

## **Specification of Ormrod Coffeen Evans : abdominal truss.**

### **Contributors**

Evans, Ormrod Coffeen.

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Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
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A.D. 1862, 2nd May. N° 1297.

SPECIFICATION  
OF  
ORMROD COFFEEN EVANS.  
  
ABDOMINAL TRUSS.

LONDON:  
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,  
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1862.









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### Abdominal Truss.

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*(This Invention received Provisional Protection only.)*

**PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION** left by Ormrod Coffeen Evans at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 2nd May 1862.

I, ORMROD COFFEEN EVANS, of 20, Church Street, Old Kent Road, in the County of Surrey, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "AN ABDOMINAL TRUSS, INTENDED FOR THE MORE PERFECT SUPPORT AND CURE OF HERNIA," to be as follows:—

The truss consists in being made with six instead of one or two pads as in most instruments of this class. Two hernial, two iliac, and two lumbar. The hernial pads are connected one with the other by (what I shall here term) a pubic bar, which is a steel or iron bar extending from the one to the other, and which is made in two separate pieces and united by a set screw in a manner so as to form a slide joint, and this, in order to enable the wearer as well as operator to adjust the pads at will to the width of the pelvis and position of the hernial ring or rings, reference being had to the accompanying Drawings.

Fig. I. is a view of the truss, full size, for a medium sized person. At  $A^1$ ,  $A^2$ , are conical hernial pads, which when applied to a case of single rupture though the truss is always made double, need not of necessity partake of the same form on both sides. These pads, as before stated, are connected one with the other by a bar L, which is formed in two pieces ( $n^1$ ,  $n^2$ ) and united into one by a set screw ( $s$ ), and is attached at each end to its respective pad by a ball and socket (indicated by dotted lines ( $a$ ,  $t$ ), or any other device, by which the same or similar universal movement of the pad is attained when



*Evans' Abdominal Truss.*

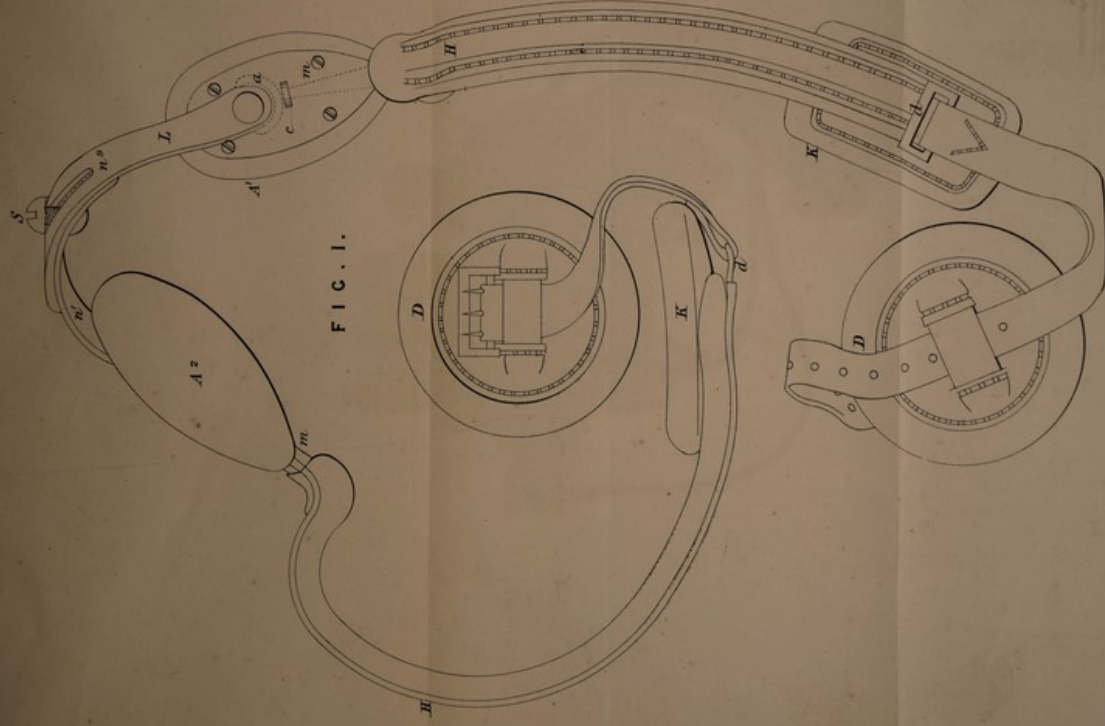
attached thereto. A short hoop spring H is made to extend from each hernial pad to a corresponding iliac pad K, which presses upon the posterior surface of the ilium or hip. These springs are attached each to its respective hernial pad by means of a short arm (*m*), which is firmly affixed to the spring, and has at the extreme end a ball or collar (*c*), so that by inserting this arm 5 underneath a plate on the top of the pad which has in it a slit or opening to correspond with either a ball or collar, it is not only held in position, but the pad is thereby permitted to adjust itself easily to the plane of the hernial ring. At the iliac pads, and to the end of each spring (*d*) is attached a strap for the purpose of fastening the truss around the body. These straps each pass through 10 the loop of a lumbar pad D, so that when the truss is adjusted to the body the pads may be adjusted also, as best suits the wearer, either nearer to or farther removed from the spine. From this arrangement of the different parts of the truss, as well as mode of uniting them, it will be perceived that not only the hernial pads adjust themselves easily, but that an axis is formed at the iliac 15 pads or over the hip corresponding to the axis of the legs, so that whatever position the body and limbs may assume, either in the act of sitting, walking, running, or jumping, the various parts of the truss readily conform to the varying positions of the different parts of the body and limbs, which it encircles without moving the hernial pads from their proper position over the ring or 20 rings of the affected part. And further, by making the truss double, in the manner above described, even though the rupture is on one side only, the hernial pads press counter to each other, and hence keep the bowels equalized in position between the points of pressure, which has the effect in turn of keeping the hernial ring so distended and defined as to require very little 25 pressure force to keep the protruding bowel and omentum or either in place, and hence the truss in no case, however formidable it may appear or how much bodily exercise the individual may be required to undergo, is required to be constructed and made otherwise than extremely light.

To prevent detection of the effect which the wearing of the truss may have 30 in some instances only upon the external dress a piece of stiff fabric, two or three inches wide is plaited over the outside of the pubic bar and covering of the hoop springs, but which in the Drawings has been omitted to prevent confusion of the parts.

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LONDON:

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Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1862.



The drawing left with Provisional Specification is colored.

Drawn on Stone by Mulry & Sons.



