No. 745,028. PATENTED NOV. 24, 1903.

J. K. TOLES.

SURGICAL BANDAGE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 30, 1901.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1

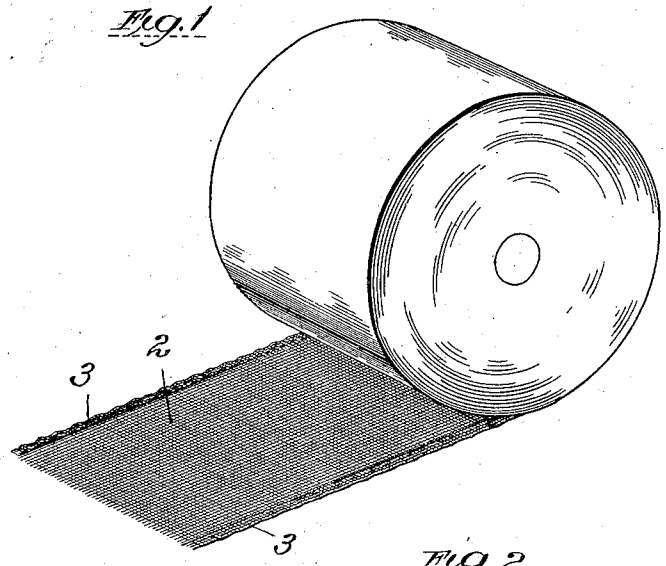


Fig. 2

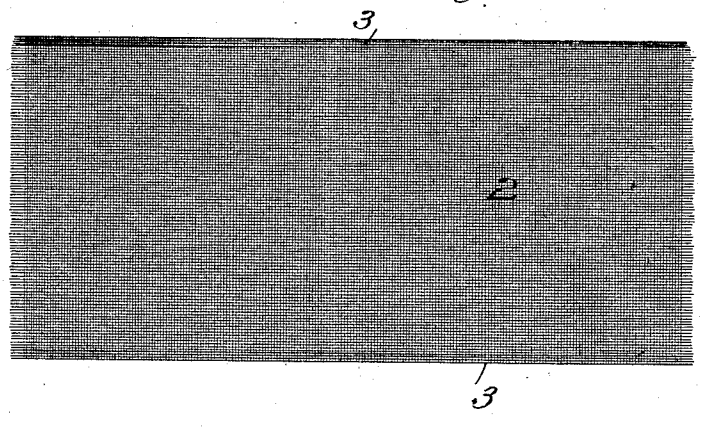
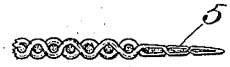


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Witnesses:

Harold G. Barrett

J. W. Beckstrom

Inventor:

Justin Kay Toles

By C. F. Hawley

Atty.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 745,028. Patented November 24, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JUSTIN KAY TOLES, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO BAUER & BLACK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

SURGICAL BANDAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 745,028, dated November 24, 1903.

Application filed December 30, 1901. Serial No. 87,676. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JUSTIN KAY TOLES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Surgical Bandages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to surgical bandages and the like; and its object is to provide a bandage which shall have finished non-raveling edges.

Another object of the invention is to provide a bandage the edges of which shall be longer than its body part or which will readily stretch with the body to avoid drawing and wrinkling when being applied.

The roll bandages now in the market are rolled one at a time from large rolls of previously and roughly cut material. When a roll has been completed, its ends are picked or combed to draw or remove the loose and ragged-edge threads. If these are not removed to the number of two to six threads at each edge of the bandage, the bandage is unsightly and unsalable, and, furthermore, the loose threads are a frequent source of annoyance when the bandage is unrolled and applied. As stated, always two and often as many as six threads are in this way lost and wasted at each edge of the bandage, and at best the edges are ragged and unsightly in appearance.

A special object, therefore, of my invention is to provide a surgical bandage which may be manufactured at low cost without waste of material and which shall have clean finished edges which, though firm, will nevertheless readily yield with the other parts of the bandage to admit of its quick, smooth, and even application in the hands of a surgeon.

To this end my invention consists in a bandage or the like having its edge threads cemented or made to cohere by pressure or by adhesive material, or both, to prevent the raveling of the edges; and my invention consists particularly in a bandage or the like having crushed expanded edges slightly longer than the intermediate part of the bandage and suitably cemented to prevent raveling.

My invention will be more readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a roll bandage embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a piece of the bandage, the cemented edges being shown by the heavier edge lines. Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-section of my bandage, showing the clean-cut edge cemented by an adhesive; and Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the edge as it appears when crushed or cemented by pressure and adhesive material.

Bandages are usually made from light unsized cloth, like cheese-cloth, being loose in texture, and when a bandage is cut from a large piece of cloth its edges are raw or rough and ravel easily unless precautions are taken to prevent raveling. To this end the edge threads 3 3 of the bandage 2 are cemented together or to the ends of the cross-threads, as indicated in the drawings. The cementing or securing of the edge threads to prevent the raveling thereof is accomplished either by the application of a light aseptic adhesive, as indicated at 4 in Fig. 3, or each edge of the bandage may be crushed, as indicated by 5 in Fig. 4, the pressure serving to cohere or cement the edge, sticking the threads firmly together.

In addition to crushing the edges of the bandage or like article the edges may be additionally secured by adhesive material. The crushing of the edge of the bandage has the advantage of lengthening it, so that in applying the bandage the edges will stretch evenly with the middle or body portion of the bandage, with the result that it will lie flat when applied. In practice the cement that is employed dries quickly, and the edges of the bandage do not stick together when it is formed into a roll. Any suitable means may be employed for cementing the edge threads of the bandage or like article, and I therefore do not confine my invention to cementing by pressure or adhesive material, but claim, broadly, a bandage or the like cut from a larger piece of cloth and having non-raveling raw edges.

Having thus described my invention, I

claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A surgical bandage having its edges made to cohere by the combined process of crushing and cementing at one operation.

2. A surgical bandage consisting of unstarched material having crushed non-raveling edges.

3. A surgical bandage crushed and cemented at the edges thereof against raveling.

4. A surgical bandage having only its longitudinal edge fibers subdivided, intermingled and cemented against raveling.

5. A surgical bandage having its edges flattened, cemented and cohering against raveling.

6. A surgical bandage having its longitudinal edge fibers minutely subdivided, pressed together and cemented and cohering against raveling.

7. A surgical bandage having side edges longer than the body part of the bandage.

8. A surgical bandage having side edges longer than the body part of the bandage and cemented against raveling.

9. A surgical bandage having side edges longer than the body part of the bandage and crushed against raveling.

10. A surgical bandage having side edges longer than the body part of the bandage and crushed, with the edge fibers cohered with adhesive material.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name, in the presence of two witnesses, this 18th day of December, 1901.

JUSTIN KAY TOLES.

In presence of—
BERT RIEMAN,
J. W. BECKSTROM.