Aug. 4, 1964 H. SIZEMORE, JR 3,143,208

ADHESIVE TAPE

Filed Sept. 16, 1960

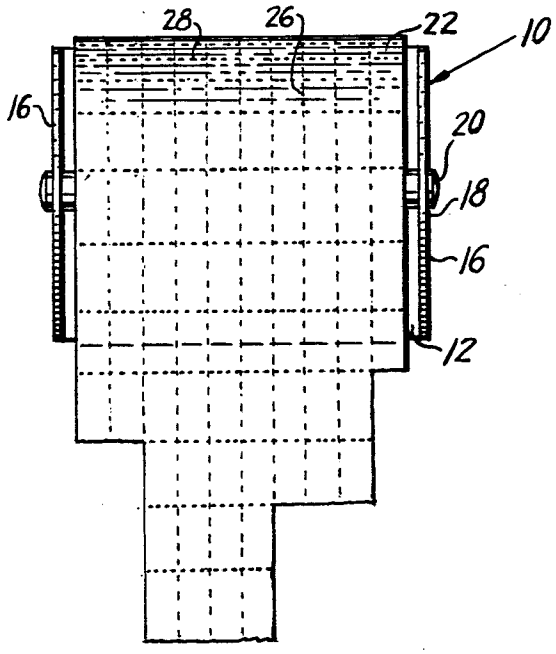

FIG. 1

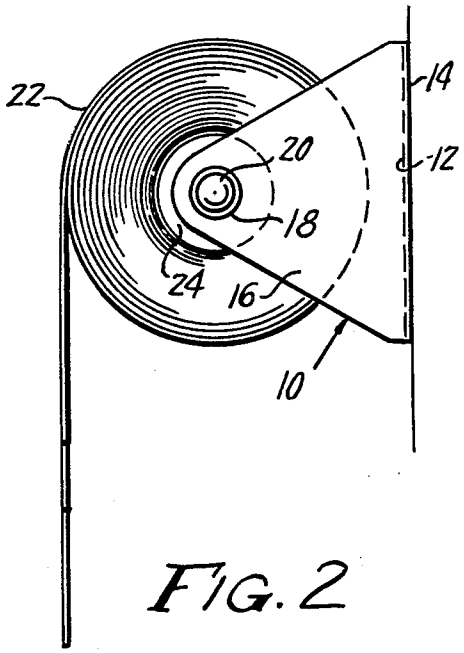

FIG. 2

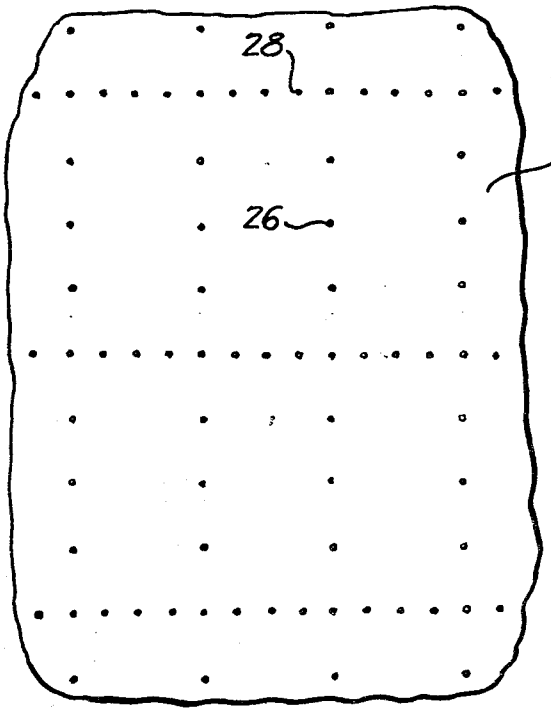

FIG. 3

INVENTOR.
HIRAM SIZEMORE, JR.
BY
Gustave Miller
ATTORNEY.

United States Patent Office

3,143,208

Patented Aug. 4, 1964

3,143,208

ADHESIVE TAPE

Hiram Sizemore, Jr., Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Filed Sept. 16, 1960, Ser. No. 56,518
1 Claim. (Cl. 206—56)

This invention relates to an improvement in adhesive tape and the like, and it particularly relates to adhesive tape which is adapted to be easily severed into such lengths and widths as desired.

Heretofore, it has been the general practice to manufacture adhesive tape in pre-cut lengths and widths and to package this tape in rolls. Often, especially in a hospital or doctor's office, these rolls of tape are placed on a wall rack so that the user may pull down the desired length of tape and then cut or tear it off.

There are various disadvantages inherent in the above type of tape rolls. For one thing, on warm days, it is always somewhat difficult to tear the tape, especially in a straight line. It is, furthermore, difficult to tear the tape when wearing rubber gloves such as are often worn by doctors and nurses.

In addition, it is quite difficult to obtain pieces of a uniform length without having to use a measuring device, and even when such a measuring device is used, there is still difficulty because of the tendency of the tape to adhere to adjacent objects. Another disadvantage is the inability to readily obtain pieces of tape of varying widths.

There have been various attempts to overcome the aforesaid disadvantages by the use of special cutting devices, pre-cutting the tape and detachably connecting the pieces, providing notches along an edge, etc. However, none of these prior attempts proved adequate because the pre-cut strips did not permit variation, and also required an undue amount of labor and material in its manufacture, whereas the notches did not readily provide a straight tear line and the cutting devices were too expensive and clumsy to install and use.

It is one object of the present invention to overcome the various disadvantages mentioned above by providing an adhesive tape arrangement which permits easy, accurate and uniform severance of portions thereof without the use of any measuring devices, special cutting devices or the like.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an adhesive tape arrangement of the aforesaid type which can readily be severed even when wearing rubber gloves or the like.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an adhesive tape arrangement of the aforesaid type, which is provided with ventilating means without substantially decreasing the strength of the tape.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an adhesive tape arrangement of the aforesaid type which can be used to easily make uniform and neat surgical dressings without the need for trimming, and its resultant waste of tape.

Other objects of the present invention are to provide an improved adhesive tape arrangement of the character described, that is easily and economically produced, which is sturdy in construction, and which is highly efficient in operation.

With the above and related objects in view, this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of parts, as will be more fully understood from the following description, when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, in which:

FIG. 1 is a front elevational view of a wall rack equipped with a roll of tape embodying the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a side elevational view of the assembly of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged, detailed, fragmentary front elevational view of a portion of the tape of FIGS. 1 and 2.

Referring in greater detail to the drawing, wherein similar reference characters refer to similar parts, there is shown a bracket **10** comprising a back plate **12**, secured to the wall **14** in any desired manner, and a pair of V-shaped arms **16** at opposite sides. Mounted between the arms **16**, each of which is provided with a bearing portion **18**, is a shaft **20**, this shaft **20** extending between the arms **16**. The shaft **20** rotatably supports a roll of adhesive tape **22** wound on a spool or core **24**.

The tape **22** is provided with a series of longitudinal rows of perforations **26** and with a series of transverse rows of perforations **28**. The rows of perforations **26** are arranged in uniformly spaced, parallel relationship longitudinally of the tape **22**, while the rows of perforations **28** are also arranged in uniformly spaced, parallel relationship transversely of the tape **22**.

In use, when it is desired to obtain a certain size and configuration of tape, it is merely necessary to tear along those longitudinal and transverse perforations **26** and **28** which conform to the desired size and configuration. This configuration may be square, rectangular, elongated or the like and may vary in size, depending on the number of rows of perforations embraced.

In this device, measured pieces can be torn from the sides and bottom and can be subdivided both horizontally and vertically. This makes for significant versatility in its use.

It is suggested that vertical divisions be at ½ inch intervals, and that horizontal divisions be at 2 inch intervals. The following pieces could then be easily torn:

(1) 2" x 2" eye patches
(2) 1" x 4" strips of "Band-Aid" size
(3) ½" x 6" strips for use in securing intravenous drips
(4) ½" x 8" strips for use in securing catheters
(5) 2" x 10" strips for ankle or wrist strapping
(6) 3" x 12" strips for abdominal or chest dressings
(7) 12" x 24" pieces for back strapping
(8) Many other variations

The perforations would also aid in straight line folding of the tape when two adhesive surfaces are desired, or when more than one thickness of tape is desired.

Although larger sizes of severed tape will have perforations **26** and **28** criss-crossing thereover, this does not decrease the utility of the tape but acutally increases it because the perforations serve as very effective ventilating means while yet maintaining the sturdiness of the tape itself.

The invention has been illustrated in the form of a roll of tape mounted in a wall bracket. It is, however, immaterial whether the roll is mounted on a wall bracket, any other type of holding means, or is even held loosely in the hands when being used. It is, furthermore, within the scope of this invention to package the tape otherwise than in the form of rolls, as, for example, in strips, layers, or any other desired manner.

Although this invention has been described in considerable detail, such description is intended as being illustrative rather than limiting, since the invention may be variously embodied, and the scope of the invention is to be determined as claimed.

Having thus set forth and described the nature of this invention, what is claimed is:

A roll of sectionable adhesive tape for medical purposes comprising a strip of tape having an adhesive undersurface and provided with two pluralities of spaced parallel rows of tear and ventilation perforations, one plurality

of parallel rows of perforations extending longitudinally of said strip, the other plurality of parallel rows of perforations extending transversely of said strip, said intersecting rows of perforations defining similar elongated rectangles with a perforation at each corner of each rectangle, the longitudinal axes of the rectangles extending longitudinally of the strip, the perforations in the transverse rows being more closely spaced than the perforations in the longitudinal rows, all of said individual perforations being spaced apart from each other a distance substantially greater than the diameter of said individual perforations thereby providing joining areas between said individual perforations of substantial strength, whereby when two or more rectangles are severed as a unit, the untorn perforations act as a ventilation means without impairing the sturdiness of the joining areas.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

453,003	Hicks	May 26, 1891
1,759,599	Yates et al.	May 20, 1930
2,096,564	Scholl	Oct. 19, 1937
2,308,693	Goldman	Jan. 19, 1943
2,399,545	Davis	Apr. 30, 1946
2,651,408	Engberg et al.	Sept. 8, 1953

FOREIGN PATENTS

396,418	Great Britain	July 24, 1933