C. W. TEED & J. A. HOLLEY.

SURGICAL ADHESIVE STRIP.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 2, 1916.

1,230,445. Patented June 19, 1917.

Fig. 1.

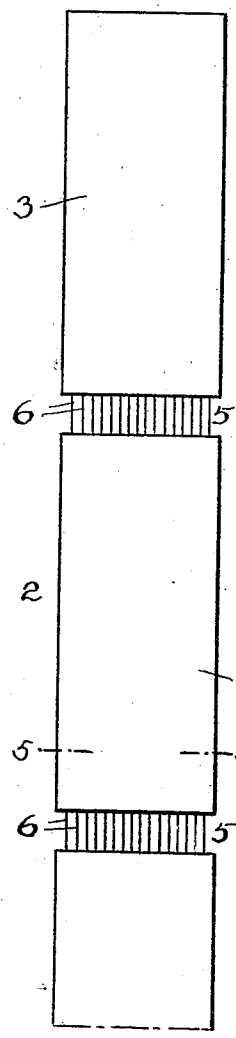


Fig. 2.

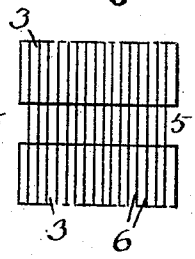


Fig. 3.

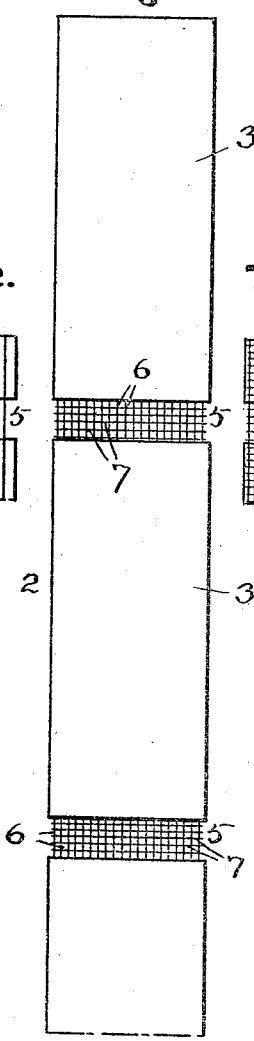


Fig. 4.

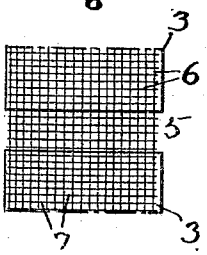
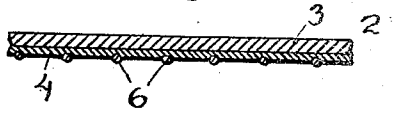


Fig. 5.



Witness

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SURGICAL ADHESIVE STRIP.

1,230,445. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 19, 1917.

Application filed December 2, 1916. Serial No. 134,679.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES W. TEED and JAMES A. HOLLEY, citizens of the United States, resident, respectively, of Sidney Center and Walton, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, have made a certain new and useful Invention in Surgical Adhesive Strips; and they declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a similar view taken from the other side and showing only a short strip section.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a modification.

Fig. 4 is a similar view taken from the other side, of a shorter strip.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged section on the line 5—5, Fig. 1.

The invention has relation to adhesive plasters or tapes, used in surgery in the closing and dressing of cuts, wounds, open sores, etc., and it consists in the novel construction and combinations of parts, as hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, the numeral 2 designates a strip of adhesive plaster made up of longitudinal alined sections 3, the sections being composed as usual, of fabric having the adhesive coating 4 upon one side thereof.

In order to provide openwork fields 5 between and connecting the sections of the strip, it is designed to embed the threads of such openwork in the adhesive coating itself, the openwork consisting of longitudinal threads 6, spaced apart transversely and so embedded in the adhesive coating, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, or of longitudinal and transverse warp and woof threads 6 and 7, made up into a light openwork fabric or gauze and similarly embedded in the adhesive coating, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The threads 6 and 7 are designed to be of such light or attenuated nature as not to interfere with the proper action of the adhesive coating. Or the threads may be larger in cross-section and the spaces between the threads increased in area.

In application, the endmost section of the strip is pressed down upon the surface of the body or limb at one side of the cut or wound, to adhere to such surface, the cut or wound being then gently pressed together by hand and by pulling upon the strip longitudinally toward the opposite side thereof, the openwork connection being located directly over the cut or wound, after which the section at the opposite side of the cut or wound is pressed down upon the surface of the body or limb at such opposite side, in this way holding the cut or wound securely closed, with the openwork connection located thereover. The section of the strip last applied to the wound is cut in half transversely, to complete the operation, leaving a free end or half ready for application to another wound.

The cut or wound, being located in the open space between the sections of the strip, may be dressed surgically without necessity for the removal of the adhesive plaster sections to obtain access thereto, such removal being objectionable, as likely to disturb or tear apart the lips of the wound, and the openwork connection allowing ready access of air to the wound, which is an important factor in the healing thereof. If necessary, a loose bandage may be placed over the adhesive plaster, to guard the wound from dust and dirt and to carry a medicament application, should such be needed. If the wound is an open one, the openwork connection between the sections of the strip, located over the wound, allow in the same way surgical dressing thereof without the removal of the adhesive plaster, said plaster in this case holding the wound partly closed, as may be required in the knitting of the tissue thereover.

In practice, the adhesive plaster or tape, composed of sections so connected, may be wound upon spools in the usual way, and applied to the wound, avoiding the necessity for applying separate strips, and saving time, so important in this connection. The application of this strip will hold the wound closed without sewing the lips thereof together.

We claim:

1. An adhesive plaster strip, composed

of longitudinally alined adhesive sections spaced apart from each other, and openwork thread connections between the sections to provide transverse ventilating air spaces, said thread connections being embedded in the adhesive coating of said sections.

2. An adhesive plaster, composed of adhesive sections spaced apart from each other, and openwork threads between and connecting the sections providing ventilating air spaces, said threads being embedded in the adhesive coating of said sections.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures, in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES W. TEED.
JAMES A. HOLLEY.

Witnesses:
JOSEPH ROTHENSIES,
WM. F. WHITE.