COMBINED POUCH FOR FIRST AID SAFETY KIT WITH INSTRUCTION CARD

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CLAIM

The ornamental design for combined pouch for first aid safety kit with instruction card, as shown and described.

DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a combined pouch for first aid safety with instruction card showing my new design; shown in folded condition;

FIG. 2 is an elevational view in an unfolded condition; showing the outside of an instruction card;

FIG. 3 is an elevational view in an unfolded condition; showing the inside of the pouch filled with first aid items;

FIG. 4 is a left side elevational view of FIG. 2; the right side elevational view being a mirror image thereof;

FIG. 5 is a top plan view of FIG. 2.; the bottom plan being a mirror image thereof;

FIG. 6 is an elevational view similar to FIG. 2; with an instruction card shown in a removable condition; and,

FIG. 7 is an elevational view of the other side of the instruction card shown in FIG. 2; showing typical instructional indicia.

The first aid items shown in FIG. 3 are not shown in FIG. 1 for clarity of illustration.

1 Claim, 4 Drawing Sheets
FIG. 6

SAFETY FIRST AID KIT
FALLS: If patient has continued pain, send for physician. Stop any severe bleeding and cover wound with sterile dressing. Keep patient warm and comfortable. If a broken bone is suspected, do not move patient unless absolutely necessary (as in case of fire, etc.).

UNCONSCIOUSNESS: Place the patient on his stomach with his head turned to the side. Keep him warm. Send for physician. If breathing stops, start rescue breathing. Never give an unconscious person food or liquids.

MOUTH-TO-MOUTH RESCUE BREATHING

1. Turn victim on his back. Use your fingers to get rid of mucus, food, sand, and other matter.
2. Straighten victim’s head and tilt back so that chin points up (Figure 1). Push or pull his jaw up into jointing out position to keep his tongue from blocking air passage (Figures 2 & 3). This position is essential for keeping the air passage open throughout the procedure.
3. Place your mouth tightly over victim’s mouth and pinch nostrils closed to prevent air leakage (Figure 4). For a child, cover both nose and mouth tightly with your mouth. (Breathing through handkerchief or cloth placed over victim’s mouth or nose will not greatly affect the exchange of air.)
4. Breathe into victim’s mouth or nose until you see his chest rise. (Air may be blown through victim’s teeth, even though they may be clenched.)
5. Remove your mouth and listen for the sound of returning air. If there is no exchange, recheck jaw and head position. (Figures 2 & 3). If you still do not get air exchanges, turn victim on side and slap him on back between shoulder blades to dislodge matter that may be in throat. Again, wipe his mouth to remove foreign matter.
6. Repeat breathing, removing mouth each time to allow for escape of air. For an adult, breath about 12 times per minute. For a child, take relatively shallow breathes, about 20 per minute. Continue until victim breathes for himself.