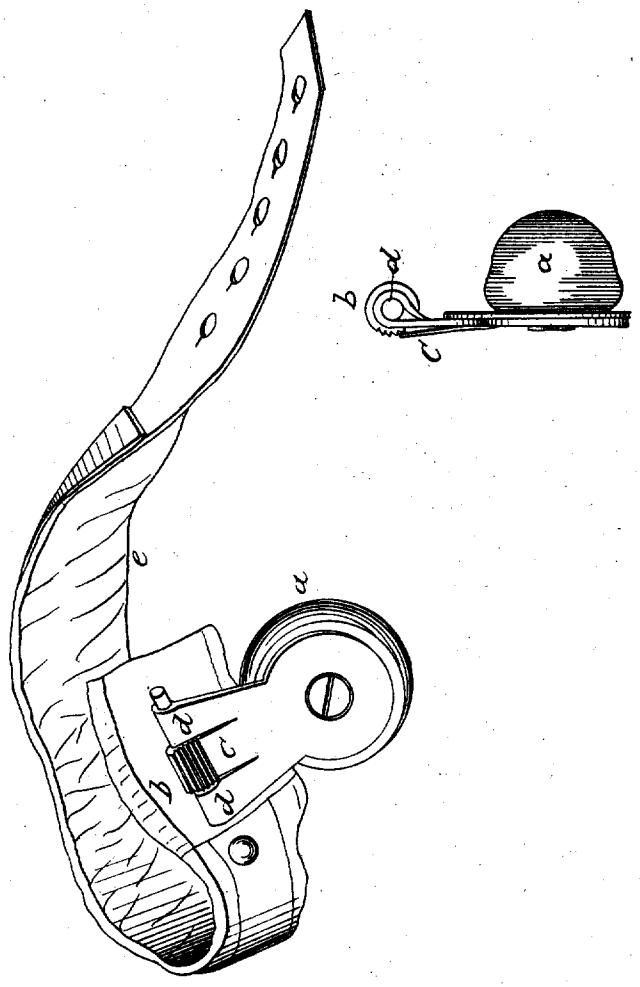
No Printed Specification Available

9848X

I. Thompson,

Truss.

Patented July 1, 1836.



AM. PHOTO-LITHO. CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS)

1848 X July 1, 1836

Isaac Thompson.
Letters Patent

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Isaac Thompson himself of his Improvement in the Traps for the relief and cure of Tetanus

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To all persons to whom these presents shall come. Isaac Thompson of Bellows in the County of Windham and State of Vermont sends greeting. Be it known that I Isaac Thompson have invented certain new and useful improvement in the construction of traps called Thompsons Patent Traps specified in the words following viz.

My Traps differs from those in common use in two particulars. First the ball or pad instead of covering the engine aperture like a lid is so shaped as partially to enter it. To effect this object in most instances by making it of a shape partaking in part of the shape of a cone and in part of a hemisphere, perhaps half way between them; Still as each individual patient requires a certain adaptation of the pad to his particular case I may vary the shape a little, sometimes a better fit is procured by making the pad or ball like the upper or stem end of a pear. that is a cone rounded at the apex and made flaring or frustrum shaped at the base.

In some instances I may so vary the hemispherical but always endeavour to adapt their shape to the orifice or aperture, have them partially enter it and have them so pliable as that the patient may them with comfort. Usually I form these balls or cones of wood and cover them with deer skin or shamoy leather, but here again I find that some have so much tenderness and irritability of the part that sponge, deer skin or some other substance softer than wood is preferable. The other peculiarity of my traps consists in the apparatus for adjusting it to the aperture and keeping it

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A Wire. Suppose a common steel hair spring to terminate for two inches at the end to be worn in form in a round wire about as large as a goose quill. On this wire like a watchmans rattle, turn a piece of brass to which the cone or pad is firmly attached at its base by a screw so that the patient can give the pad any degree of pressure into the aperture consistent with his own feel, and on an adjuster to suit him it will stay there till he chooses to alter it. I construct this apparatus in the following manner. I make a brass hollow cylinder about half an inch in length and cylindrically of about twice the diameter of the above mentioned wire. Its inner or hollow diameter is fitted to receive the wire. On its cylindrical cylindrical surface notches, teeth, or cogs are filed slanting one way but the other side of each cog perpendicular or in the direction of the radius of the cylinder so that a tongue or spring of brass will slide easily over these teeth one way but will stand stiff like a brace if you attempt to move it in the opposite direction. This brass cylinder is slid on to the steel wire till it comes about the middle of the two inches and then firmly soldered to the wire. I might take a piece of sheet brass of about that thickness called in merchandize No 19 light. It is about one twentieth of an inch in thickness. It should be from four to five inches in length (if the brass be intended for an adult) and in width about one inch and a quarter except at one end which should widen into a circle corresponding in size with the base of the cone to which it is to be affixed. I next saw longitudinally on the other or square end of this piece of brass two slits about an inch and an half long leaving between them in the middle a tongue about half an inch wide. I next cut off this tongue to about four tenths of an inch in length and file its end to a bevel to fit the teeth or cogs in the above mentioned cylinder. I now apply the tongue to some of the notches in the cylinder, bend the two legs of brass around the wire to form a hinge and rivet them in that position so that the tongue of brass forms a spring and brace and like that of a watchmans rattle al-

lows

lows a free motion in one direction but not in the other. When double hinges are made on the above mentioned principle as also single ones for ordinary cases or in connection with patents it is usual to have the horse with its stirrup from the body above the hip bone then bend down three or about three inches and then in the shape of a wire band across the belly assuming a curve form to the convexity of the abdomen and in this wire have the hinge or hinges arranged.

What I claim as my invention is the combination of the above described hinge with the batten part so constructed as particularly to answer the operation of the harness. In testimony that the above is a true specification of my said improvement as above described I have hereunto set my hand this first day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six

Witnesses
J. C. Bradley
Wm Keyes

Horace Hemenway

(Patented July 1. 1836)

Drawing