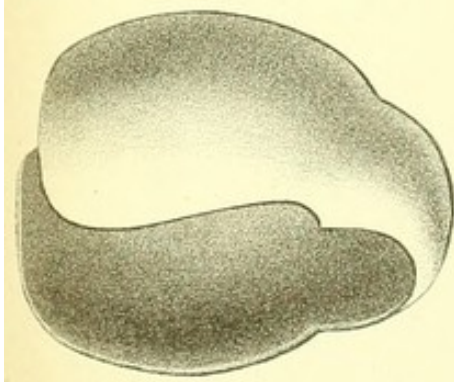


Fig. 1.

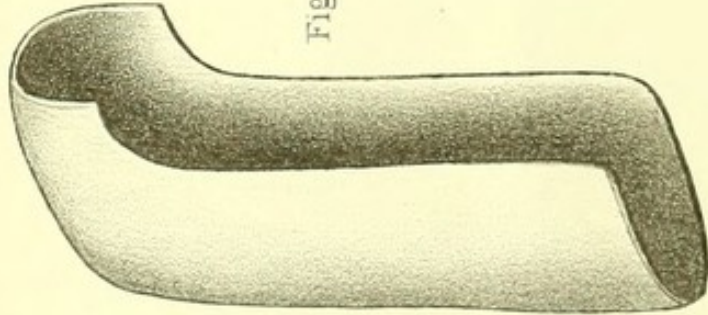


Fig. 2.

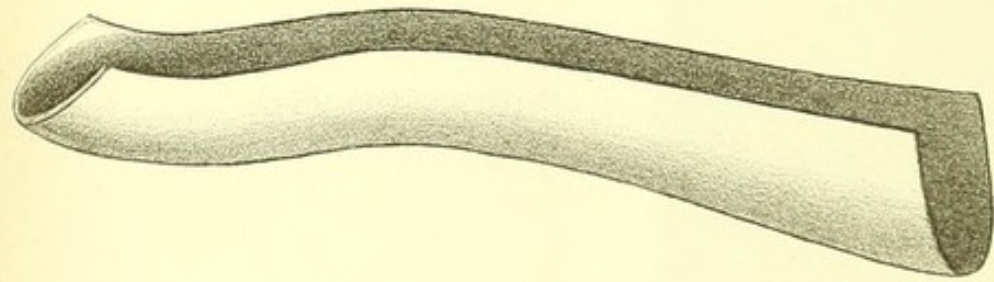


Fig. 6.

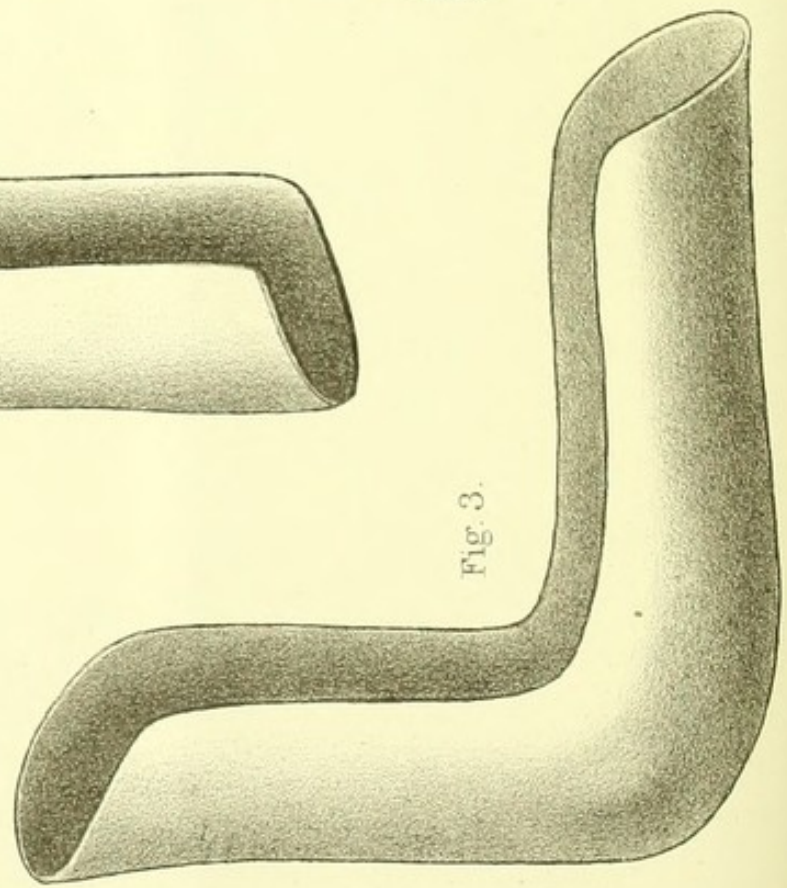


Fig. 3.

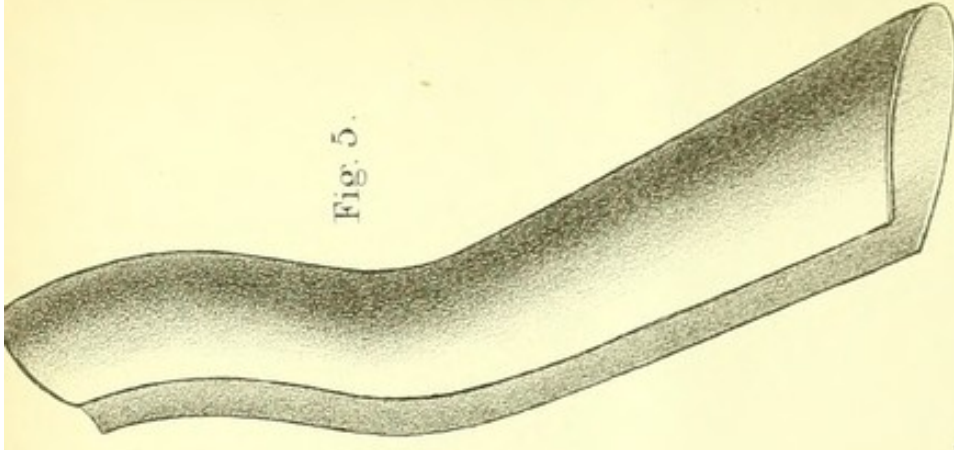


Fig. 5.

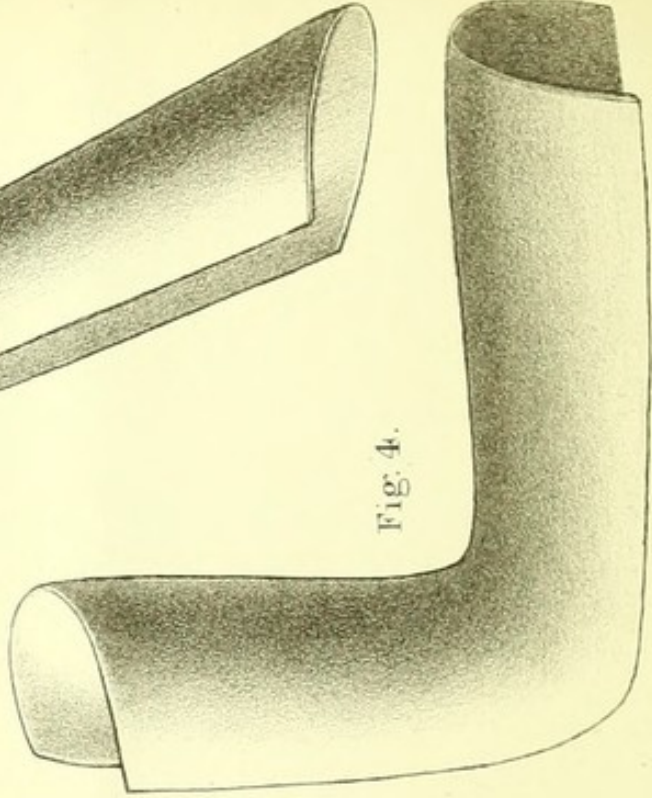


Fig. 4.

COCKING'S ADAPTABLE PORO-PLASTIC SPLINTS.

PLATE I.

Fig. 1.—Inferior Maxillary splint. A splint embracing the entire chin, forming a complete support for the fractured jaw.

Fig. 2.—Shoulder splint for fracture of humerus. This splint can also be used in connection with the elbow splint.

Fig. 3.—Posterior Elbow splint for fractures and dislocations of radius, ulna, and humerus, at or near the elbow joint; can be used in combination with the Inferior and Superior Forearm splints, for all fractures of ulna and radius at the middle or upper third.

Fig. 4.—Anterior Elbow splint; used in combination with Posterior Elbow splint.

Fig. 5.—Superior Forearm splint	}	These splints are in-
Fig. 6.—Inferior ,, ,,		
		tended for all fractures of
		forearm, also for sprains and dislocations of wrist
		joint.

COCKING & ADAPTATION FOR PLASTIC SPINDLES

PLATE I

Fig. 1—Illustration of a spindle showing the
location of the neck and the support for the
plastic part.

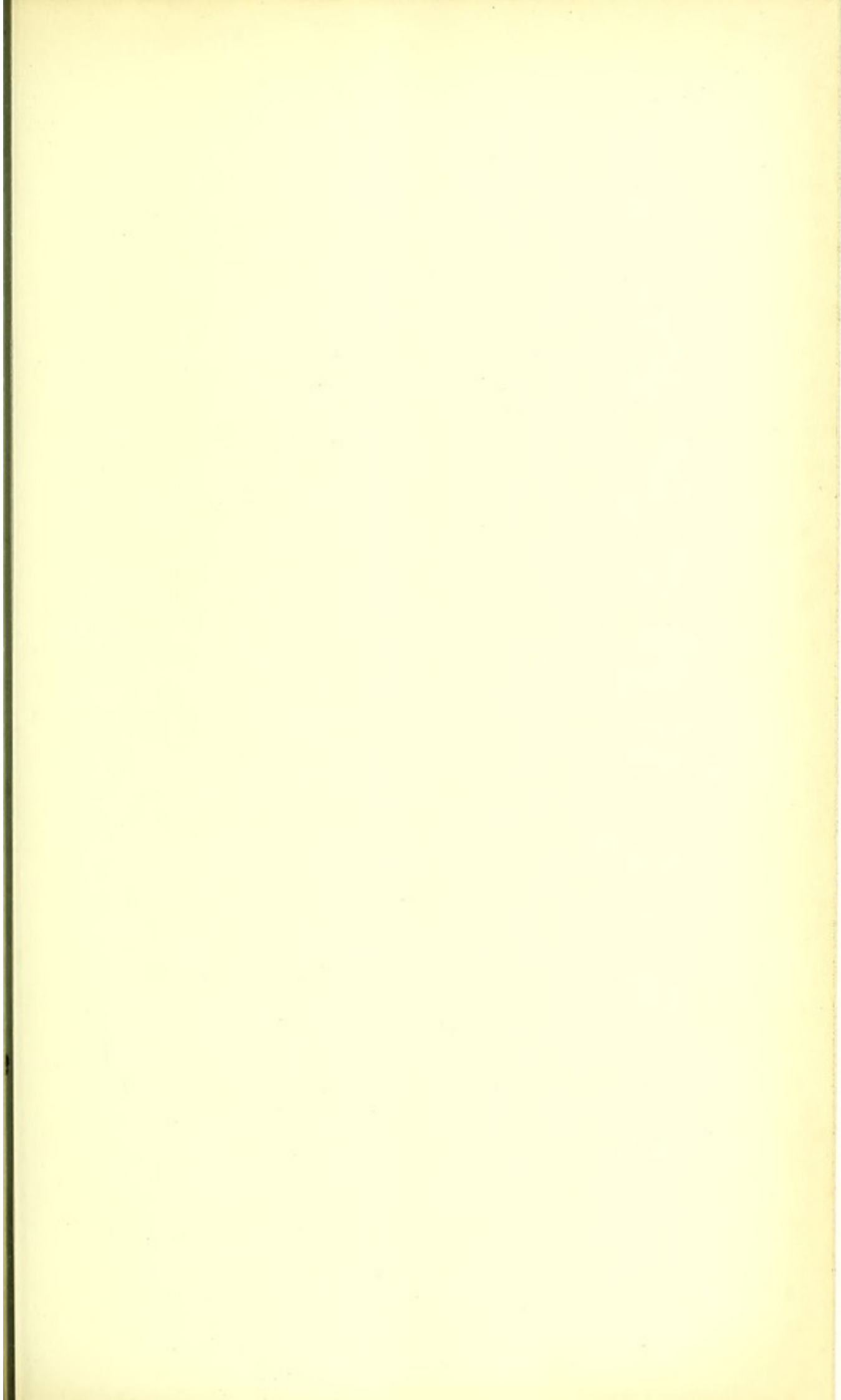
Fig. 2—Illustration of a spindle showing the
location of the neck and the support for the
plastic part.

Fig. 3—Illustration of a spindle showing the
location of the neck and the support for the
plastic part.

Fig. 4—Illustration of a spindle showing the
location of the neck and the support for the
plastic part.

Fig. 5—Illustration of a spindle showing the
location of the neck and the support for the
plastic part.

Fig. 6—Illustration of a spindle showing the
location of the neck and the support for the
plastic part.



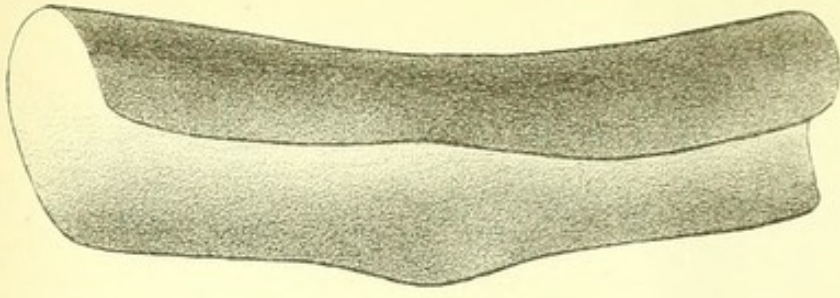


Fig. 9.

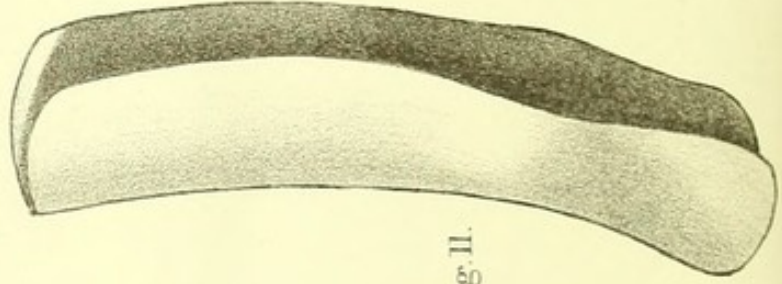


Fig. 11.

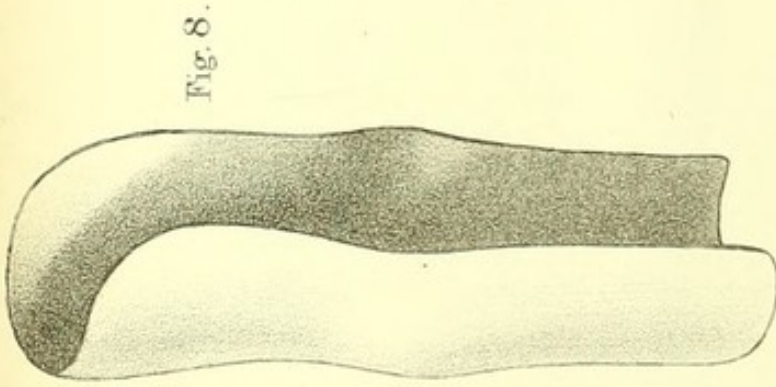


Fig. 8.

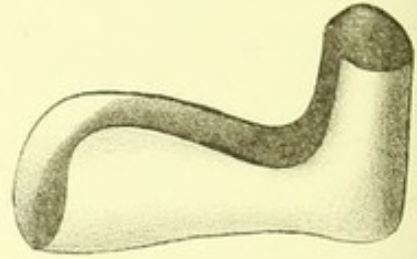


Fig. 12.

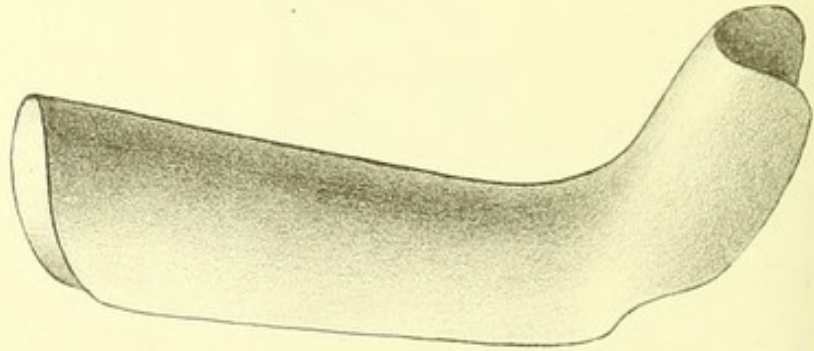


Fig. 10.

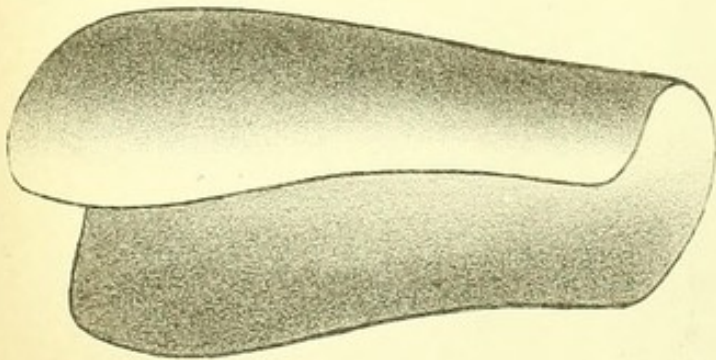


Fig. 7.

COCKING'S ADAPTABLE PORO-PLASTIC SPLINTS.

PLATE II.

Fig. 7.—Femoral splint, for treatment of fracture of lower third, middle and upper third of the femur, in combination with anterior and posterior Knee-joint splints. Figs. 8 and 9.

Fig. 8.—Anterior Knee-joint splint }
 Fig. 9.—Posterior Knee-joint splint } These splints are adapted to treat fractures of tibia, fibula, and femur, near the knee-joint, and can be used with anterior tibial and posterior fibula; are also used for fractures of patella.

Fig. 10.—Anterior Tibial splint, for fractures of tibia, and especially for fractures in the vicinity of the ankle-joint. Fractures of the malleoli will be readily treated in combination with Posterior Fibula splint. Fig. 11.

Fig. 11.—Posterior Fibula splint, for fractures of fibula; can be used with Anterior Tibial splint. Fig. 10.

Fig. 12.—Club-foot splint, for children only.

COOKING'S ADAPTABLE PORO-PLASTIC SPLINTS.

PLATE II.

Fig. 7.—Poro-plastic splint for treatment of fractures of lower third, middle and upper third of the femur, in connection with anterior and posterior knee-joint splints. Figs. 8 and 9.

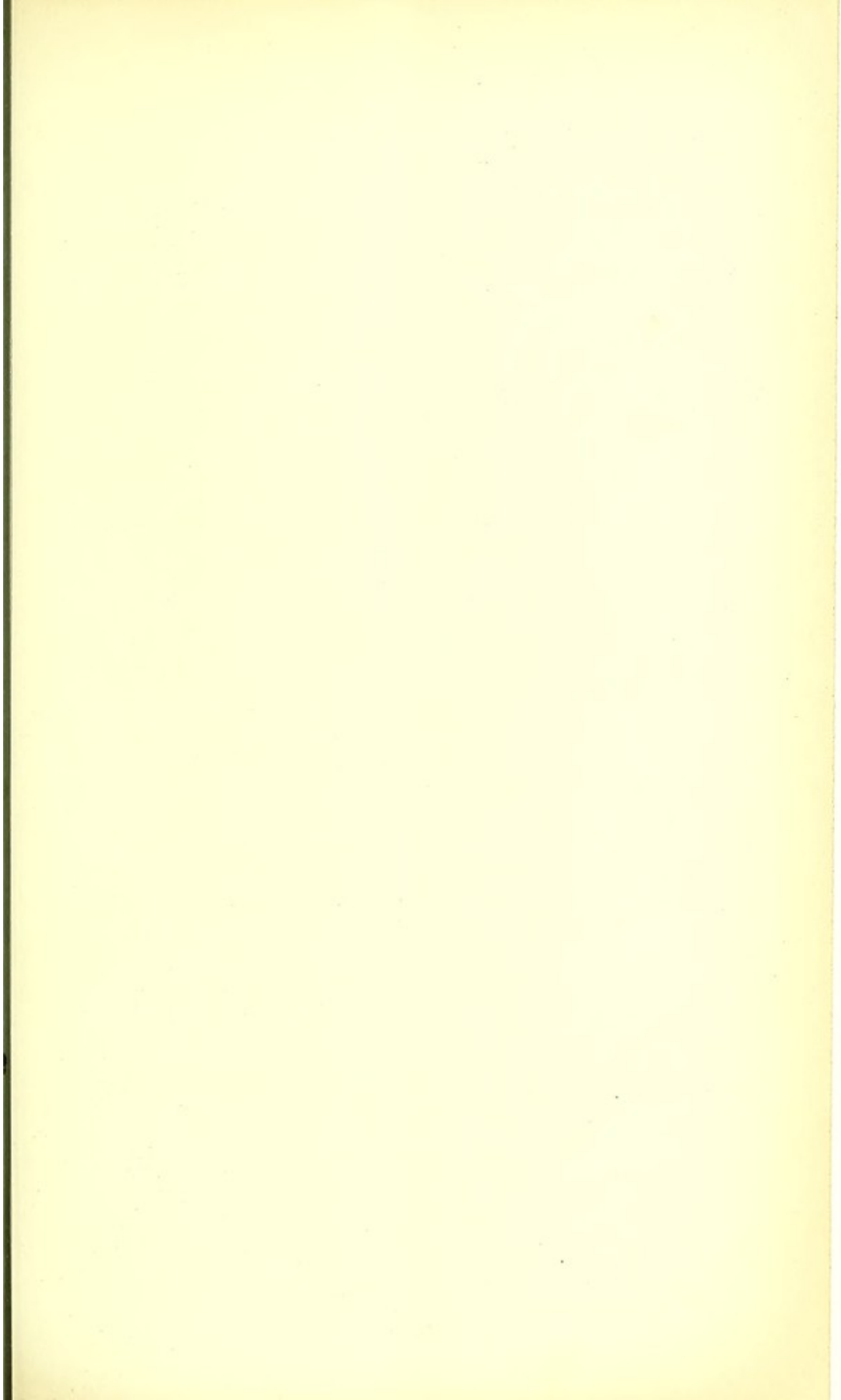
Fig. 8.—Anterior knee-joint splint. These splints are

Fig. 9.—Posterior knee-joint splint. Adapted for treatment of the knee joint and can be used with anterior tibia and posterior tibia splints and also used for fractures of tibia.

Fig. 10.—Anterior tibia splint for fractures of tibia, and especially for fractures in the vicinity of the ankle-joint. Fractures of the tibia will be readily treated in combination with anterior tibia splint.

Fig. 11.—Posterior tibia splint for fractures of tibia; can be used with anterior tibia splint. Fig. 10.

Fig. 12.—Calf-foot splint for children's legs.



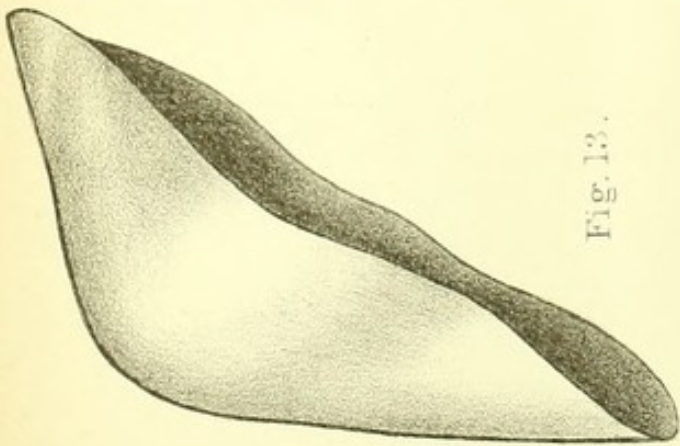


Fig. 13.

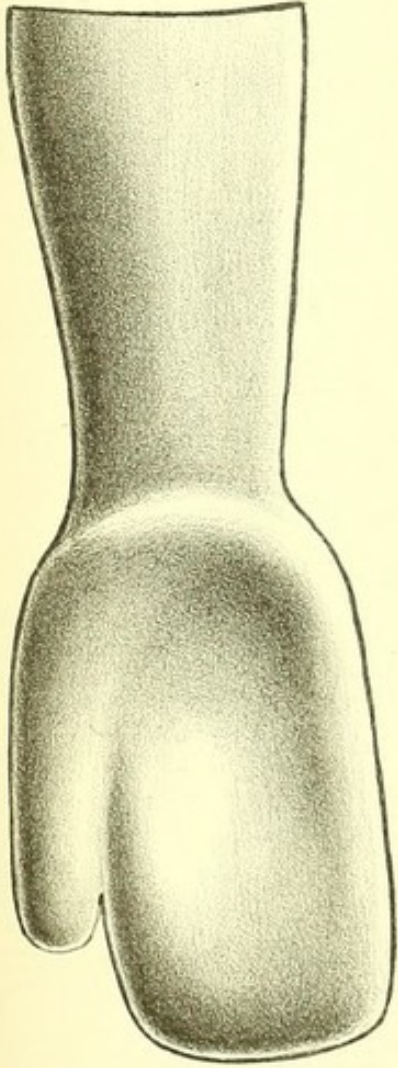


Fig. 15.

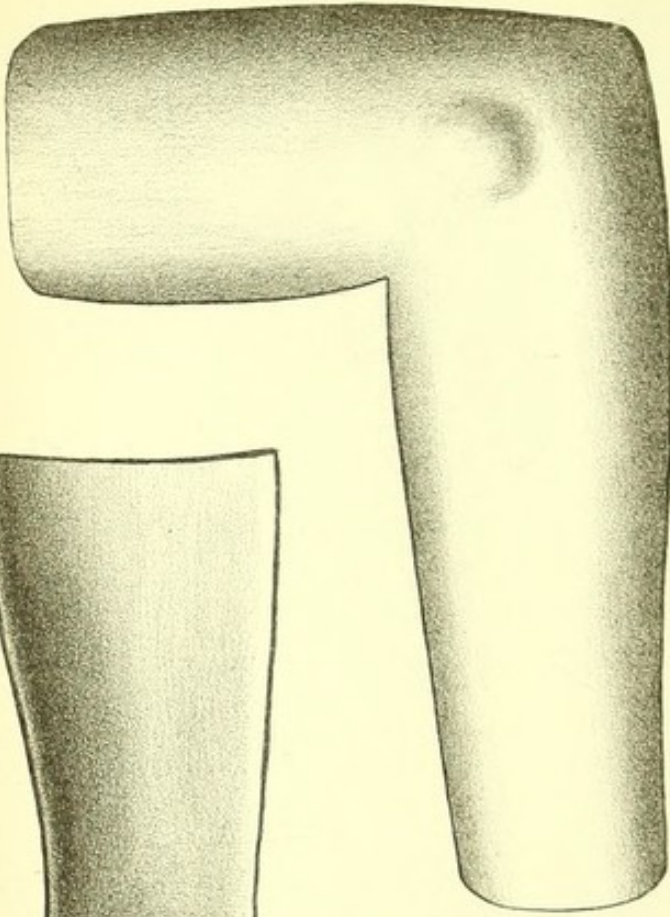


Fig. 14.

Fig. 16.

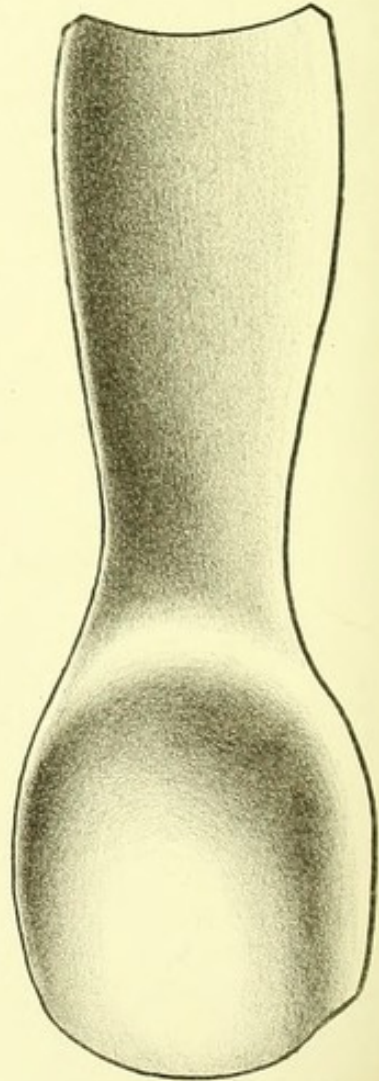
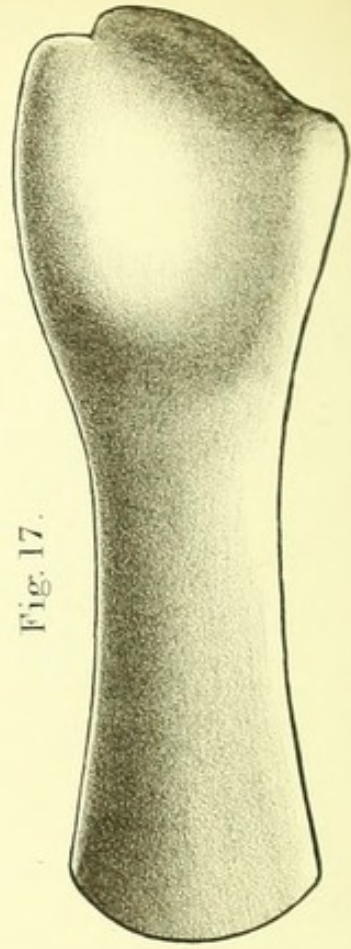


Fig. 17.



ORDINARY PATTERN SPLINTS.

PLATE III.

Fig. 13.—Shoulder Caps.

Fig. 14.—Angular Arm.

Fig. 15.—Pemberton's Hand.

Fig. 16.—Gordon's Hand.

Fig. 17.—Radial.

ORDINARY PATTERNS ENLARGED

PLATE III

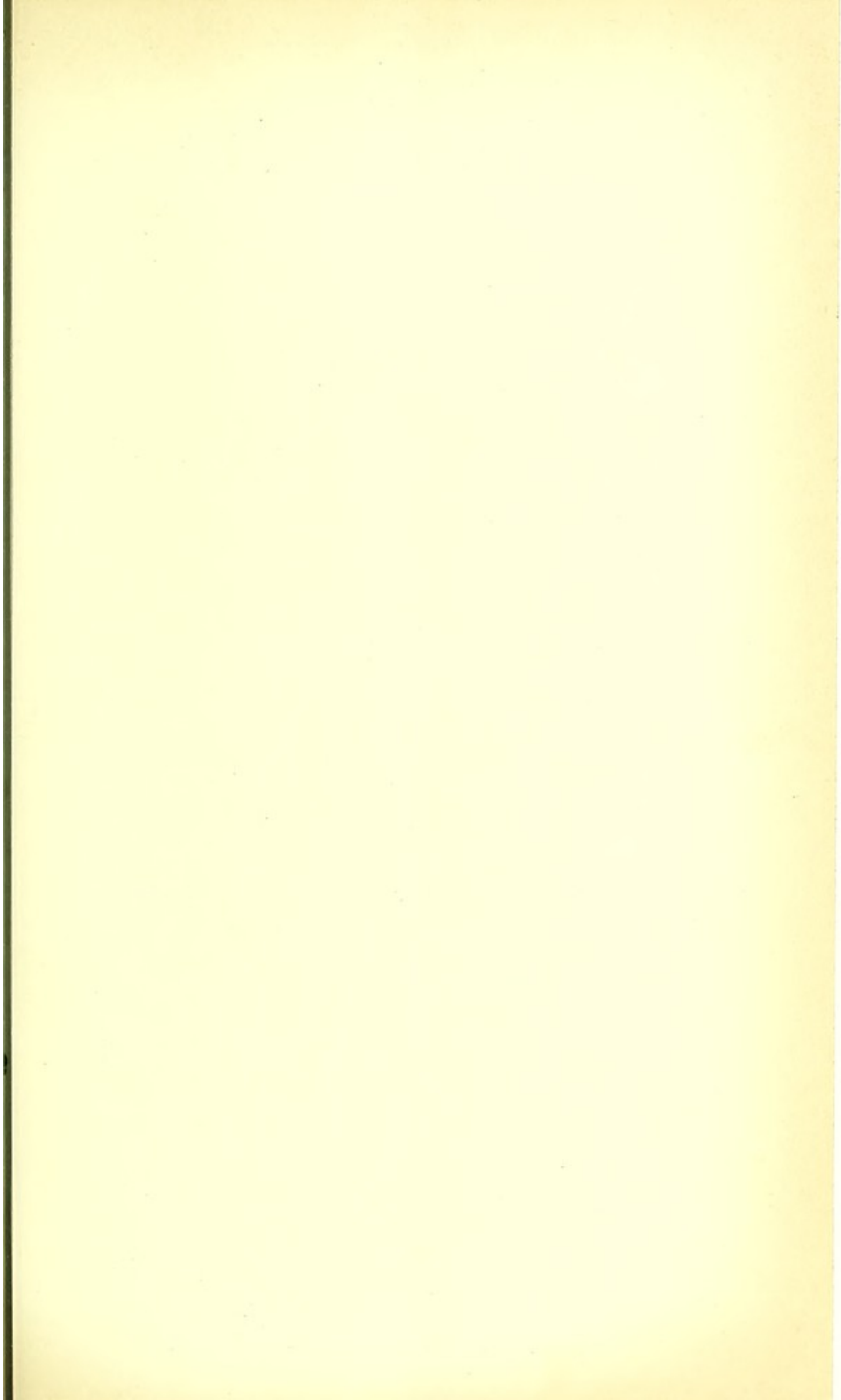
Fig. 16—Shoulder Cap

Fig. 17—Apron

Fig. 18—Footstool

Fig. 19—Garden Hat

Fig. 20—Halter



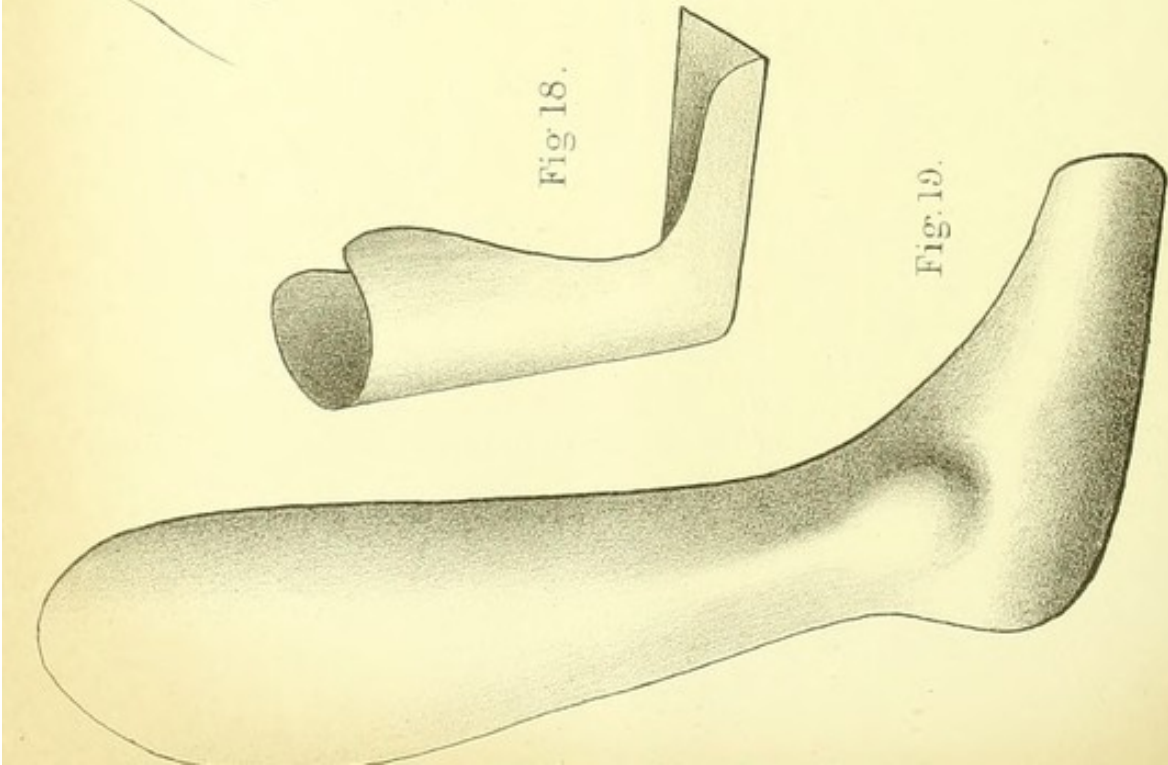


Fig. 18.

Fig. 19.

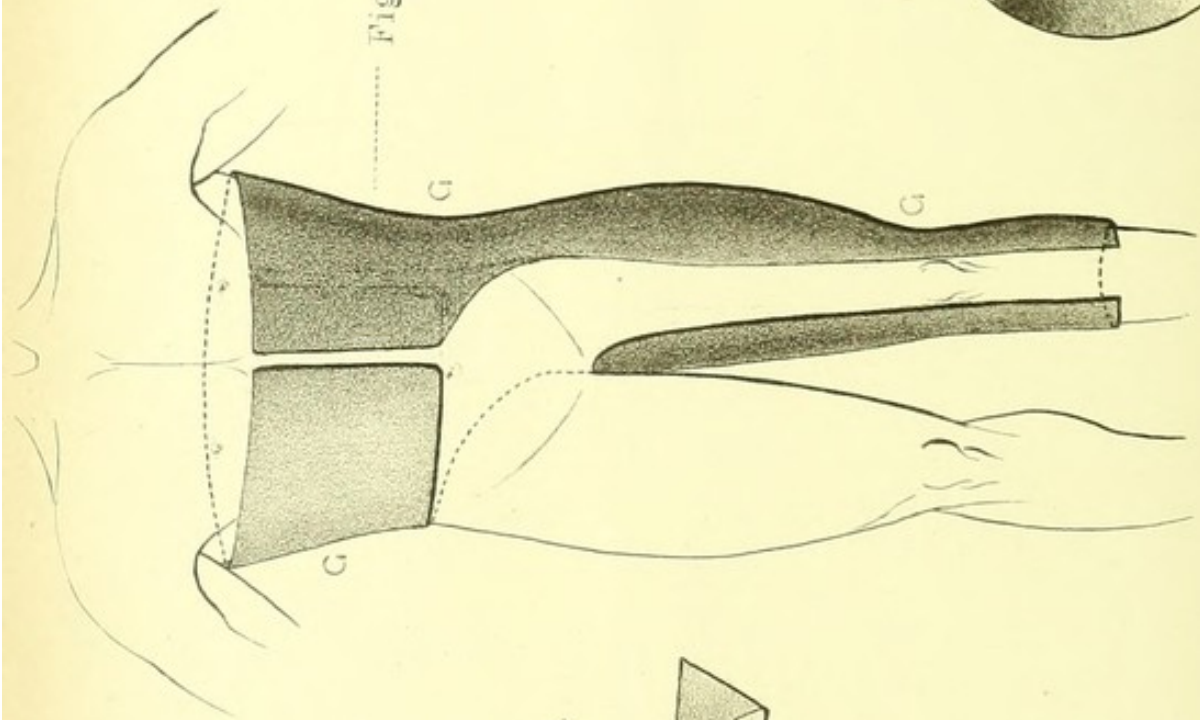


Fig. 21.

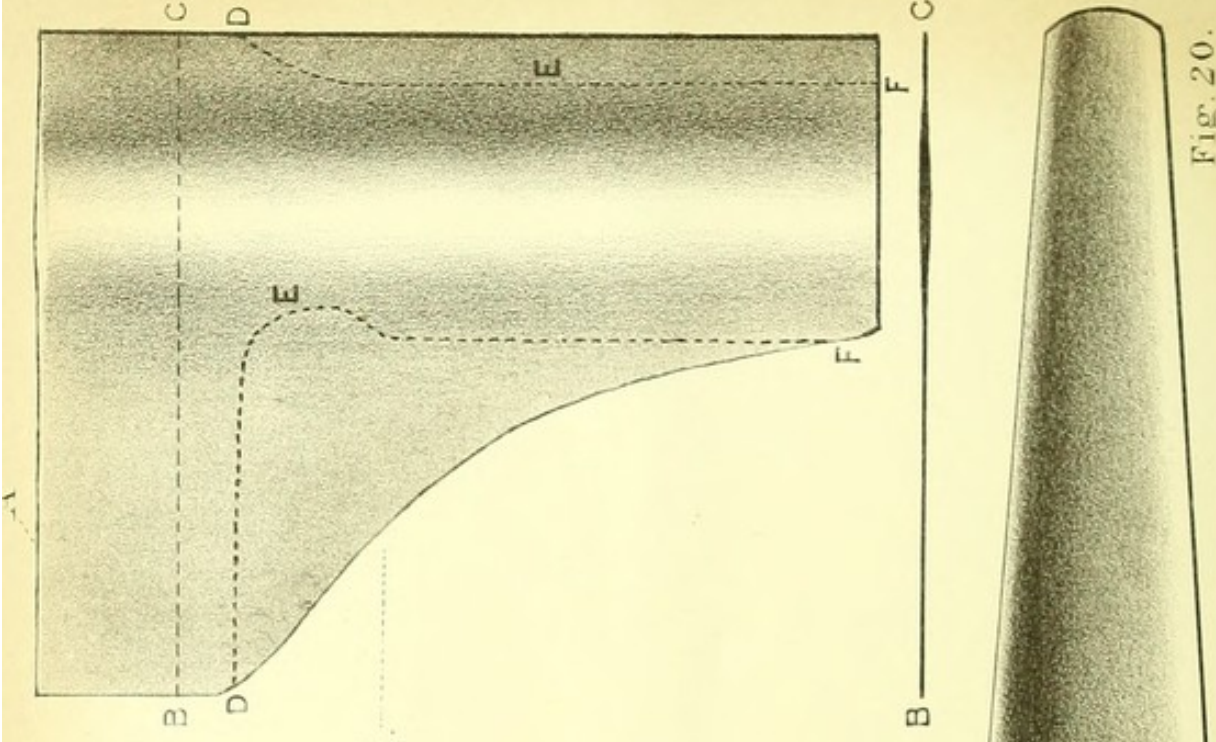


Fig. 20.

ADAPTABLE PORO-PLASTIC SPLINTS.

PLATE IV.

Fig. 18.—Dr. Little's Club-foot splint.

Fig. 19.—Cline's Leg splint.

Fig. 20.—Straight grooved splint.

Fig. 21.—Graduated Hip splint.

A—Sheet. Section B, C, showing graduation.

D, E, F—Part to be cut away before being moulded.

G—Splint after application.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

COCKING'S ADAPTABLE POROUS SPLINTS.

	Adults.	Second Size.	Children.
Inferior maxillary	1.	1.	1.
Shoulder splint	2.	2.	2.
Posterior elbow	2.	2.	2.
Anterior elbow	2.	2.	2.
Superior forearm	2.	2.	2.
Inferior forearm	2.	2.	2.
Femoral	4.	4.	4.
Anterior knee joint	2.	2.	2.
Posterior knee joint... ..	2.	2.	2.
Anterior tibial	2.	2.	2.
Posterior fibula	2.	2.	2.
Club foot			2.
Pieces for extemporization		6.	

Together 77 pieces, forming a sufficient and complete outfit
for any and every case, packed in a neat convenient box.

Adults, £4 : 0 : 0. Children, £2 : 0 : 0.

ORDINARY PATTERN SPLINTS.

SET OF SPLINTS (shapes in general use) with addition of shoulder and anterior and posterior elbow, *all* made from Poro-plastic, and therefore adaptable.

	Adults.	Children.	Pieces.	Per Set.
Shoulder, R. and L. ...	2 sizes	1 size	6 ...	15/-
Posterior elbow ...	2	1	6 ...	15/-
Anterior elbow ...	2	1	6 ...	15/-
Angular arm ...	3	1	8 ...	16/-
Pemberton's hand ...	3	1	8 ..	16/-
Gordon's hand ...	3	1	8 ...	12/-
Radial ...	3	1	8 ...	16/-
Cline's leg... ...	3	1	16 ...	18/-
Dr. Little's club foot ...		6	12 ...	12/-
Grooved splints ...			12 ...	12/-

Together 90 pieces, complete in box, £6 : 10 : 0.

GRADUATED HIP SPLINT.

	Sizes.	EACH.
Hospital quality ...	4	10/6 to 15/-
Medium ,, ..	4	15/- ,, 25/-
Super ,, ...	4	20/- ,, 40/-

PORO-PLASTIC IN SHEETS.

	Substances.	
Hospital quality ...	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$...	3/6 per lb.
Medium ,, ...	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$...	6/- ,,
Super ,, ...	$\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$...	8/6 ,,

Pieces for extemporizing splints, supplied or cut to shape in either of the above qualities.

