

Aug. 24, 1926.

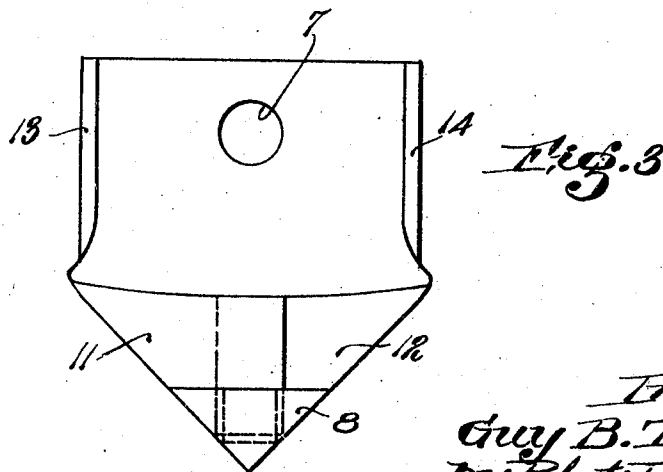
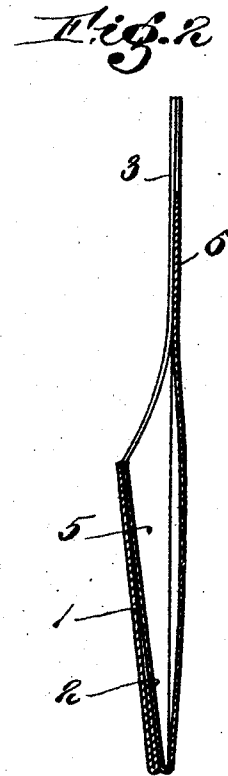
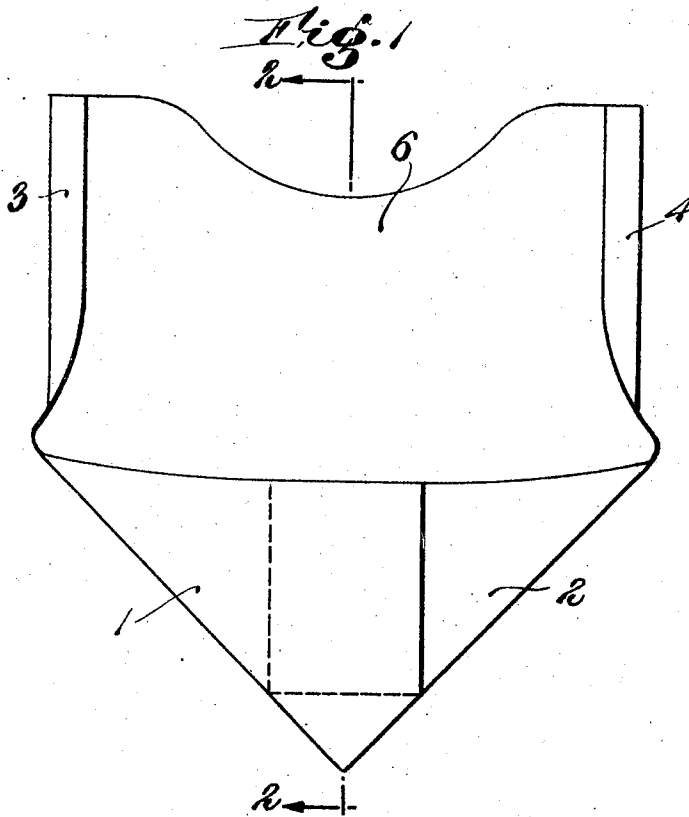
G. B. TOWNSEND

1,597,556

RECEPTOR

Filed April 4, 1924

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventor:
Guy B. Townsend
by Roberts, Roberts & Cushman
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Aug. 24, 1926.

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1,597,556

RECEPTOR

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4

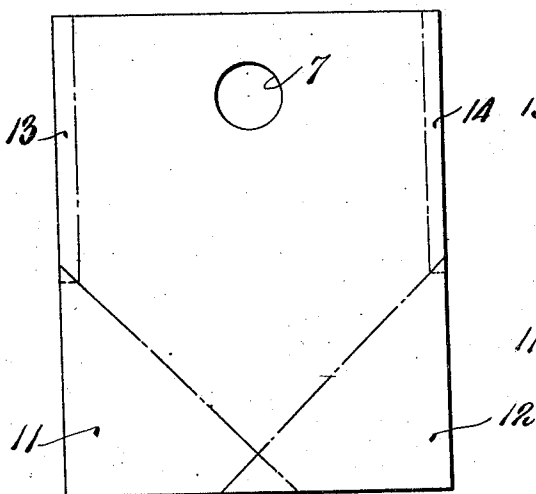


Fig. 5

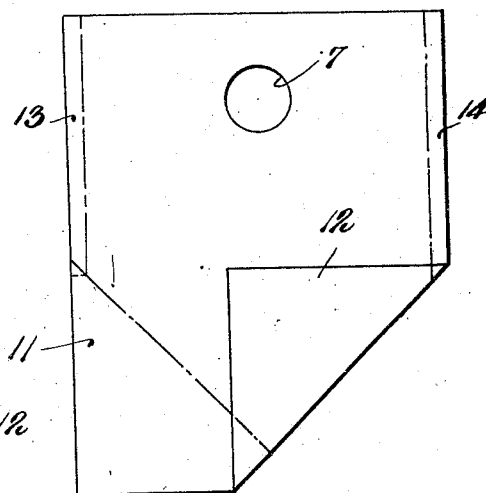


Fig. 6

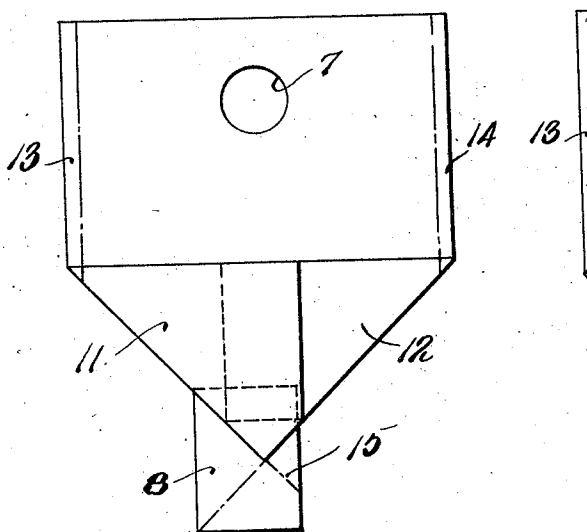
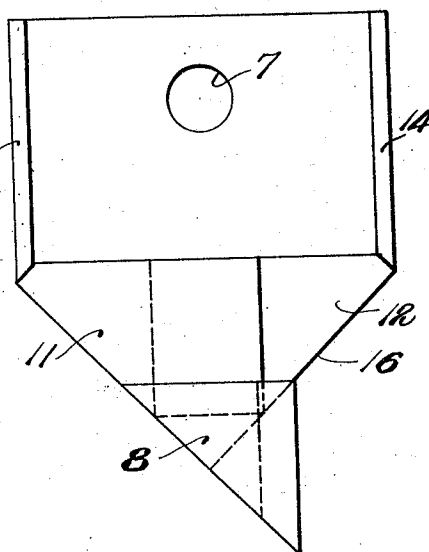


Fig. 7



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Patented Aug. 24, 1926.

1,597,556

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUY B. TOWNSEND, OF RUTLAND, VERMONT.

RECEPTOR.

Application filed April 4, 1924. Serial No. 704,133.

This invention relates to receivers for liquid or solid discharges, particularly for surgical and dental use. Objects of the invention are to provide receptors which not only function as receivers but also serve as shields for the patient, bed, etc., which are adapted to conform to a part of a patient more effectively to shield the surrounding parts from discharges, irrigation, etc., which may be folded for packing prior to use and for disposal subsequent to use, which are economical in construction and convenient in use, and which are generally superior to the various and sundry receptors heretofore proposed.

For the purpose of illustrating the genus of the invention two concrete embodiments are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a front view of one embodiment;

Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a front view on a smaller scale of another embodiment;

Fig. 4 is a view of the blank employed to form the receptor shown in Fig. 3, the fold lines being indicated by dot and dash lines; and

Figs. 5, 6 and 7 show various stages in the folding process employed in making the receptor of Fig. 3.

The device shown in Fig. 1 comprises a sheet of flexible material such as paraffin paper having the lower corners 1 and 2 folded over each other to form a V-shaped pocket and having the side margins 3 and 4 of the upper portion of the sheet folded inwardly to reinforce the edges. The overlapping parts of the sheet may be secured together in any suitable manner, a simple and effective mode of construction consisting in pressing the overlapping parts together while the paraffin is in a tacky condition so that the paraffin causes the surfaces to adhere firmly together. In this operation a form would of course be employed in the pocket 5 to prevent the two sides of the pocket from sticking together.

The upper portion 6 of the sheet constitutes a shield to protect the patient by directing liquids or other discharges into the pocket. The upper end of the sheet is preferably provided with an opening to adapt the device to the particular part of the body to which it is intended to be applied. The opening may be in the form of

a recess in the upper margin as shown in Fig. 1 or may be in the form of a perforation through the body of the sheet as hereinafter described. The particular configuration shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is intended primarily for dental work or other work upon the head, the recess permitting the shield to be fitted around the neck of the patient.

In order to direct the discharge from the shield to the pocket and to prevent liquid flowing from the shield at the upper corners of the pocket the side folds 3 and 4 are preferably bent outwardly at the lower end as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Since the folds 3 and 4 integrally connect with the forward side of the pocket they not only obstruct escape of liquid at the corners of the pocket but also serve to hold the forward side of the pocket extended when bent to the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The form shown in Fig. 3 is similar to that shown in Figs. 1 and 2 except in that an opening 7 is provided in the body of the upper shield portion instead of at the upper margin of the shield and a reinforcing sheet 8 is applied over the apex of the V-shaped pocket.

The blank shown in Fig. 4 is rectangular and adapted to be folded along the dot and dash lines. The lower corners 11 and 12 are first folded, the corner 12 being folded in Fig. 5 and both corners being folded in Fig. 6. After the corners 11 and 12 have been folded and pressed together, the margins 13 and 14 are folded and pressed down into the position shown in Fig. 7. These margins are preferably caused to adhere to the body of the sheet and also to the corners of the pocket where they overlap. When the device is to be used, the pocket is spread open and the corners and the lower ends of the folded margins pulled outwardly to the position shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, it being understood that the paraffin readily permits the adhering surfaces to be peeled apart.

The reinforcing sheet 8 is first stuck to the back of the pocket in the position shown in Figs. 6 and then folded along the line 13 into the position shown in Fig. 7. The projecting portion of the sheet is then folded around the edge 16 of the pocket to the back of the device, the overlapping parts of the sheets being caused to adhere together.

A typical use of the form shown in Figs. 3 to 7 consists in applying the sheet over a portion of the body with the part to be operated on or irrigated exposed through the opening 7, so that discharge from the incision or wound is directed by the shield to the pocket without soiling surrounding parts.

I claim:

19 A foldable receptor formed of relatively flexible sheet material, the lower portions of the sheet being folded inwardly to overlap each other and secured together to form

a pocket, an extension on said pocket forming a shield, the upper portions of the margins of the shield being folded over on the face of the shield to reinforce its edges, and the lower portions of the margins being bent forward and integrally joined to the sides of the pocket to hold the same open, and direct fluid from the shield to the pocket. 15 20

Signed by me at Rutland, Vermont, this 31st day of March 1924.

GUY B. TOWNSEND.