No. 728,493. PATENTED MAY 19, 1903.

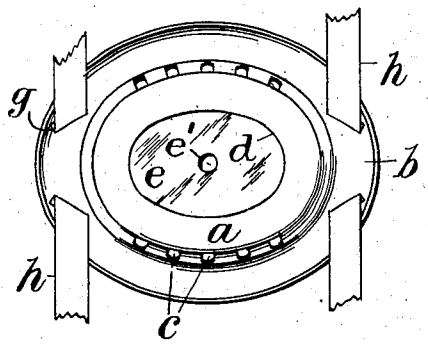
E. S. OLIVER.

SHIELD FOR VACCINATION OR OTHER TUMORS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 25, 1901.

SPECIMENS.

Fig. 1.



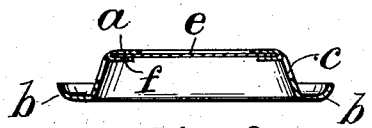


Fig. 2.

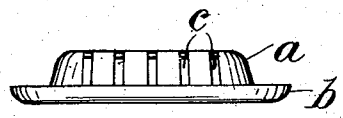


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

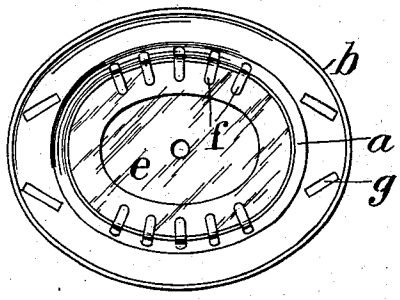
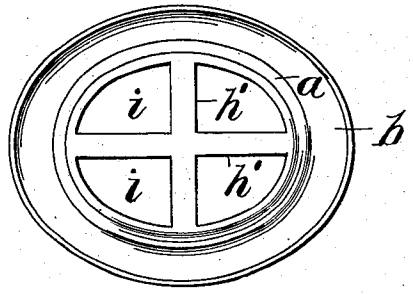


Fig. 5.



Attest:
Max Meyer.
Walter H. Talmage.

Inventor.
Ellis S. Oliver, per
Thos. S. Crane, Atty.

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

No. 728,493. Patented May 19, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELLIS S. OLIVER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO EUGENE GAHVILLER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

SHIELD FOR VACCINATION OR OTHER TUMORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 728,493, dated May 19, 1903.

Application filed October 25, 1901. Serial No. 79,889. (Specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELLIS S. OLIVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at 134 Wakeman avenue, Newark, county of Essex, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shields for Vaccination or other Tumors, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

The present invention relates to a shield for protecting vaccination sores, tumors, and wounds of various kinds from irritation by contact with the clothing and by the introduction of dirt and foreign substances; and the object of the invention is to furnish a construction which shall be absolutely non-corrosive and non-absorptive in its own constitution and also capable of complete disinfection when soiled by heating it to a suitable temperature or wholly immersing it in disinfecting solutions, whether of acid or alkaline character. To comply with these requirements, I form the body of the shield of a non-corrosive metal, like aluminium, as experience has shown that such metal does not, when kept in contact with the skin, produce any salts or poisonous substances to affect the wound.

Figure 1 is a plan of a shield having a window-pane. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same, and Fig. 3 a side elevation of the same. Fig. 4 shows the under side of the shield; and Fig. 5 is a plan of a shield with cross-bars upon the top to protect the wound, but unprovided with any window-pane.

The body of the shield is formed with a flat top *a* and a foot *b*, which is connected with the top by inclined sides *c'* and supports the arch portion upon the skin surrounding the wound. The foot *b* is formed of a flange extended around the arch portion *a* and convexly rolled at the edge, so that it forms a rounded surface where in contact with the skin. The sides *c'* are shown perforated with slots *c*, which may be employed where ventilation is desired, and the top is shown with a window-aperture *d*, which is shown closed by a flat plate of mica *e*, secured, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, by tongues *f*, which are integral with the arch portion and are bent upwardly from the slots *c*, so as to clamp the window-pane within the top of the arch. The arched or dome-shaped form is essential to keep the shield from contact with the wound, and where a window-pane of flat shape (as in the case of a sheet of mica) is employed the top of the arch or dome is necessarily flat, as shown in the drawings. A small central hole *e'* is shown in the window-pane *e* upon Fig. 1, which may be used where ventilation is desired at such point or where an aperture is required for access to the wound through the window. Slots *g* are shown in the ends of the foot to insert tapes or strips of court-plaster *h* for securing the shield in place. Cross-bars *h'* may be extended across the window-pane, as shown in Fig. 5, to protect the same from pressure, the openings *i* being smaller than the area of the whole pane. Where the top is tightly closed by a window-pane, as in Fig. 4, apertures for ventilation may be formed in the top around the edges of such window-pane and also at any points upon the sides of the arch portion, as may be found desirable. Apertures *c* are formed by punching the tongues *f* therefrom, which serve for ventilation; but apertures exclusively for ventilation may be formed in the sides and top wherever required.

The present invention furnishes a body formed of non-corrosive metal, with a window-pane made also of non-corrosive transparent material.

Having thus set forth the nature of the invention, what is claimed herein is—

A shield for wounds and tumors, having a body formed of non-corrosive metal with an aperture in the top, a plate of mica fitted to such aperture, and tongues upon the body bent to secure the plate of mica upon such aperture.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ELLIS S. OLIVER.

Witnesses:
THOMAS S. CRANE,
L. LEE.