

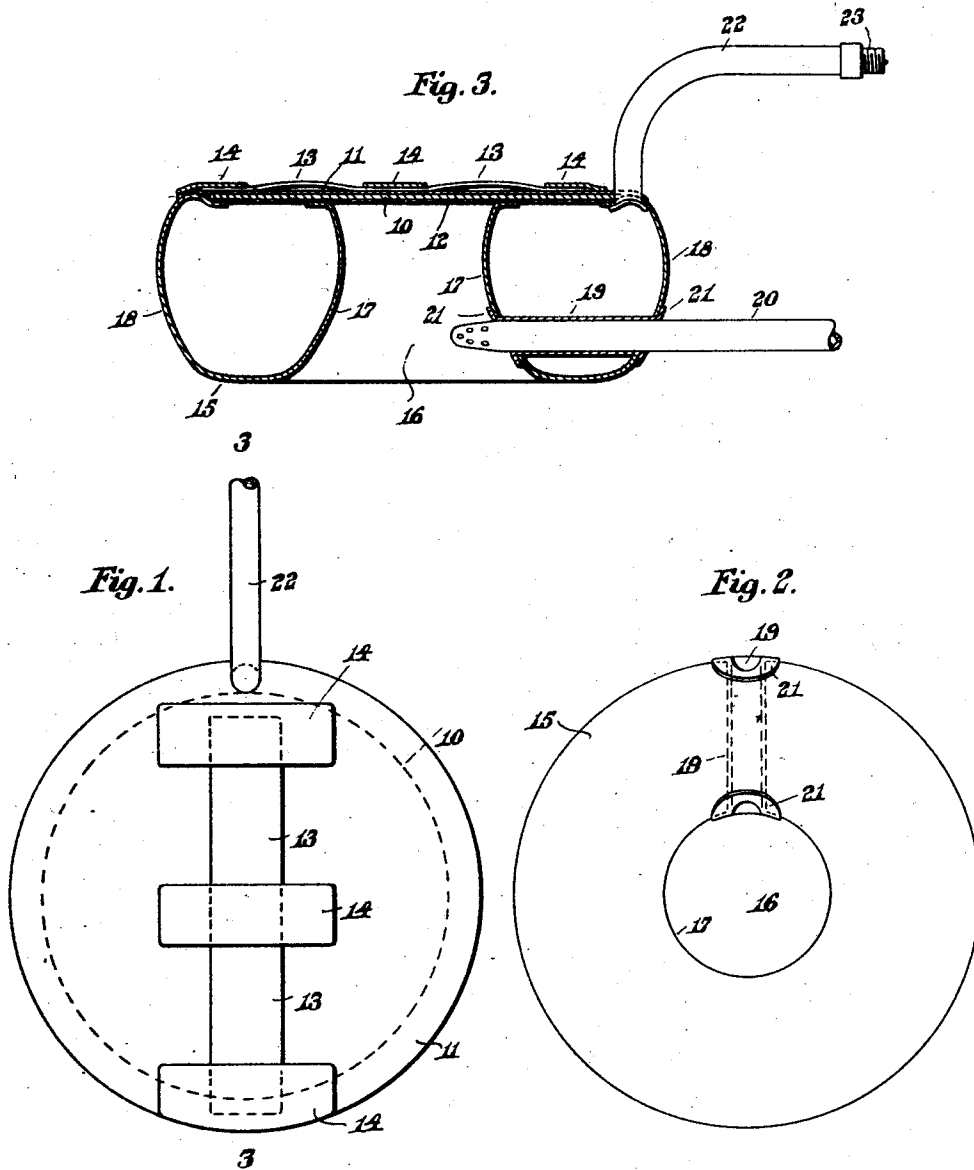
July 17, 1928.

1,677,641

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DRAINING PAD

Filed April 24, 1926



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Patented July 17, 1928.

1,677,641

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DRAINING PAD.

Application filed April 24, 1926. Serial No. 104,318.

This invention relates to surgical pads and has for its object the production of a device of this character which is provided with an annular inflatable portion adapted to be bound against the body of a person and surround a wound, thereby forming a complete seal around a central pocket from which liquid matter exuding from the wound is adapted to drain off through a tube to any suitable receptacle.

This object is attained by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

For the purpose of illustrating the invention, one preferred form thereof is illustrated in the drawings, this form having been found to give satisfactory and reliable results, although it is to be understood that the various instrumentalities of which the invention consists can be variously arranged and organized, and the invention is not limited to the precise arrangement and organization of these instrumentalities as herein shown and described except as required by the scope of the appended claims.

Of the drawings

Figure 1 represents a plan of a pad embodying the principles of the present invention.

Figure 2 represents an inverted plan of the same, and

Figure 3 represents a vertical section of same on line 3, 3, on Fig. 1.

Similar characters indicate like parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

In the drawings, 10 is a rigid disk the opposite sides of which are covered with sheets 11, 12 of rubber or similar material.

The outer side of the disk 10 has a strap 13 secured thereto by strips 14, this strap 13 providing a means whereby the disk may be secured to a bandage, belt, or other securing means.

As this securing means forms no part of the present invention it is deemed unnecessary to show the same or how it is secured to the disk 10.

The opposite side of the disk 10 has secured thereto an annular member 15 which is made of stretchable material such as rubber.

The annular member 15 may be of any desired shape in cross section and owing to its annular shape a pocket 16 is formed within its inner cylindrical wall 17 as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

From the inner wall 17 to the outer cylindrical wall 18 extends a flexible stretchable tube 19 through which a catheter or similar draining device 20 is adapted to be inserted as shown in Fig. 3.

This tube or passage 19 is secured at its outer ends by the flanges 21 to the walls 17, 18 in such a manner to be air tight. In order to obtain the results desired the tube 19 is positioned closely adjacent the bottom surface of the annular member 15, that is, at a point as far removed as possible from the disk 10.

From the member 15 extends an inflating tube 22, the outer end of which is provided with a valve member 23 having a threaded portion to which any well known air compressor may be applied.

When it is desired to use the pad the disk 10 by means of strap 13 is secured to a bandage or similar device and then the member 15 is inflated with the catheter 20 in the tubular passage 19.

When the member 15 is inflated the air pressure therein will force the wall of the tube 19 into such close contact with the periphery of the catheter that the latter will be immovable in said tube and a seal will be provided preventing any escape of liquid between the inner wall of the tube 19 and the periphery of the catheter 20.

The bandage is then wrapped about the injured part of a person with the pocket 16 over the sore, wound or incision, the inflated member 15 keeping all portions of the device free from contact with that portion of the body.

By wrapping the bandage tight the inflated member 15 will yield sufficiently to conform to the contour of part about which it is wrapped, thereby making a perfect seal between the pad and the body so that there can be no escape of liquid from the pocket 16 except through the catheter 20.

When thus in use the tube 22 when the inflation has been completed is tucked into the folds of the bandage when it will not come into contact with the body of the injured or sick person.

While in many cases the draining of a wound or a sac of the body may be drained through a catheter inserted into an incision, there are other cases where this would be impossible owing to the particular character of the wound or incision.

In these latter cases the present invention

is used allowing the liquid within a sac of the body or other matter to pass from the body into the pocket 16 from which it may be drained off through the catheter into a receptacle provided for such drainage.

When an incision is beginning to heal it is obviously essential that the draining tube must be removed from the incision and during this healing the pad of the present invention is used, collecting in the pocket 16 any liquid exuding from the incision. When the device is in use the bottom of the annular member 15 will be flattened so that the catheter 20 will be closely adjacent the body of the patient and all pus or other matter coming from the wound will be drained off permitting the wound to heal more readily. The catheter 20 may be so adjusted in the tube 19 and so retained therein that its inner end will never contact with the patient's body to cause irritation and prevent the quick healing of the wound.

The disk 10 is of such rigid character that it prevents bed clothes and all other articles coming into contact with the injured part of the body.

By means of this device the body of the patient is kept free from all liquid coming from the interior of the body.

When a bandage is unnecessary, a strap or belt of usual construction may be inserted beneath the strap 13 and between the strips 14 and the pad secured in position by passing the strap or belt around the body and securing together the opposite ends thereof.

It is believed that the operation and many advantages of the invention will be understood without further description.

Having thus described my invention, I claim.

1. An imperforate disk having secured to the bottom thereof an annular inflatable

member and provided with a draining passage extending through the walls of said inflatable member and adjacent the bottom surface thereof.

2. An imperforate disk having secured to the bottom thereof an annular inflatable member with a flexible tube connecting the inner and outer walls thereof adapted to receive and grip a catheter or similar draining member, said flexible tube being positioned closely adjacent the bottom of said inflatable member.

3. A disk having secured to the bottom thereof an annular inflatable member with a flexible tube connecting the inner and outer walls thereof adapted to receive and grip a catheter or similar draining member, said flexible tube being positioned closely adjacent the bottom of said inflatable member, said inflatable member having means connected therewith whereby said member may be inflated and said catheter retained in adjusted position in said flexible tube.

4. A rigid imperforate disk provided on its bottom side with an annular inflatable member and provided with a draining means extending through the walls of said inflatable member and outwardly therefrom, said draining means being positioned closely adjacent the bottom of said inflatable member.

5. An imperforate disk having secured to the bottom thereof a closed annular inflatable member forming a central pocket adapted to be positioned over the mouth of a wound and provided with a draining passage extending laterally from said pocket through the walls of said member at a point closely adjacent the bottom thereof.

Signed by me at 746 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass., this 21st day of April, 1926.

JUSTUS R. KINNEY.