May 15, 1951 W. L. PARROTT 2,553,270

BANDAGE

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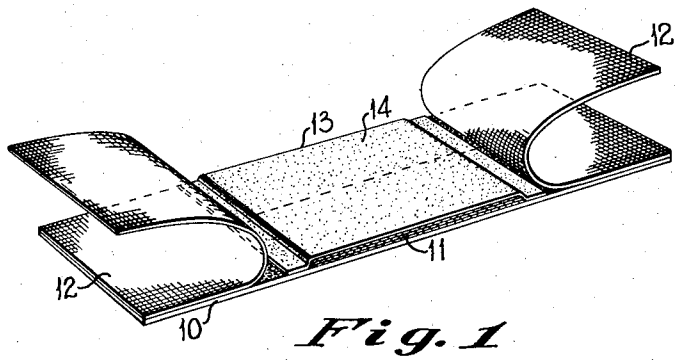


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

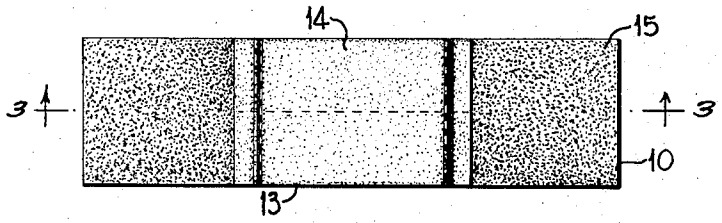
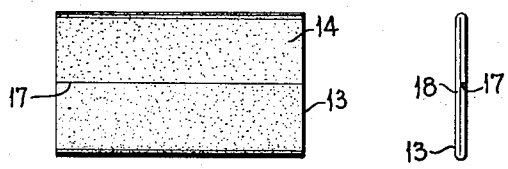


Fig. 3



Fig. 4 Fig. 5



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BANDAGE

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This invention relates to bandages, and more especially to the individual type of bandage now in common use for application to minor cuts and skin abrasions.

A disadvantage to this type of bandage is that the gauze or pad which is applied directly over the cut or abrasion tends to stick to the skin, especially where the blood or body fluids from the cut or abrasion slots on the surface of the skin. When the bandage is removed, either permanently or for a new dressing, the portion of the pad that sticks to the wound is difficult to remove, at least without hurting, and tends to open up the wound. Oftentimes, some of the threads or thread ends forming the pad embed themselves in the cut or the blood clot, and, when removed, disturbed the healed area, thus prolonging the final healing of the cut or abrasion.

In accordance with the present invention, the above-described disadvantage of these bands is overcome by covering the pad with a similarly shaped piece of tissue paper which has a smooth, slick surface and little, if any, tendency to stick to the wound when healing. The tissue paper may be of single or multiple thickness, and is absorbent of the blood or body fluids.

The tissue paper overlay may be sterilized the same as the gauze pad, and it may, if desired, be impregnated with an antiseptic material for the purpose of sterilizing the cut or abrasion. There are many of these antiseptic materials now available, and illustrative but non-limiting examples are: phenylmercuric nitrate, tyro-thricin, merthiolate, and mercurochrome.

A more detailed understanding of the invention may be had by reference to the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the bandage of the present invention, with the protective fabric strips folded back to show the tissue paper overlay;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the bandage of Fig. 1 with the protective fabric strips removed;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view along lines 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is an elevational view of the tissue paper overlay showing the fold on the underneath side; and,

Fig. 5 is an end view of the tissue paper shown in Fig. 4.

The complete bandage shown in Fig. 1 comprises the usual adhesive strip 10, a gauze pad 11 and the temporary cover strips 12 made of crinoline. Covering the pad 11 is a strip of tissue

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paper 13 which is impregnated, as shown by the strippling 14, with a suitable antiseptic material.

In Figs. 2 and 3 the bandage is shown ready for application. The tacky surface 15 of the adhesive strip 10 will stick to the skin in the usual way and the tissue paper 13 will be placed in light contact with the cut or abrasion. The thin flexible nature and smooth slick surface of this paper 13 will permit a sliding contact with the affected part and prevent the usual sticking of the pad 11 to the cut or abrasion.

As shown at 16 in Fig. 3, the tissue paper 13 is attached at each end to the sticky surface 15 of the adhesive strip 10 and overlays the pad 11, but is not attached to the latter. In this manner it forms a loose flexible cover for the pad.

One specific but non-limiting folded arrangement of the tissue paper is shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The paper is folded back so that the edges meet as indicated at 17, and this side is preferably placed downward or next to the pad 11 so that the upper or top side of the tissue sheet 13, which will be in contact with the skin, will be smooth and uninterrupted.

When the bandage, and especially the tissue paper 13, is brought into contact with the cut or skin abrasion, the blood or other body fluids will tend to dissolve or leach out the antiseptic material with which the tissue paper is impregnated and bring it into direct and effective contact with the skin, and thus sterilize the affected area.

Other modifications and changes within the spirit and purview of this invention, especially as defined in the appended claims, may be made in the above-described materials and construction of the bandage and its application.

What is claimed is:

1. A bandage for use on skin cuts and abrasions comprising an adhesive strip, a gauze pad attached to said strip and covering a portion thereof, and a thin flexible absorbent tissue-like paper covering the top surface area of said gauze pad, said paper extending slightly beyond said pad and attached at each end to the tacky surface of said adhesive strip.

2. A bandage for use on skin cuts and abrasions comprising a base adhesive strip having a tacky surface, a gauze pad attached to said tacky surface and covering a portion thereof, an absorbent tissue paper strip located loosely over said gauze pad and attached at each end to said tacky surface of the adhesive strip.

3. A bandage for use on skin cuts and abrasions comprising a base adhesive strip having a tacky upper surface, a gauze pad attached to said

tacky surface and covering a portion thereof, an absorbent tissue paper strip impregnated with an antiseptic material located loosely over said gauze pad and attached at each end to said tacky upper surface of the adhesive strip.

4. A bandage for use on skin cuts and abrasions comprising a base adhesive strip having a tacky surface, a gauze pad attached to said tacky surface and covering a portion thereof, and an absorbent tissue paper strip folded upon itself to provide a double thickness with an uninterrupted smooth upper surface, said paper strip being attached at each end to said tacky surface of the adhesive strip.

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