

Aug. 26, 1924.

1,506,516

L. A. CRAIG

ICE CAP

Filed March 19, 1923

Fig. 1.

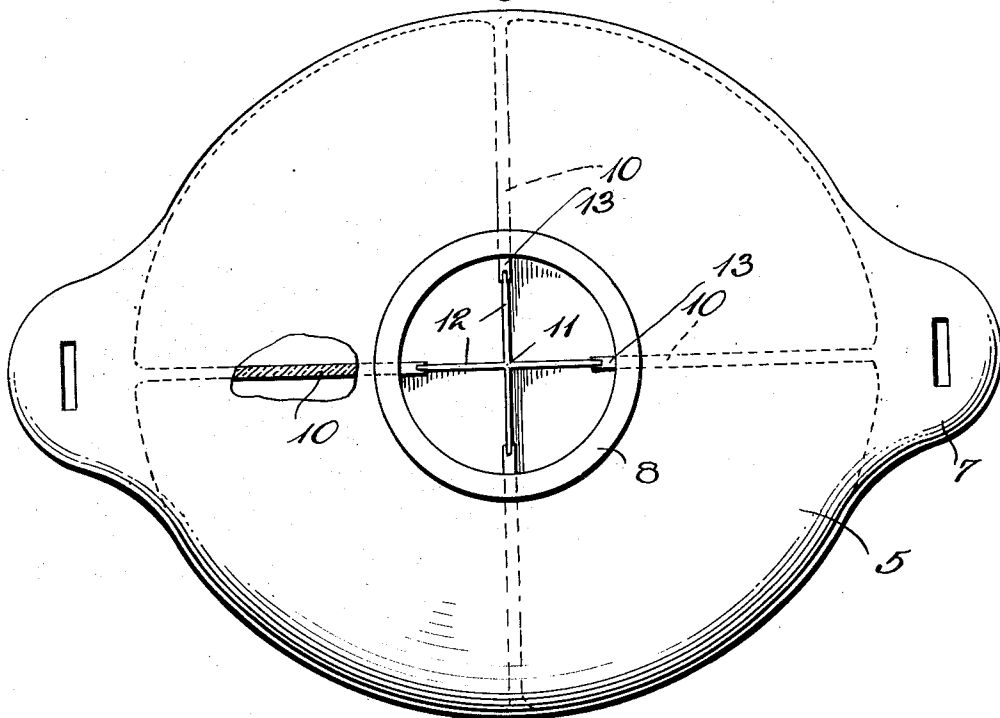


Fig. 2.

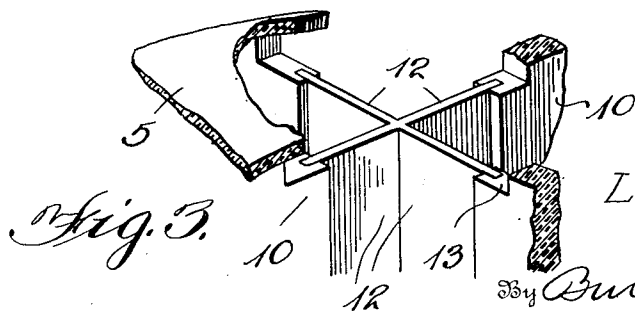
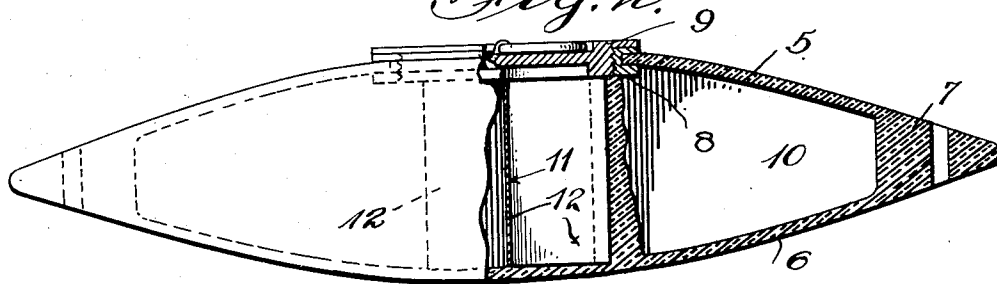


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEON A. CRAIG, OF CAMBRIDGE, OHIO.

ICE CAP.

Application filed March 19, 1923. Serial No. 626,123.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that LEON A. CRAIG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cambridge, in the county of Guernsey and State of Ohio, has invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ice Caps, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in ice caps of the type composed of flexible top and bottom walls, with a large filling mouth located centrally of the top wall and adapted to be closed by a removable plug.

The primary object of this invention is to provide an ice cap of the above kind having radial partitions which intercept each other centrally of the mouth so that the cap is divided into a plurality of non-communicating compartments, desired ones of which or all of which may be filled through said mouth, at will.

Ordinary ice caps are objectionable because the ice congests in one low place and the patient accordingly does not get the desired effect. The present invention aims to provide means to maintain the ice scattered so as to overcome this objection.

With the above general objects in view, and others that will become apparent as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel form, combination and arrangement of parts herein-after more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawing and claimed.

In the drawing, wherein like reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views,

Fig. 1 is a top plan view, partly broken away, and with the mouth plug removed, of an ice cap constructed in accordance with the present invention,

Fig. 2 is a view, partly in longitudinal section and partly in side elevation, of the device shown in Fig. 1, with the mouth plug in place, and

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary perspective view showing the construction adjacent the mouth of the cap.

Referring more in detail to the several views, the cap embodies circular flexible rubber top and bottom walls —5— and —6— respectively having the usual or any preferred integral tabs —7—, the top wall being provided with a relatively large central mouth or opening, the margin of which has a metallic or other rigid frame —8—

for removable reception of the usual or any preferred form of closure plug —9—.

In accordance with the present invention, the walls —5— and —6— are held separated and the interior of the cap is divided into a plurality of non-communicating compartments by means of radial partitions —10—. The partitions intersect each other at —11— centrally of the mouth of the cap so that access, for filling any or all of the compartments, may be had when the plug —9— is removed.

The partitions preferably consist of thick outer rubber portions and thinner inner metallic portions —12—, and the portions —12— may be firmly united to the inner ends of the rubber outer portions after being assembled and inserted through the mouth.

As shown in Fig. 3, the inner ends of the rubber portions of the partitions are notched as at —13— to accommodate the inner flange of the frame —8— and to provide seats for the plug —9— in the same plane as the upper edges of the portions —12— so that passage of water or ice from one compartment to another is prevented by said plug when the latter is in place as shown in Fig. 2.

This division or compartment system makes it possible to equalize or scatter the ice through the bag, so that the patient gets the desired effect. Otherwise as in the case of the ordinary cap the ice congests in one low place; and in that case a patient does not get the effect unless the cap happens to be placed flatly on a larger top surface.

In the case of a head fracture, one or more compartments could be left empty or free of ice and the rest filled. This would leave a light empty space over the fracture, and the other compartments would practically surround the fracture.

The walls of the various compartments make it possible to make, at the same time, both a hot and cold application in one cap.

Minor changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed as new is:

1. An ice cap composed of flexible rubber top and bottom walls having a plurality of radial partition walls having their edges connected with the top and bottom walls of the cap and intersecting each other so as to divide the bag into a plurality of non-com-

- municating compartments, said top wall having a filling mouth, the partitions intersecting each other under said mouth so that access to any or all of said compartments can be had through said mouth, the inner portions of the partitions being of metal intersecting members, and the outer portions of said partitions being thicker and of rubber and joined to said inner portions.
2. An ice cap composed of flexible rubber top and bottom walls having a plurality of radial partition walls having their edges connected with the top and bottom walls of the cap and intersecting each other so as to divide the bag into a plurality of non-communicating compartments, said top wall having a filling mouth, the partitions intersecting each other under said mouth so that access to any or all of such compartments can be had through said mouth, the inner portions of the partitions being of metal intersecting members, and the outer portions of said partitions being thicker and of rubber and joined to said inner portions, and a removable closure plug for said mouth seating upon the adjacent upper edge portions of the partitions.
3. An ice cap composed of top and bottom walls having a plurality of radial partition walls having their edges connected with the top and bottom walls of the cap and intersecting each other so as to divide the bag into a plurality of non-communicating compartments, said top wall having a filling mouth, the partitions intersecting each other under said mouth so that access to any or all of said compartments can be had through said mouth, the inner portions of the partitions being of metal intersecting members, and the outer portions of said partitions being thicker and of rubber and joined to said inner portions, and a removable closure plug for said mouth seating upon the adjacent upper edge portions of the partitions.
4. An ice cap composed of flexible rubber top and bottom walls having a plurality of radial partition walls having their edges connected with the top and bottom walls of the cap and intersecting each other so as to divide the bag into a plurality of non-communicating compartments, said top wall having a filling mouth, the partitions intersecting each other under said mouth so that access to any or all of said compartments can be had through said mouth, said partitions comprising inner and outer portions, and the inner portions of the partitions being of a size adapted to be inserted through said mouth.
5. An ice cap composed of flexible rubber top and bottom walls having a plurality of radial partition walls having their edges connected with the top and bottom walls of the cap and intersecting each other so as to divide the bag into a plurality of non-communicating compartments, said top wall having a filling mouth, the partitions intersecting each other under said mouth so that access to any or all of said compartments can be had through said mouth, said partitions comprising inner and outer portions, said inner portions constituting a unitary member of a size adapted to be inserted through said mouth.
6. An ice cap composed of flexible rubber top and bottom walls having a plurality of radial partition walls having their edges connected with the top and bottom walls of the cap and intersecting each other so as to divide the bag into a plurality of non-communicating compartments, said top wall having a filling mouth, the partitions intersecting each other under said mouth so that access to any or all of said compartments can be had through said mouth, the inner portions of the partitions being of metal intersecting members, and the outer portions of said partitions being thicker and of rubber and joined to said inner portions and said inner portions constituting a unitary member of a size adapted to be inserted through said mouth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
LEON A. CRAIG.