April 5, 1960 M. ACHNER 2,931,043

SALVING-BAG

Filed July 9, 1957

FIG. 1

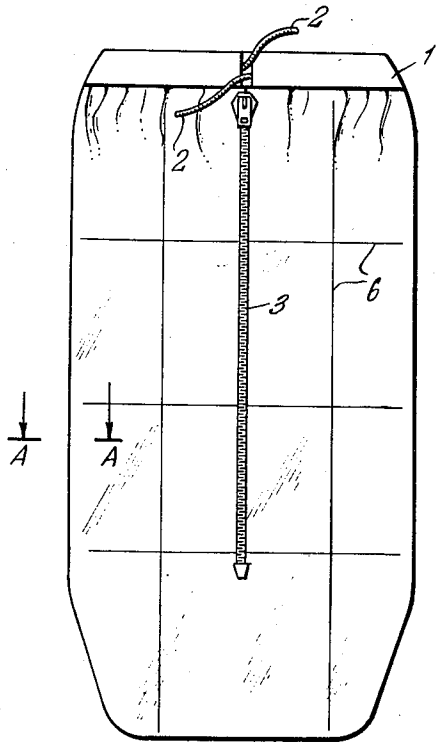
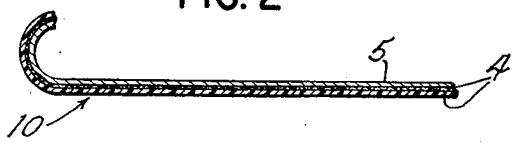


FIG. 2



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SALVING-BAG

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2 Claims. (Cl. 2—69.5)

The present invention relates to a salving-bag to be used for wrapping up injured persons before and while being carried to a station where they will receive medical treatment. It is a primary object of the invention to provide means conducive to a light weight bag of the aforesaid type, which is space-saving and easy to be transported, and may nevertheless efficaciously protect the body of the injured person against loss of heat.

Up to this day such bags have been made of sail-cloth. However, such sail-cloth bags fail to answer the requirements fully.

The present invention employs a different concept for salving-bags, which includes the manufacture of a bag composed of a waterproof and airtight envelope, the inside of which is lined with a coat of aluminum or similar material. It is also essential that the said envelope be made of a material, for example plastics of a very little specific dilatation, so that the metal coat or layer will not peel off after some time of wear. It is particularly advisable to make the envelope of a plastic-coated fabric of plastic threads, such as nylon threads or the like.

Furthermore, it is a feature of the invention that the metal layer consists of aluminum, which is either applied in the form of foil or by vaporizing.

A salving-bag according to the present invention has various advantages. To begin with, the new bag is of much reduced weight (only about 18 to 22 oz.), yet absolutely moisture resistant, moreover it can be folded to such an extent that it can be carried along without difficulty in a pocket. In spite of its extraordinarily small weight and space required, the salving-bag protects the body most successfully against losses of heat especially through radiation. The fact that metal foils are good insulators has in itself already been made use of with fabrics for clothing and lining. For this purpose, metal foil was sewn between fabrics or pasted to the lining. However, such fabrics have not satisfied expectations, because the metal foil, due to its small dilatibility and flexibility as compared with textiles, did not stand the strain. Furthermore, fabrics of the said kind have never been proposed for making salving-bags, no doubt because they are not only not durable, but also comparatively heavy.

In addition, manufacturers have generally refused up to this day to arrange a metal layer or coat in such a way that it faces the body, because they wanted to avoid the disagreeable feeling produced by touching metal.

However, the present invention suggests quite intentionally to apply a metal-coat, especially aluminum foil or vaporized aluminum, to the inside of the new salving-bag. For one thing the calorific capacity of such aluminum coats, the thickness of which is known to be only a few hundredths of millimeter at a maximum, is very small, so that in fact the otherwise prevailing feeling of cold when touching metal, will not be produced, for

another with such salving-bags the fact is particularly important that the aluminum foil, as is known, is particularly "tissuephile" and stimulates the epithelization of the wound beginning from its lips. Furthermore, there is no longer any danger of the wound sticking to the salving-bag as is the case with the hitherto used sail-cloth bags. Last but not least, the new salving-bag can be excellently cleaned and kept neat, which applies to the inner metal-coat as well as to the outer plastic envelope.

The attached drawing shows an example of a realization of the invention, in which

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of the salving-bag, and

Fig. 2 is a section of the bag taken along line A—A of Fig. 1.

As usual, the bag 10 is open at one end 1, where it is provided with ribbons or pull strings 2, by means of which the bag can be closed at the neck after the body has been introduced. In order to facilitate the latter operation, a zipper 3 is provided at the front of the bag.

The bag consists of a thin envelope 4 (only a fraction of a millimeter thick), preferably made of a plastic-coated fabric of plastic threads and a likewise very thin metal-coat 5, applied to the inside of the envelope 4 and consisting in particular of an aluminum coat applied either in the form of a foil or by vaporization (Fig. 2).

Folding of the salving-bag is particularly easy, when the envelope 4 and the metal-coat 5 are provided with grooves 6, which for instance in the event of application of foil, can be easily imprinted by appropriate calenders.

It is also possible to provide the bag with a hood to wrap up the head of the injured person, this hood being fashioned the same way as the bag. It may also appear suitable to arrange a small felt insert at the foot part.

Various changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention and it is intended that such obvious changes and modifications be embraced by the annexed claims.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is:

1. A salving bag for wrapping up injured persons before and while being carried to a dressing station, comprising a waterproof and airtight envelope of a plastic-coated fabric of plastic threads, said envelope having a thin aluminum coat applied to the inside surface thereof, said envelope and said coat being provided with grooves therein for facilitating folding of said bag.

2. A salving bag for wrapping up injured persons before and while being carried to a dressing station; comprising a substantially waterproof and airtight envelope having a thin aluminum coat applied to the inside of said envelope, said envelope being made of a plastic-coated fabric of plastic threads.

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