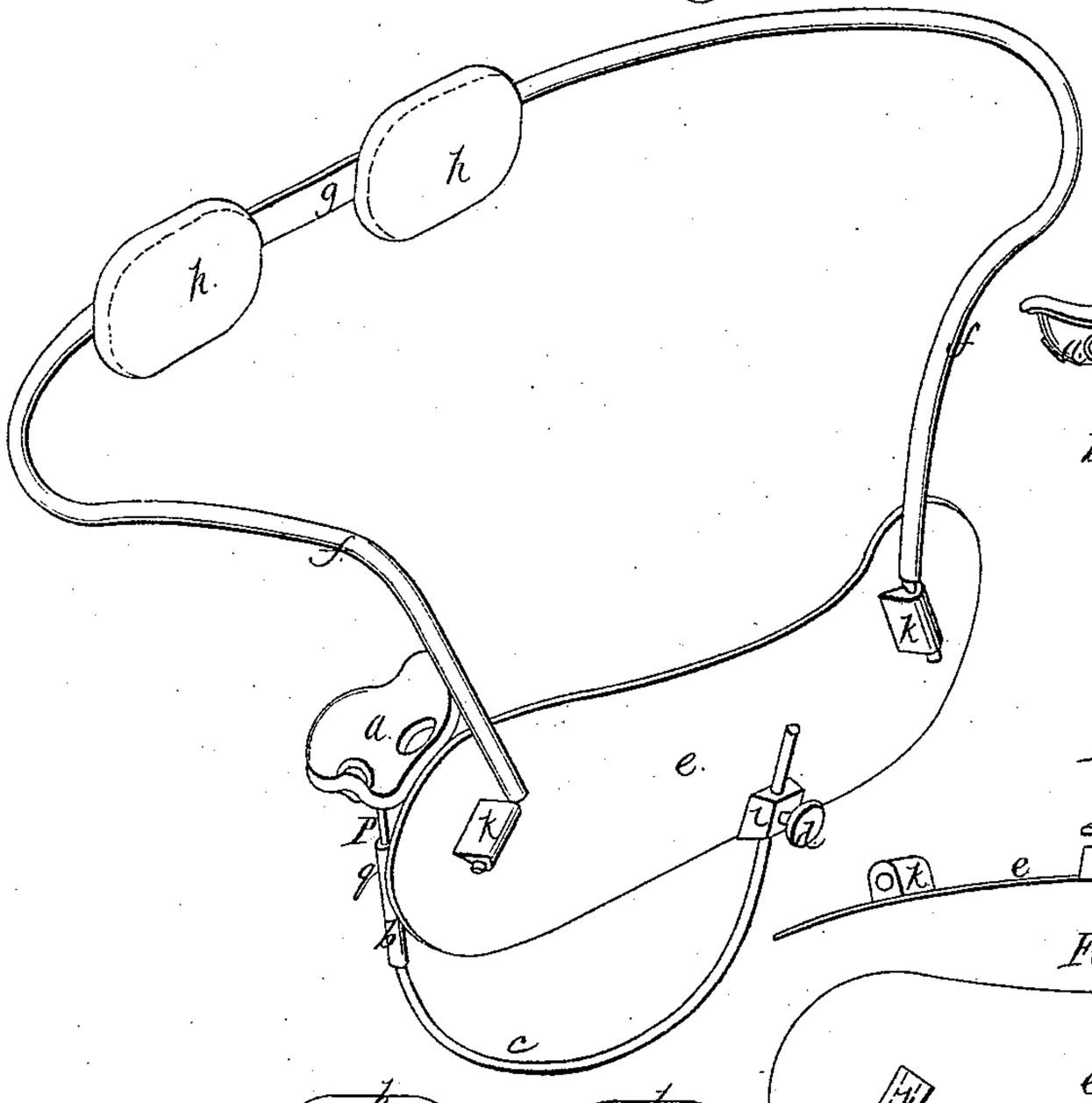
J. Thompson,

Truss.

No. 71,246. Patented Nov. 19, 1867.

Fig: 1.



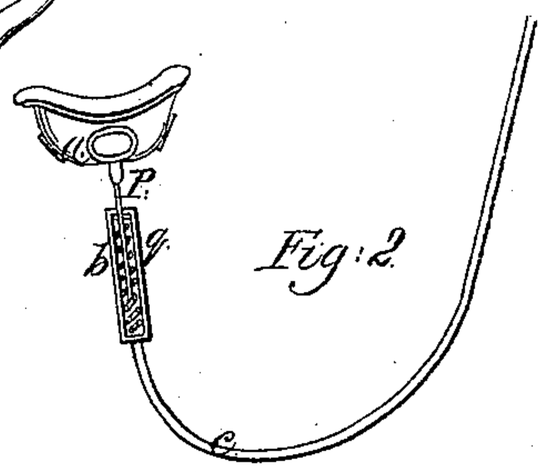


Fig: 2.

Fig: 3.

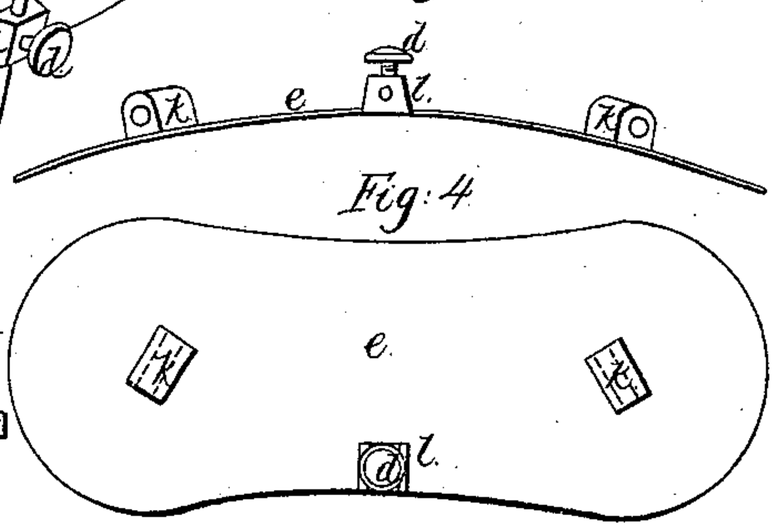


Fig: 4

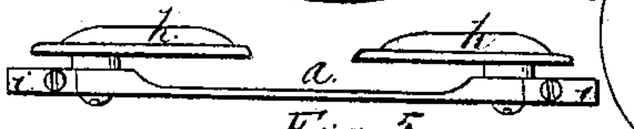


Fig: 5.

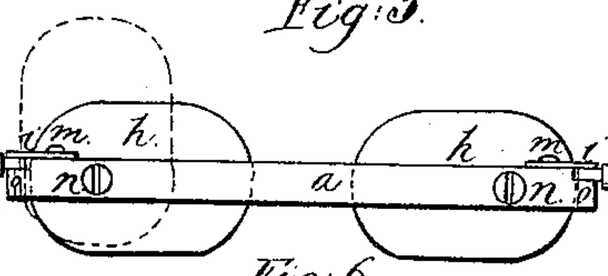


Fig: 6

Fig: 7.

Witnesses:

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JARED THOMPSON, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Letters Patent No. 71,246, *dated November* 19, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JARED THOMPSON, of Milwaukee, Milwaukee county, in the State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Utero-Abdominal Supporters; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of said invention.

The nature and operation of my improvement consist in a pessary on a small, short wire or bar, which bar passes vertically down into a small cylinder; that end of the bar which is in the cylinder being attached to and supported by a spiral spring or other flexible substance, which will, when pressure is alternately exerted and removed on the pessary in a perpendicular direction, cause the pessary to act and react vertically with ease and certainty.

The nature of my invention also consists in the use and operation of two sacral pads, elliptically-shaped, which are attached to the ends and inside of a metallic bar placed across the spine horizontally, just back of the upper part of the hips of the wearer, the pads being attached to the bar by means of screws passing through one of the foci of each of the pads, the pads being, at the will of the wearer, kept loose or firm by means of the screws, and susceptible of such movement on the screws or axes as the wearer may desire.

The nature of my invention also consists in attaching to each end of the bar above named, a spring, in such a manner that each shall rest partly on and parallel with said bar, and also to rest partly on and hold in position the ends of the wires, which are attached to the ends of the bar.

To enable those skilled in the art to understand and make my improvement, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation, by reference to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my utero-abdominal supporter.

Figure 2 represents a side view of the pessary, wire cylinder, and spiral spring which support the pessary.

Figure 3 represents a full view of the lower edge of the abdominal pad.

Figure 4 represents a full view of the outer side of the abdominal pad.

Figure 5 represents a direct view of the edges of the sacral pads and bar to which they are attached.

Figure 6 represents a direct back view of the sacral pads and bar and the curved wires, with a direct side view of the springs which are attached to the bar. This figure also represents a second position of one of the sacral pads by the dots used.

Figure 7 represents a full view of one of the curved wires which are attached to the bar when worn.

All of the drawings are lettered, and similar letters denote corresponding parts in the several views.

I construct my utero-abdominal supporter by forming a cup-like pessary, *a*, as shown in figs. 1 and 2, made of silver, gum, or rubber. Pessary *a* is supported on a short wire, P, made of silver or any other suitable substance, one end of which is attached to the bottom part of the pessary, and the other end passes perpendicularly down into cylinder *q*, and there rests upon and is attached to spiral spring *b*. Cylinder *q* is supported by and attached to wire or arm *c*. Spiral spring *b* is inserted into cylinder *q*. Instead of a spiral spring any other flexible substance may be used which will accomplish the same result. Arm *c* is supported by passing through projection *l*, which is firmly set to the lower part of abdominal pad *e*. Arm *c* is held firmly in the desired position by set-screw *d*, as shown by fig. 1. Abdominal pad *e* is supported by curved wires *f f*, which have hooks on the end. The hooks which attach to pad *e* pass through projections *k k*, which projections are made fast to pad *e*. Curved wires *f f* are inserted in wire tubes to render them easy to the wearer. These wires are supported by bar *g*, through the ends of which a hook, on each of wires, passes at right angles to bar *g*. Bar *g* is a few inches in length, and a little bent forward at the ends. The ends of those wires which are attached to bar *g* are held in their holes by springs *i i*, as seen in fig. 6. These springs are flat, and of the width of bar *g*, and are made fast to said bar by screws or rivets *m m*. The springs rest partly on the bar and partly on the wires *f f*. Pads *h h* are elliptically shaped, and are attached to bar *g* upon the inside thereof, by means of screws *n n* which pass through one of the foci of each of the pads. These pads have the screws *n n* as axes, and revolve on them at the will of the wearer, and may be moved to such positions as best to suit the form of the wearer. They operate as a protection to the spine.

Having stated the construction and operation of my invention, what I claim, is—

The adjustable pads *h h* attached to the bar *g*, substantially in the manner described and for the purpose set forth.

The abdominal pad *e*, provided with the loop *l* and its set-screw *d*, the supporting wire *c* provided with a spring-case, *b*, and the pessary *a*, when constructed and arranged as set forth.

I also claim the attaching to the bar above described two springs, for the purpose and in the manner substantially as above set forth.

JARED THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

J. A. C. THOMPSON,

FRANCIS LACNER.