Aug. 23, 1938. H. H. DAILEY 2,128,123

BANDAGE MACHINE

Filed Feb. 17, 1937 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

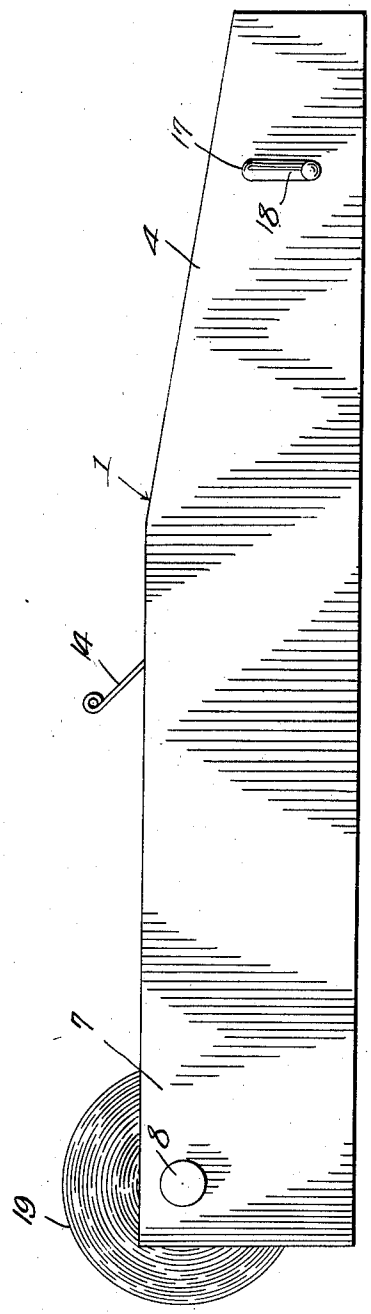


Fig. 1.

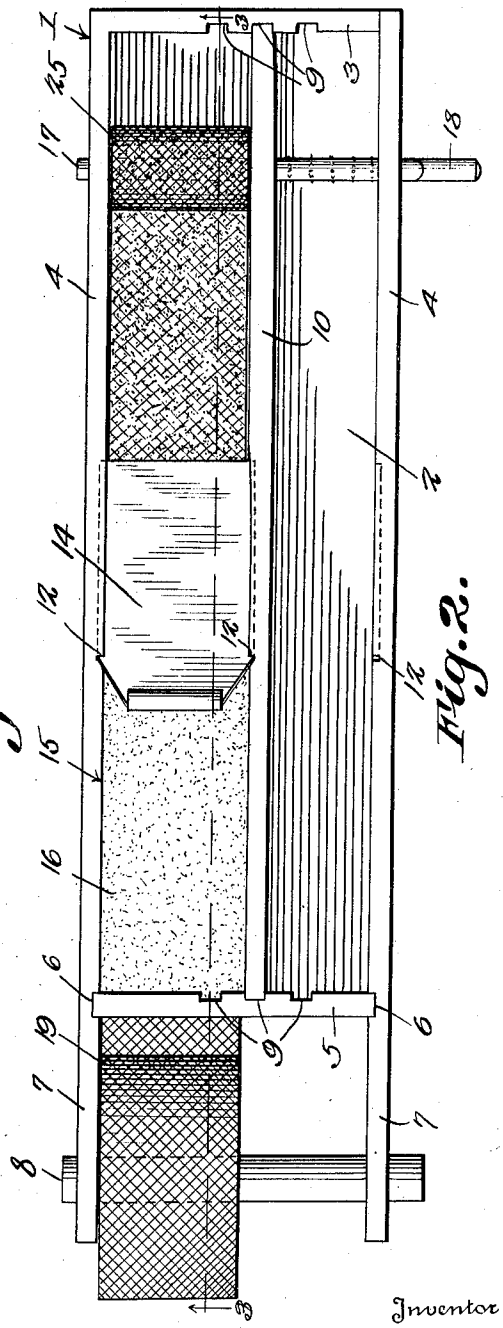


Fig. 2.

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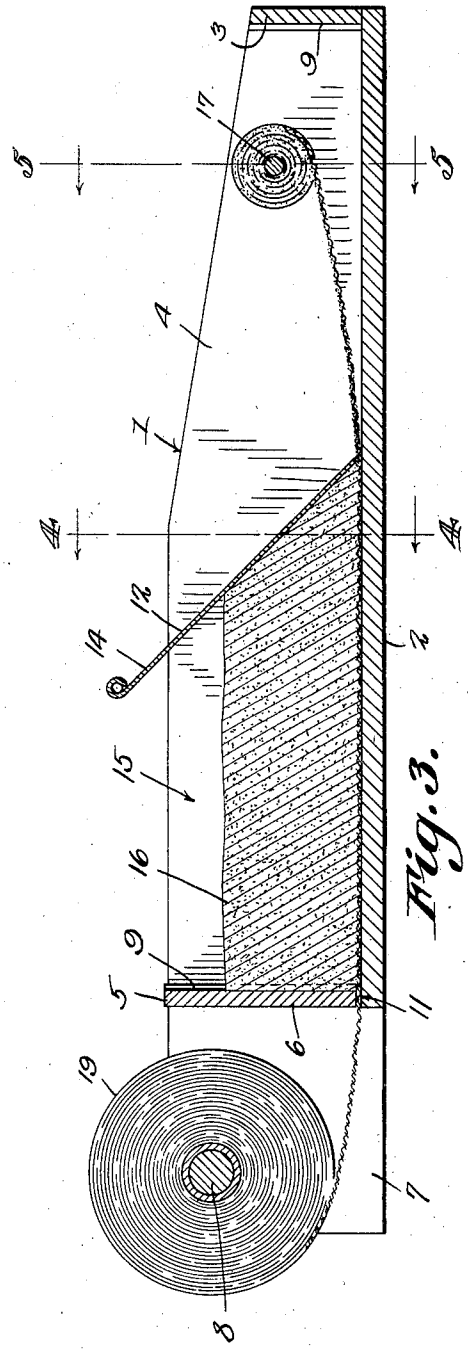


Fig. 3.

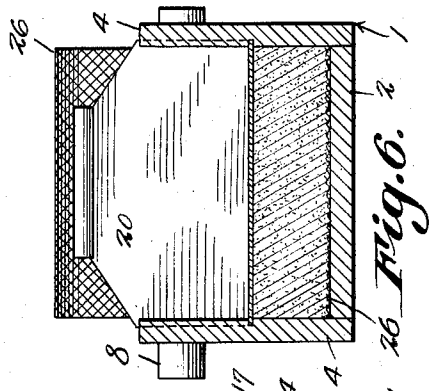


Fig. 6.

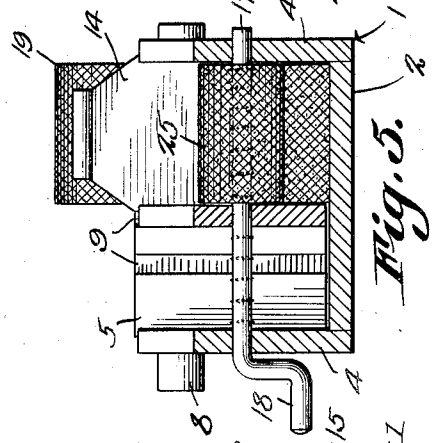


Fig. 5.

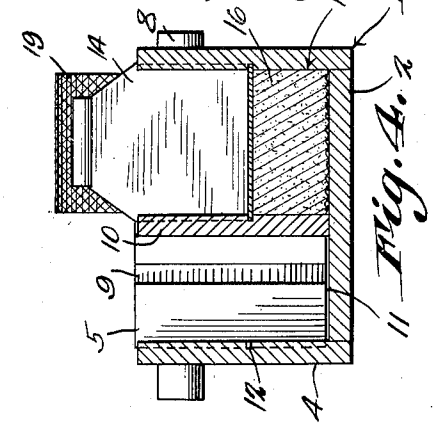


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,128,123

BANDAGE MACHINE

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Application February 17, 1937, Serial No. 126,301

2 Claims. (Cl. 91—30)

By way of explanation, it may be stated that it is a common practice to coat bandage material with plaster of Paris or the like, for a well known use in hospitals or elsewhere. Heretofore, in practice, this coating of the bandage, has been done by hand to a large extent, much time being consumed in the process. The present invention aims to provide novel means for coating or treating the bandage with material through the instrumentality of a simple machine which, in operation, will save a great deal of time in the treating of the bandage of various widths and also will promote a more uniform application of the material to the bandage than has been possible otherwise.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the present invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 shows in side elevation, a device constructed in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 2 is a top plan;

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section;

Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a transverse section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a transverse section showing the intermediate longitudinal partition removed so as to coat or treat a bandage of maximum width.

In carrying out the invention, there is provided an elongated trough-like casing 1, which may be made of any desired material. The casing 1 includes a bottom 2, a fixed outer end wall 3 and fixed side walls 4. The casing includes, also, an inner end wall 5 received for vertical adjustment in grooves or seats 6 formed in the inner surfaces of the side walls 4, the construction being such that an opening 11 of small height exists below the lower edge of the end wall 5. Ordinarily, the lower end of the wall 5 rests by gravity on the bandage which is to be treated, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The end wall 5 is spaced from one extremity of the casing 1 to form supporting arms 7 in which is journaled a carrying shaft 8 on which is mounted the roll 19 of bandage which is to be treated. The shaft 8 is detachably and removably mounted in the supporting arms 7.

The end walls 5 and 3 are provided with transversely spaced seats 9, in any of which a longitudinal partition 10 may be mounted, the position of the partition 10 being governed by the width of the bandage which is to be treated.

On their inner surfaces, the side walls 4 of the casing 1 are supplied with inclined grooves or seats 12, and there is a similar groove or seat in the inner surface of one side of the longitudinal partition 10, as indicated in Fig. 2. In the seats 12 is mounted an inclined gate 14. A compartment 15 exists between the gate 14 and the inner end wall 5, this compartment being adapted to receive the material 16 which is to be applied to the bandage.

Near that end of the casing 1 which is remote from the arms 7, a transverse operating shaft 17 is removably journaled for rotation, the shaft being operated by a crank 18 or otherwise.

In practical operation, the roll of bandage 19 is mounted on the shaft 8 and is extended through the slot or opening 11 beneath the inner end wall 5, the bandage being extended between the lower edge of the gate 14 and the bottom of the casing 1. The extremity of the bandage is engaged with the operating shaft 17. The plaster of Paris or other material 16 which is to be applied to the bandage is mounted in the compartment 15 above the portion of the bandage which travels along the bottom 2 of the casing 1, between the end wall 5 and the gate 14.

When the shaft 17 is rotated by means of the crank 18 or its equivalent, the bandage is advanced off the roll on the shaft 8, and is accumulated in a roll 25 on the shaft 17. The bandage is drawn beneath the material 16 in the compartment 15 and is coated or treated with the material.

It will be obvious that by the operation of the simple machine above described, a great length of bandage may be treated in a short time, and the treating operation can be carried out more evenly than is the case when the material is applied by hand sifting or otherwise.

If an unusually wide bandage 26 is to be treated, the intermediate longitudinal partition 10 is removed, as shown in Fig. 6, and a gate 20, wider than the gate 14, is mounted in the grooves 12 of the side walls 4 of the casing 1. If a strip

of bandage narrower than that shown in Fig. 2 is to be treated, the partition 10 is shifted over in Fig. 2, toward the top of the sheet of drawings, into the corresponding seats 9, a gate narrower than the gate 14 being inserted into the slots 12 of one wall 4 and of the partition 10.

The device is simple in construction but will be found to be thoroughly advantageous for the ends in view. A large amount of bandage may be treated in a short time, and the application of the material 16 to the bandage will be more uniform than has been possible heretofore.

By raising or lowering the spreader or gate 14, the thickness of the coating of plaster of Paris or other powder applied to the bandage material may be regulated.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. In a device for treating bandage, a casing including side walls and provided at one end with a carrying shaft and at its opposite end with a winding shaft, the casing having a first end wall located adjacent to the carrying shaft, the casing having a second end wall spaced from the first end wall, there being an opening for bandage material below the first end wall, a longitudinal partition extended between the end walls, means for mounting the partition removably on the end walls and a vertically adjustable gate on the partition and on one side wall, the gate being located between the end walls and defining a compartment for material to be applied to the bandage.

2. In a device for treating a bandage, a casing including side walls, a carrying shaft journaled at one end of the casing, a winding shaft journaled at the opposite end of the casing, an end wall extended between the side walls and located adjacent to the carrying shaft, there being a bandage-receiving opening below the end wall, a longitudinal partition in the casing, and a vertically adjustable gate cooperating with the partition, with one side wall and with the end wall to define a compartment for material to be applied to the bandage, there being separate holding means located at the ends of the partition for retaining the partition removably and adjustably at different distances from said side wall, thereby to vary the width of the compartment, one of said holding means being located on the end wall.

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