

Specification of Philip Pindin : trusses.

Contributors

Pindin, Philip.

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A.D. 1819 N° 4359.

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

OF

PHILIP PINDIN.

—
TRUSSES.
—

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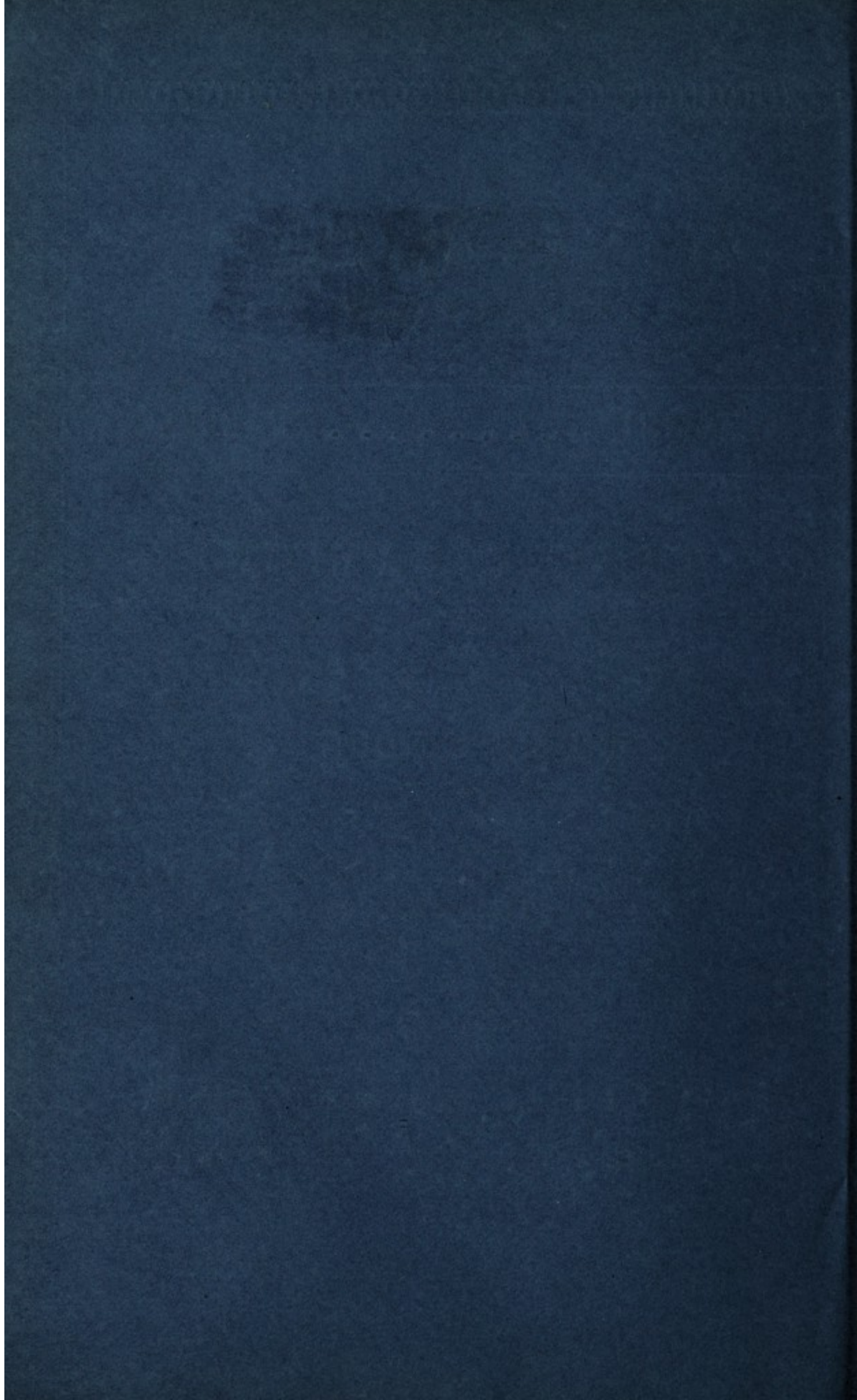
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Trusses.

PINDIN'S SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, PHILIP PINDIN, of Farningham, in the County of Kent, Shoemaker, send greeting.

WHEREAS His most Excellent Majesty King George the Third did, by His Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the Twentieth day of April, in the fifty-ninth year of His reign, give and grant unto me, the said Philip Pindin, my eñors, adñors, and assigns, His especial licence, full power, sole privilege and authority, that I, the said Philip Pindin, my eñors, adñors, and assigns, during the term of years therein mentioned, should and might make, use, exercise, and vend, within England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and also in all His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations abroad, my Invention of "AN IMPROVEMENT ON SINGLE AND DOUBLE TRUSSES;" in which said Letters Patent there is contained a proviso that if I, the said Philip Pindin, shall not particularly describe and ascertain the nature of my said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, by an instrument in writing under my hand and seal, and cause the same to be inrolled in His Majesty's High Court of Chancery within six calendar months next and immediately after the date of the said Letters Patent, that then the said Letters Patent, and all liberties and advantages whatsoever thereby granted, shall utterly cease, determine, and become void, as in and by the same, relation being thereunto had, will more fully and at large appear.

Pindin's Improvements on Single and Double Trusses.

NOW KNOW YE, that in compliance with the said proviso, I, the said Philip Pindin, do hereby declare that my said Invention, and the manner in which the same is to be carried into effect and used, is herein-after fully described and ascertained, reference being had to the Drawing of the same which is hereunto annexed, and in which Fig. I. represents a perspective view 5 of one of my said improved trusses, as the same is to be made and used for the disorder called an umbilical or navel rupture; this truss consists of the pad 1, which is secured over the affected part by the body or belly band 2, 2, and the several other parts herein-after described. The pad for this truss I make or construct as follows:—

First, a piece of calf, morocca, roan, or other fit leather is cut out for the front of it, of a shape resembling Fig. II., or of such other shape and of such dimensions as the nature of the disorder may require. This piece may be stitched or otherwise ornamented at pleasure, before the making up of the pad, and for distinction sake I call this the outer leather; next, a thicker 15 piece of calf or other leather is cut to the same size as the former, or rather less, having its edge pared thin on the rough side, and this I call the inner leather; these two are now put with their rough sides in contact with each other, and they are so held together by the tails of the studs 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, and 16, Fig. II., which pass through both these leathers and through 20 holes in pieces of tin or other metal on the inner side of the same, and upon these they are strongly rivetted; and lastly, two small holes for a ribbon to pass through are made the centre of this piece. In the next place a piece of sound cork is prepared of the same shape as Fig. II., but about half an inch less in length and breadth whatever its size may be. This piece 25 of cork is in the first instance about half an inch thick, but has a hole formed in its centre of about an inch in diameter, and is cut into a dish-like or hollow form so as to appear in section like *c, c*, in Fig. III., this section being supposed to be taken through the line *a, b*, in Fig. II.; the cork thus shaped is then covered (hole and all) on both sides with wash leather sewed round the 30 external edges, and pressed into the hole in the cork towards its convex surface; and lastly, a piece of calf or other strong but thin leather, larger than the hole, is pasted or glued, and sewed upon the convex surface of this cork pad, having a small hole worked in its centre to permit a ribbon to pass through it. Fig. III. is a general section of this pad, in which *c, c*, is the 35 cork; the yellow line *d, d, d, d*, the wash leather enveloping it; and *e, e*, the calf leather fixed upon it, having the hole *f* in its centre; *g, g*, is the inner and *h, h*, the outer leathers. The hollow or concave side of the cork so prepared and covered with leather, as aforesaid, is next covered by a soft pad of sattin,

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linen, wash or other leather, or other fit materials, evenly stuffed with combed wool or other soft and elasting material (except in the centre only, which is without stuffing), such pad being about half an inch larger each way than the cork pad, and about the same thickness when stuffed. It is seen in section
 5 at *i, i*, in the same Figure. This last pad is fixed by tufts of silk or cotton *k, k*, and stitches of strong thread or silk, shewn at *l, l*, as they would appear when not drawn tight, and these pass through the same, and likewise through the cork pad very near to its edge, and also through the inner leather, so as to attach the whole of these three firmly together, and when this is effected I fix
 10 the inside and outside leathers together by means of glue, paste, sewing, or any other sufficient means, by which the whole becomes consolidated into one pad. Lastly, a moveable pad *m*, composed of sattin, linen, or wash leather, stuffed with wool, sponge, eider down, or such like soft and elastic material, is fixed to a narrow double ribbon or tape, passing through the central holes in the several
 15 leathers of the pad, and is tied in the front. This pad *m* may be removed or made larger or less, or harder or softer, as the nature of the complaint may require. The entire pad thus formed is held and secured in its place by the body or belly-band *2, 2*, Fig. I., which is made of leather, sattin, or other fit material, and is lined with wash leather, and stuffed or padded with Witney coating, flannel,
 20 or other soft material. This band may be about two inches wide for adults, and must terminate in two buckling straps at each of its ends, marked *3, 4, 5*, and *6*, for the purpose of securing and regulating the pressure. The buckles are attached to small leather straps that button on to the studs *7, 8, 9*, and *10*, in the front of the pad, as seen in Fig. II. But for children or when the truss
 25 is required to be small, four longer studs to take two straps each may be used; and in order to produce a greater degree of pressure, I apply a small pad of leather stuffed with wool or other soft material under each buckle, as seen at *11, 11, 11, 11*, in Fig^{re} I., taking care that the length of the buttoning straps be such as not to let these last-mentioned pads be entirely beyond nor upon
 30 the pad *1*, but so adjusted that their centres may come over the edge of the same. *12, 12*, are shoulder straps or braces of linen, tape, leather, or other material, also padded with flannel or Witney coating; these button on to two studs or buttons fixed to receive them near the middle of the back of the body or belly band, while their other ends button upon the two upper studs *13, 13*, of
 35 the pad *1*, drawn separately at Figure II. These shoulder straps prevent the pad from falling downwards, and to prevent its rising, I use the thigh belts *14, 14*, Fig. I.; these are made of thin calf or wash leather, or linen, in the inside, strengthened by calf or other ornamental leather or material on the outside, and are flat and padded with Witney coating or flannel from *n* to *o*,

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being the part which comes on the outside of the thigh, while the part P, which comes within the thigh, and which would otherwise cause a chafing, is made round, oval, or other convenient shape, by closing the external or principal leather so as to form it into a sort of small pipe; or this leather may remain flat and be cut narrower, and be strengthened by an extra piece of leather added to it pared thin at its edges, round which is rolled Witney coating, flannel, or other soft material, which is covered by an external casing of calf or wash leather, or linen. The buckle is prevented from hurting the skin by a soft pad underneath it, similar to those at 11, 11, 11, 11, and immediately behind the buckles a leather or other strap lined or not with wash leather, as at 15, 15, is sewed on and rises upwards and buttons upon the two lower studs 16, 16, of the pad, thus preventing it most effectually from rising. 17, 17, are two similar straps sewed to the opposite sides of the thigh belts, and buttoning upon two studs or buttons in the body or belly belt placed just behind the hips, for the purpose of assisting in keeping up the thigh belt. Fig. IIII. is a view of this truss as fixed upon the body, by which the uses of the several parts, and the manner of fixing and using the same, will be apparent, the same references being used to this Figure as to Figure I.

Fig. V. is a perspective view of one of my single trusses to be used for a rupture in the groin, the present figure being adapted to the left side, but for the right side it would be exactly the same, save only the transposition of the parts and the substitution of a right-sided pad. This, like the last truss, consists of the pad 1, the body belt 2, 2, the thigh belt 14, and the back brace or strap 17 to keep up the thigh belt; the manner in which this truss is to be used and worn will be apparent from inspection of Fig. VI., which represents it fixed in its right situation upon the body. The pad is formed of the same materials as that last described, but is rather different in shape and construction, Fig. VII. shewing a front view of a pad for the right side, and Fig. VIII. one for the left. This pad consists of an outside and inside leather like the last, the shape of which is shewn at Figs. VII. and VIII. by the letters *q, q, q*, drawn of one half of the average length and breadth in these Figures which I usually make it for adults. The metal studs or buttons on this pad are riveted through the front and back leathers, and a piece of tin or other metal within, which assists likewise in preserving the form of the pad, as in the former case; and these studs are in this truss either 3, 4, or 5 in number, and must be disposed so as to make the pad sit with ease to the patient, according to the circumstances of the complaint; but the forms shewn at *r, s, t, v*, in the Figures, which are purposely varied, will be generally found most convenient. Immediately upon and next to the inner leather is placed a

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pad of cork of the same shape as the said leather, but rather smaller, cut flat or a little hollow towards the inner leather, and chamfered to a thin edge on the other side, while the middle part is left convex or protuberant. The convex side of the cork is next covered with a piece of Witney coating or
5 blanketting cut to fit, but not to overlap it, and the cork and blanket together are covered with wash leather overlapping them, and sewed upon the flat side. This cork pad so prepared is next covered on its convex side with another pad of the same shape as the cork, but about half an inch wider all round, and about an inch thick, which pad is formed of thin calf leather at the back, cut
10 about the size of the cork when covered, and upon the edge of which is sewed the wash leather which forms its front. Lastly, it is stuffed with combed wool or other soft and elastic material to a proper degree of hardness for the complaint by a slit cut in the calf leather back, as shewn at Figure XII. The disposition of the several parts of this pad are shewn in section (taken through
15 the line *u, u*, Figure VII.) at Figure IX., in which *q, q*, is the outer and *w, w*, the inner leather; *r, s, t, v*, being the studs or buttons passing through the same; *x* is the piece of cork covered with Witney coating and wash leather, and *y, y*, the last-mentioned pad, which is to be secured to the inner leather *W, W*, by a row of silk or other tufts and stitches of thread, silk, or twine *z, z*, which
20 are made all round the same at from half to three quarters of an inch asunder. Lastly, the inner and outer leathers *q, q*, and *w, w*, are to be glued, pasted, or otherwise affixed together, and then the pad will be compleat. The other parts of this truss are so nearly similar to the one first described that it becomes almost unnecessary to mention them. The body belt *2, 2*, being formed in the
25 same manner and with the same materials, except that it is generally made about half an inch less in width, and that instead of having double buckling straps at its ends it generally has but one buckling strap at one end only, while the other end buttons on to the upper stud or button *r* of the pad. The parts of this belt which pass over the hips are likewise occasionally made
30 round, oval, or other convenient shape, by covering the leather strap with Witney coating, or other soft material, and then wash or other leather goes round the whole, as before described, to prevent its chafing. The thigh belt is likewise made in the same manner as before described, *p* being the rounded part for the inside of the thigh. *11, 11*, are pads under the buckles to prevent
35 injury and produce a greater pressure; these are disposed as at Fig. I., (and although more studs may occasionally be placed upon the pads than are necessary for the buttoning of the several straps at once, yet they will be found highly useful to the wearer, by enabling him or her to alter the inclination of the pad so as to fit the groin by varying the positions of the thigh and body

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belts. An additional buckling like 3, 4, in Fig. XIII. is sometimes made and fixed upon a stud placed for that purpose in the body or belly belt, while its other end has a buckle and strap to attach and adjust it to the pad so as to make it sit more pleasantly and produce a greater pressure. This is, however, only necessary in the single truss, and it may be put on and worn or taken off 5 at pleasure.

Figure X. is a perspective view of my double truss to be used when ruptures occur on both sides of the groin; and Figure XI. shews the manner in which the same is to be put on and worn. In these the same letters indicate the same parts as in Figures V. and VI., and the construction is so similar as to 10 render a particular description unnecessary. The body belt 2, 2, is the same, except that it may be made with a buckling strap or buckling straps at each end. The thigh belts 14, 14, and the hip straps 17, 17, are precisely similar to the last; but in the double truss there must be one for each side, as shewn in the Figure. The pad is likewise formed in the same manner as last described 15 as to the inner and outer leathers, corks, and rivetting of the studs, except only as to the last pad *y, y*, in Figure IX., which, instead of being of the same shape as the cork, must be in the form of two pads united, as shewn at Figure XII. The corks and outer leathers are, however, just the same as if they were for two separate pads, but the inner leather of both is in one piece, 20 as shewn at Figure XII., and should be strengthened on the inside at the upper part marked 18 by a piece of calf or other strong leather, which may be lined with wash leather or not, but which cannot be seen in the Figure as being underneath; this insures greater strength, and prevents this double pad from tearing asunder; and for the same reason a piece of strong calf or other 25 leather 19 is buttoned upon the studs *s, t, s, t*, which prevents the lower parts *v, v*, of the pad from separating or getting to wide asunder. If required this strap may have two small pads under it to cause a greater pressure, as shewn at 20, 20, in Fig. XI. The trusses which I have above described will be found equally applicable and useful to male or female patients without any variation 30 of their form, save only such as may be necessary to suit the circumstances of the complaint, and in the construction of them I carefully avoid the use of metallic and all other springs (that of the combed wool or Witney cloathing, blanketting, flannel, or other elastic stuffing only excepted); they will, therefore, be found most comfortable in the wear; and as it is the form and construction 35 of these trusses which I claim as my Invention, I do not bind myself to the use of the particular kinds of leather or other materials which I have hereinbefore described, as the same trusses may be formed of silk, satin, linen, or other materials, nor do I bind myself to the size of the pads, nor the situation

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and number of the studs upon them, as these must vary with the age of the patient and the nature of the complaint; but I have described such particulars, both as to form, size, and materials, as I generally use, and which, by experience, I find to be the best suited to the purpose.

- 5 In witness whereof, I, the said Philip Pindin, party hereto, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this Third day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

PHILIP (L.S.) PINDIN.

AND BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Third day of September, in
10 the year of our Lord 1819, the aforesaid Philip Pindin came before our said Lord the King in His Chancery, and acknowledged the Specification aforesaid, and all and every thing therein contained and specified, in form above written. And also the Specification aforesaid was stampt according to the tenor of the Statute made for that purpose.

Cox.

- 15 Inrolled the Eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

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Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1857.

and number of the same were found in those parts which were the seat of the
infection and the nature of the complaint; but I have observed such
in this book as to form a new and valuable, and I generally see and which is
very useful to be the best guide to the physician.

In witness whereof, I the said Philip Blundell, have hereunto
set my hand and seal the third day of September, in the year
of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

AND BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the third day of September in
the year of our Lord 1819, the abovesaid Philip Blundell came before our
said Lord the King in His Majesty, and acknowledged the specification
of a new and useful thing therein contained and entitled in form
above written. And also the specification abovesaid was read according
to the tenor of the Statute made for that purpose.

I the said Lord the King in His Majesty, in the year of our Lord One
thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Over

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133
FIG. III.



FIG. VI.

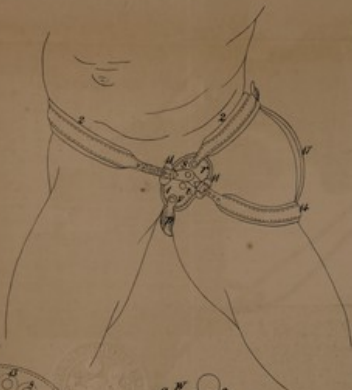


FIG. XIII.



FIG. XI.

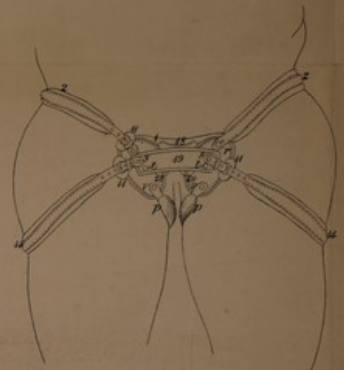


FIG. I.

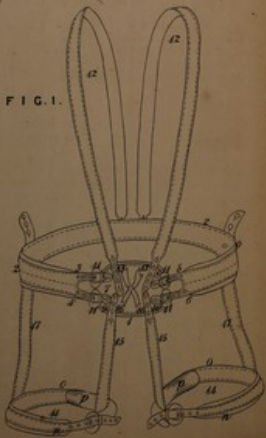


FIG. II.

FIG. IX.



FIG. VII.



FIG. XII.



FIG. VIII.

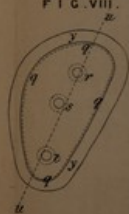


FIG. III.

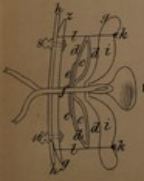


FIG. V.

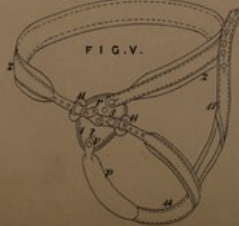
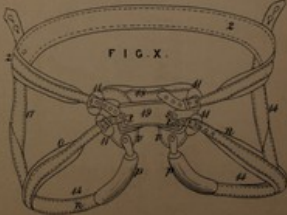


FIG. X.



The smallest drawing is colored.

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