

E. M. POND.
ABSORBENT BANDAGE PACKAGE.
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1,351,441.

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Fig. 1.

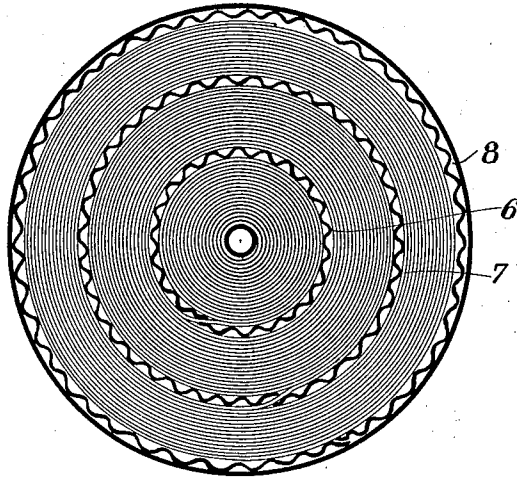
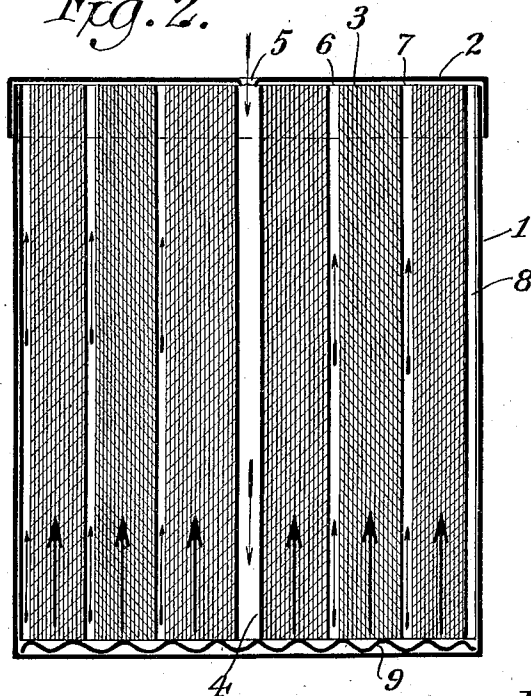


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ABSORBENT-BANDAGE PACKAGE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMUND MORSE POND, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Rutland, county of Rutland, State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Absorbent-Bandage Packages, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the formation and packaging of absorbent bandages such as plaster of Paris bandages which must be evenly and quickly moistened before application. Bandages of this type are usually prepared, stored and shipped in rolls. The bandage is composed of a long strip of gauze, cheesecloth, or other loose meshed textile material, into the interstices of which as much dry plaster of Paris or other material or composition which will harden or set on the application of water, is rubbed as the cloth can be made to hold. This structure must be uniformly moistened before application. The difficulty encountered with the usual roll of bandage of this character is that if it is rolled up loosely, the dry plaster of Paris falls out during handling before use, while if rolled tightly it will not absorb the water fully in a short period of time. If the period of absorption is prolonged in an effort to complete the wetting of such tightly rolled bandage, the exterior part first moistened will begin to set before unrolling and application, and be spoiled before the inner portions are reached by the water. My invention avoids both these conflicting difficulties and presents other advantages hereinafter set forth. The best form and arrangement of parts embodying my invention at present known to me is illustrated in the accompanying sheet of drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the package, with the cover removed, and

Fig. 2 is an axial section thereof with the cover in place and the package ready for wetting.

Throughout the drawings like reference characters indicate like parts. 1, is a cylindrical container, the cylindrical walls of which are preferably made of paper or other material which is greatly weakened by water so as to then be easily removed. One end is closed and may, if desired, be made of stronger material in order to preserve the shape of the package during shipment and handling. 3, is the bandage proper made

of a long strip of gauze or cheesecloth or like material into the meshes of which fine, dry plaster of Paris or other suitable material has been rubbed. 4, is a tube, which may also be of paper or other moisture absorbing material, which is preferably placed at the center of the container, and about which the bandage 3, is wound spirally. 2, is a removable cover which is punctured or puncturable at the point 5, so as to register with the upper end of the tube and afford access thereto.

The bottom, or closed end, of the container should be provided with means for distributing radially the water poured down through tube 4, and this may conveniently be done by inserting a strip of corrugated material such as paper or pasteboard 9, under the end of tube 4. Other means for forming such channels could be substituted.

To further insure the rapid distribution of water to the bandage a series of sections 6, 7, 8, etc., of corrugated material may be interwound with bandage 3. These may also be of paper or other absorbent material which will assist by its capillary action in lifting the water to the upper portion of the container. Preferably each section of material 6, 7 or 8, should be long enough to complete one spire of the bandage spiral at the point where it is inserted, but it may of course be shorter or longer.

In assembling the parts the cover 2, is first removed, the section 9, of corrugated material is placed in the bottom of the container, the bandage 3, is tightly wound on tube 4, inserting the corrugated sections 6, 7, etc., as desired, and the outer section 8, placed around the completed coil when its diameter has become sufficient to fill the container. The coil so prepared is then placed in the container 1, the width of the bandage and corrugated interwound sections being each substantially equal to the depth of the container, and the cover 2, applied. When to be used the operator punctures the opening 5, and pours water down tube 4. This runs out through channels formed by corrugated piece 9, and first evenly wets the lower edges of the coiled bandage and strips 6, 7, 8. The water then rises in the vertical channels formed by the vertically arranged corrugations of parts 6, 7 and 8, and through the pores of the bandage and interwound materials, rapidly and evenly wetting the entire bandage. If it is desired to

wet the bandage very quickly the cover may be removed and some water also poured on the top. The water softens the cylindrical walls of the container 1, so that they can
 5 readily be torn away and the damp bandage then unrolled and wrapped around the portion of the patient's body which is to be treated. In a short time the plaster of Paris will set and form a rigid casing in the usual
 10 way.

Finely pulverized, anhydrous plaster of Paris should be used and preferably this is mixed with pulverized hard soap which creates a very even setting action in the plaster
 15 of Paris, and gives body and strength to the material when set, so that a less length of bandage is then needed to give the same effect in holding and supporting the arm or leg about which it is wound.

20 Not only does my invention insure the prompt and even wetting of a tightly rolled bandage but it also renders it possible to use a definite quantity of water for that purpose, so that just the right predetermined proportion of water and plaster of
 25 Paris required to produce perfect hydration is certainly attained.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. An absorbent bandage package which
 30 comprises in combination a cylindrical container, a central tube, a bandage wrapped in spiral form about said tube, and means for distributing liquid radially from the lower end of the tube along the bottom of the container in contact with the lower edge of the
 35 rolled bandage.

2. A combination such as set forth in claim 1, in which the cylindrical walls of the container are of a material absorbent of
 40 liquid and greatly weakened thereby.

3. A combination such as set forth in claim 1, in which the means for radially distributing the water comprises a layer of corrugated material placed in the bottom of
 45 the container.

4. An absorbent bandage package comprising in combination a cylindrical container, a bandage in said container wrapped upon itself spirally and one or more strips
 50 of corrugated material wound in between one or more of the spires of the bandage.

5. A combination such as set forth in claim 4 in which each section of the corru-

gated material is long enough to complete at least one spire when in position.

6. The structure set forth in claim 4 combined with a lining of corrugated material for the cylindrical walls of the container.

7. A combination such as set forth in claim 4, in which the interwound material is
 60 of moisture absorbent character.

8. An absorbent package which comprises in combination a cylindrical container, a central tube, a bandage wrapped around said tube and substantially filling the remainder of the container, strips of corrugated material interwound with the bandage, so that their corrugations are parallel to the axis of the tube, and means for distributing liquid from the tube to said corrugated material.

9. An absorbent bandage package comprising in combination a cylindrical container closed at one end, a tube arranged parallel to the axis of said container, a removable cover for the container adapted to be punctured in line with the tube, a bandage wound around said tube and means for distributing liquid from said tube to said bandage.

10. An absorbent container for an absorbent bandage comprising in combination, a cylindrical receptacle closed at one end, a tube centrally located therein, a removable cover for the receptacle adapted to be punctured in line with the tube to afford access thereto without removing the cover, and means for distributing liquid radially from said tube to the interior of said receptacle.

11. An absorbent bandage package comprising in combination a cylindrical container closed at one end, a tube centrally located therein, a removable cover adapted to be punctured in line with the tube, a bandage wrapped spirally around said tube, and sections of corrugated material inserted between adjacent spires of the bandage and of substantially the same width therewith, the closed end of the container being provided with channels for distributing liquid from the tube to all the spires of the bandage, and corrugated material interwound therewith.

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Witnesses:

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