Dec. 14, 1926. 1,610,712

M. C. SCHWEINERT

THROAT BAG OR THE LIKE

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Fig. 1.

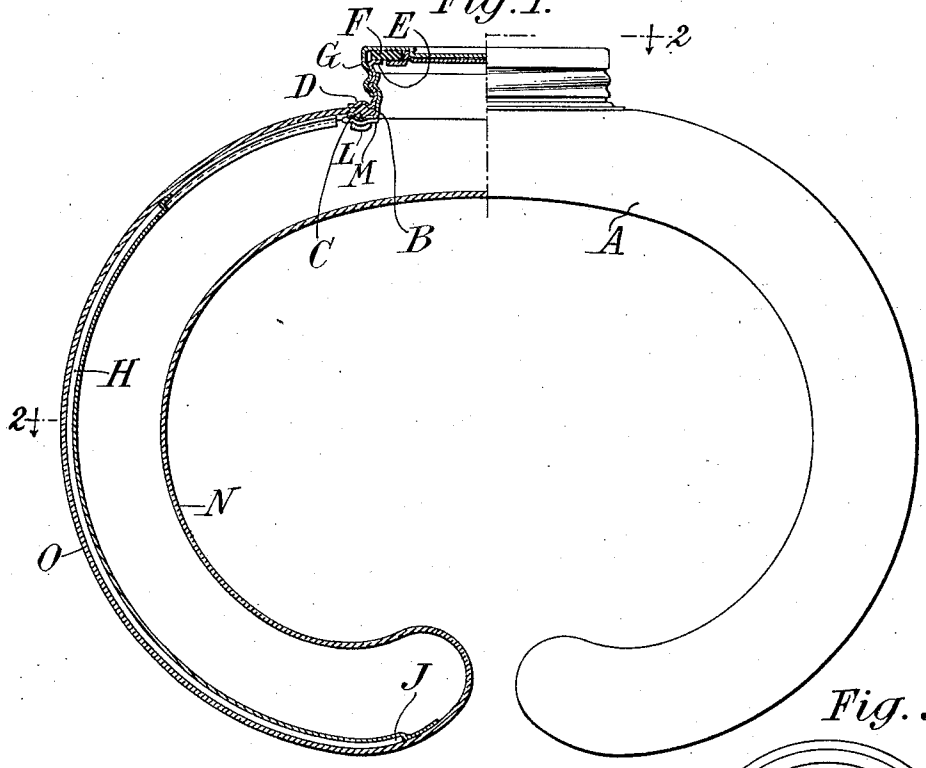


Fig. 3.

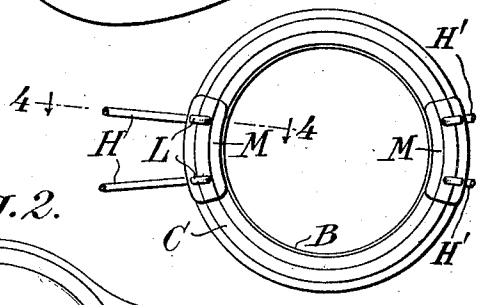


Fig. 4.

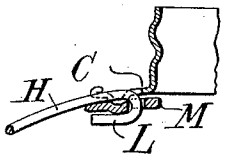
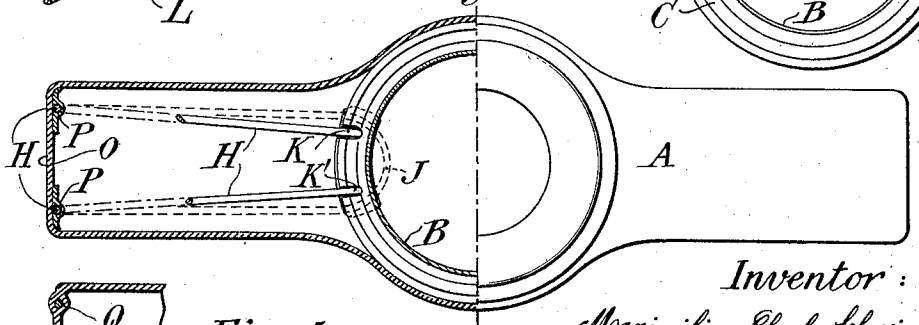


Fig. 2.



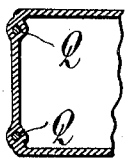


Fig. 5.

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Fig. 6.

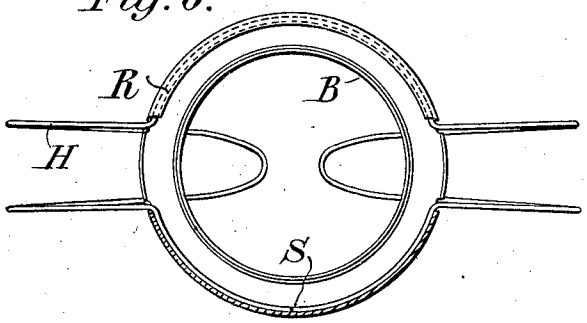
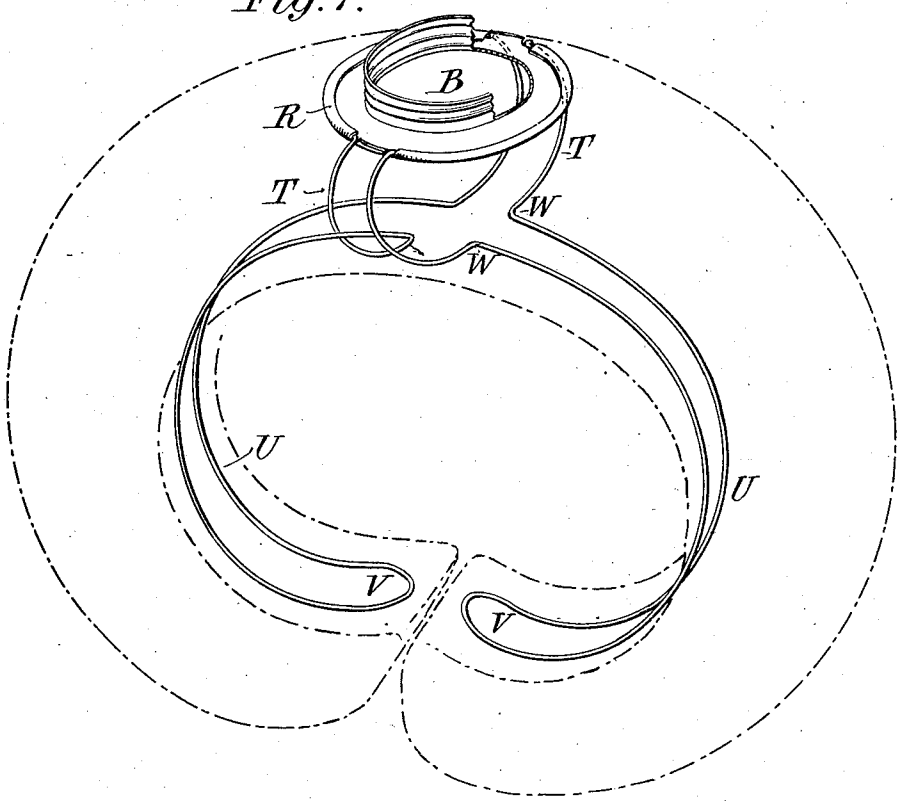


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAXIMILIAN CHARLES SCHWEINERT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

THROAT BAG OR THE LIKE.

Application filed November 12, 1921. Serial No. 514,703. Renewed April 30, 1926.

This invention relates to throat bags or the like, designed for application of heat or cold to the throat or limbs of the patient.

It has heretofore been proposed to provide the socket member of the stopper, through which the liquid is introduced, with two flat springs which enter the bag, and tend to confine it against the throat of the patient. The present invention relates to an improvement on such structures, whereby the cost of construction is reduced. To this end according to the present invention I provide on each side of the socket member of the stopper a wire spring-like member of curved form and of sufficient strength to cause the bag to embrace the throat or other part of the body to which it is applied. Each spring-like member preferably comprises a piece of spring wire bent at its middle, and having its ends fixed to the socket member, the legs of the wire preferably being spread apart. so as to hold the bag against the throat along a considerable area. This construction has not only the advantage of being considerably cheaper than the flat spring construction above referred to, but is more effective in that it produces a greater area of contact that can be done with a flat spring unless the latter is excessively wide.

Referring to the drawings, which illustrate one form of the invention,—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a throat bag, showing the device in place, and extended for convenience of illustration.

Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a view of the socket member, showing the ends of the springs attached.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view, showing a form of attachment of the spring-wire member to the bag.

Fig. 6 is a top view of a socket member, showing another method of attaching the springs.

Fig. 7 is a view of a construction in which the spring member is adapted for engagement with the inner side wall of the bag.

Referring to Figs. 1–5 of the drawings, let A indicate the bag which is usually of circular form, and provided with two ends, which may be spread apart for the purposes of application. B is a form of socket member, having a flange C, which contacts with the under side of the outer wall of the bag, being held in place by a flanged member D, screwing on the top of the member B, and clamping the body of the bag against the socket member. The upper part of the member D may be provided with a seat E, designed to make contact with a gasket F, carried by a cap G.

I do not herein claim the construction of socket member and cap, as these form the subject matter of another application filed by me.

H H′ indicate the spring members, each extending into one of the semi-circular sections of the bag. and being connected to the socket member B.

By referring to the drawings, it will be seen that the spring members H each comprise a piece of wire preferably bent at its middle (indicated by the reference letter J) the two ends K K′ being connected to the socket member preferably by passing them over the flange C and down through an aperture in the flange and clinching them, as shown at L, beneath the flange. Preferably also a reinforcing plate M is used to make the connection more rigid.

The spring members H H′ may extend loosely into the sections of the bag and bear against the inner side of the wall N, so as to yieldingly hold such inner side against the part to which the bag is applied, or as illustrated in Fig. 2, the members H H′ may be secured to the inner side of the outer wall O of the bag, as for instance, by cementing strips of canvas P over the spring members, and to the wall of the bag, or by vulcanizing the spring member directly in or to such wall, as illustrated at Q in Fig. 5, or in any other suitable manner.

Preferably the two legs of each spring member are spread to a considerable extent, as best illustrated in Fig. 2, thus providing a wide area of contact of the bag against the throat or limb of the patient.

In Fig. 6 I have illustrated a slightly different construction of the spring member H′. In this case the wire is made in one piece, and passes around the socket member, being connected to the latter on each side by a loop R which is turned upwardly from the metal of the socket member, and bent over the wire. In this construction the spring member may be made of two pieces of wire, if desired, the joint in each case preferably coming at the middle of the turned-over portion R, as illustrated at S.

In Fig. 7 is shown a construction in which

the spring member engages the inner side wall of the bag. In order to avoid the passage of the spring member across the interior of the bag, it is preferred to connect it to the socket member at the sides by any of the means described, and first bend it to follow the curvature of the lateral walls of the bag, as shown at T, and then bend it substantially at right angles, so as to follow the bag circumferentially, and lie along the inner wall N. This portion is indicated at U. At the end the wire is preferably looped, as shown at V, and is then reversely bent to the point W, and then again following the lateral wall of the bag, it is curved up to the socket member on the side opposite to which it started. The wire may be formed in one or two pieces, as may be desired.

The construction thus described is very cheap to manufacture and effective in use.

While I have shown and described one form of the invention, it will be understood that I do not wish to be limited thereto, since various modifications may be made therein, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What I claim is:—

1. The combination with an ice bag or the like of a socket member and a wire spring-member connected with the socket member and adapted to hold a portion of the bag in contact with the part to which the bag is applied, said wire spring-member comprising a piece of wire bent to form two legs, and the ends of the legs being fastened to the socket member.

2. The combination of an ice bag or the like, having two sections adapted to embrace the throat or other member, a socket member for such ice bag, and a spring arm connected to the socket member and bent to follow the contour of the lateral portions of the bag, and then circumferentially to follow the inner wall of the bag.

3. The combination with an ice bag or the like, of a socket member and a wire spring member connected to the socket member by a bead or flange formed on the socket member.

4. The combination with an ice bag or the like, of a socket member and a wire spring member formed to pass around the socket member, and means on the socket member for connecting the wire spring member to the socket member.

5. The combination with an ice bag or the like, of a socket member and a wire spring member formed to pass around the socket member, and means on the socket member for connecting the wire spring member to the socket member, said means comprising a bead or flange on the socket member overlying the wire spring member.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name.

MAXIMILIAN CHARLES SCHWEINERT.