P. S. BAUER.

GAUZE BANDAGE ROLL.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 14, 1913.

1,070,940. Patented Aug. 19, 1913.

Fig. 1

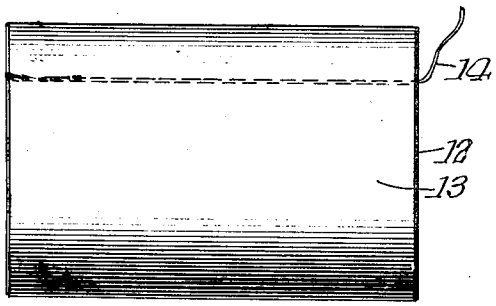


Fig. 2

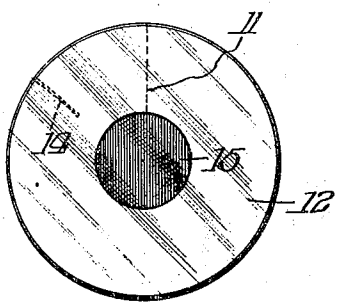


Fig. 3

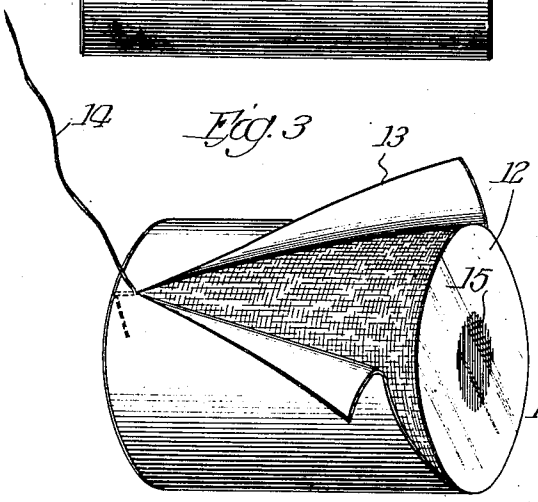


Fig. 4

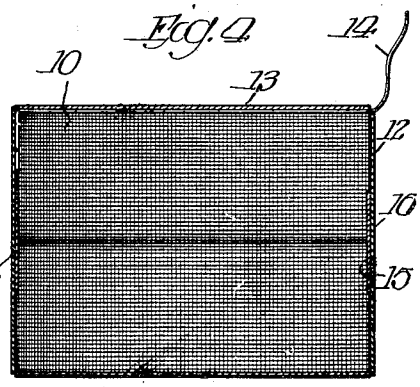


Fig. 5

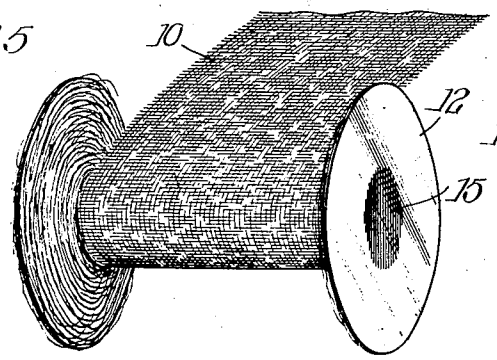


Fig. 6

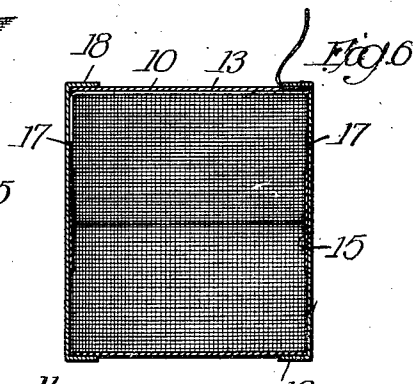
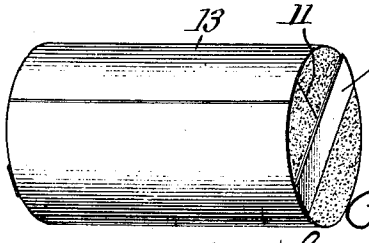


Fig. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GAUZE-BANDAGE ROLL.

1,070,946. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 19, 1913.

Application filed February 14, 1913. Serial No. 748,220.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PERRY S. BAUER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gauze-Bandage Rolls, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates in general to bandages such as are customarily used for surgical purposes and has more particular reference to the preservation of the bandage in a sanitary and sterilized condition until used.

The primary objects of the invention are to provide a bandage package which will seal the bandages from the air until used, which will prevent the bandages from becoming accidentally unwound and will free the edges of the bandages from loose thread ends.

An objectionable feature of gauze bandages is the presence of ravelings or lengths of thread at their edges which may adhere to and remain in a wound when the bandage is removed therefrom. Various means have been employed prior to my present invention to remove these ravelings from the bandages before they were packaged for market, but the satisfactory accomplishment of this object has involved considerable labor and expense.

My present invention is designed to remove the ravelings and loose thread ends from the edges of the bandages when the bandages are unrolled for use, thereby obviating the necessity of removing them before the bandages are packaged.

My invention is also designed to prevent a bandage roll from becoming accidentally unwound in case it should slip out of the user's hands or be dropped on the floor.

Referring to the accompanying drawings from which, when considered in connection with the following description, the invention will be readily understood—Figure 1 is a side view of a bandage roll embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is an end view of the same; Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the wrapping partially removed; Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view through the bandage roll shown in Figs. 1 and 2; Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a partially unwound roll; Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 4 showing another manner of sealing the wrapper; and Fig. 7 shows a modified form of my invention.

On the drawings reference character 10 designates a bandage of gauze, or other suitable material, rolled into the compact cylindrical form in which it is customarily marketed. Heretofore it has been necessary to cross-cut the ends of such rolls in a plurality of directions and to then subject the ends to the action of a brush or abrading device before the wrappers were applied for the purpose of removing the ravelings and loose thread ends therefrom. Even this tedious and expensive procedure, however, failed to remove all of the loose threads and some still remained attached to the edges of the bandage to become embedded in and irritate the wound to which the bandage might be applied.

In accordance with my present invention the ends of the rolls are cross-cut only once, as indicated at 11 and this cut extends only from the center to the periphery of each roll. In some instances it may not be necessary to cut the ends at all, but I have found that the best results are secured when a slight cut is made as shown in the drawings. I then paste upon each end of the roll a disk 12 of any suitable material, paper being well adapted for the purpose. These disks are attached to the edges of the rolled up bandage or, in other words, to the ends of the roll by means of any suitable adhesive so that they cling firmly thereto. The package is then sealed by rolling the same in a sheet of paper or other suitable material 13, the free end of which is preferably pasted down to effectually seal the roll. In actual practice the wrapper 13 is usually applied first and the end disks 12 are applied subsequently, so that the edges of the disks are secured to the edges of the wrapper 13 by the adhesive, thereby effectually sealing the package as shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive. To facilitate opening the package, a cord 14 may be positioned beneath one disk 12 and the wrapper 13 as shown, leaving one end protruding which may be pulled to tear the wrapper 13 when it is desired to open the package.

The adhesive which secures the disks 12 to the ends of the roll adheres to the ravelings and free thread lengths at the edges of the bandage so that when the bandage is unwound these ravelings and thread lengths

will be freed from the bandage and remain attached to the disks as shown in Fig. 5, thereby relieving the bandage of these objectionable thread lengths as the bandage is unwound and without additional labor. In order that the disks may be freed from the bandage when the roll is practically exhausted, I prefer leaving a space 15 in the centers of the disks 12 free from adhesive, so that when the bandage has been practically unwound the disks will drop off freely, carrying with them the attached thread ends. In lieu of leaving the central portions of the disks free from adhesive I may, if preferred, apply the adhesive over the entire inner faces of the disks and then place small disks or wafers 16 of paper, or other suitable material, upon the centers of the disks so that the adhesive on the disks 12 will not come in contact with the center of the bandage roll. Since the disks 12 are usually made of oiled paper, or other semi-transparent material, these wafers may carry a trade-mark or other symbol which will be visible through the end disks.

In Fig. 6 I have shown end disks 17 larger in diameter than the roll 10 so that the edges 18 may be turned down over the edges of the wrapper 13 to effectually seal the package and maintain the same in antiseptic condition. In Fig. 7 I have shown a slightly different construction in which strips 19 are pasted over the ends of the roll in lieu of the disks 12. These strips will serve to remove the ravelings and free thread ends when the roll is unwound the same as the disks 12, but will not, of course, seal the ends of the roll. An additional wrapping may, however, be applied over the ends, if desired, which can be removed with the wrapper 13 when the roll is to be used as for example the disk 17 shown in Fig. 6 could be used, in which event it would not be necessary to paste it to the end of the roll.

The adhesive which secures the end disks 12, or the strips 19 to the ends of the roll, will prevent the bandage from becoming accidentally unwound in case it should be dropped on the floor or should slip out of the user's hands and with rolls of ordinary size the adhesive will support the roll from the free bandage end, thereby preventing the roll from falling on the floor in case it should be accidentally dropped during the application of a bandage.

It will be manifest, therefore, that I have provided a bandage roll which will automatically free the bandage from free thread ends during unwinding of the roll and will, also, prevent the roll from being accidentally unwound. Furthermore, the end disks serve to seal the ends of the roll and protect the edges of the bandage until the roll is practically exhausted.

I claim:

1. A gauze bandage roll having a sheet of suitable material affixed to the edge of the bandage forming the roll throughout the length of said edge whereby the roll is prevented from being accidentally unwound.

2. A gauze bandage roll having means affixed thereto to free the edges of the bandage from ravelings and prevent accidental unwinding of the roll while the roll is in use.

3. A gauze bandage roll having means secured to the ends thereof to free the edges of the bandage from ravelings when the roll is unwound.

4. A gauze bandage roll having a sheet of paper secured by an adhesive to an end thereof whereby the loose threads are removed from the edges of the bandage as the roll is unwound.

5. A gauze bandage roll having a sheet of paper secured by an adhesive to each end of the roll, the adhesive being omitted at the center of the roll to permit the sheets to drop off when the roll is practically unwound.

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