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E. BLANK

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STERILE PACKING FOR DRESSINGS

Filed Oct. 16, 1928

Fig. 1.

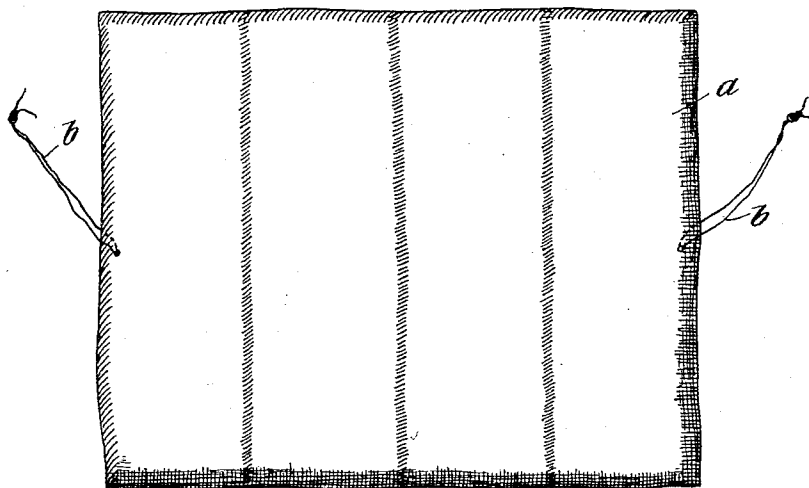
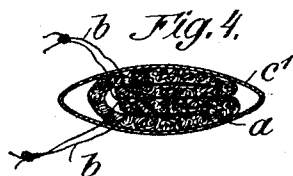


Fig. 2.

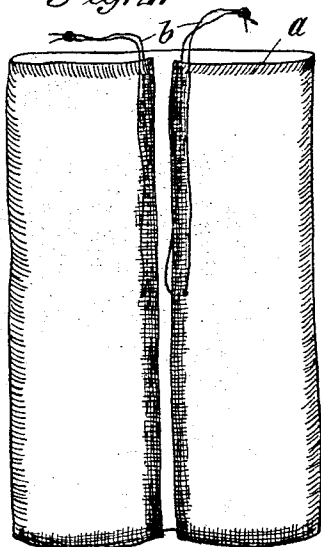


Fig. 3.

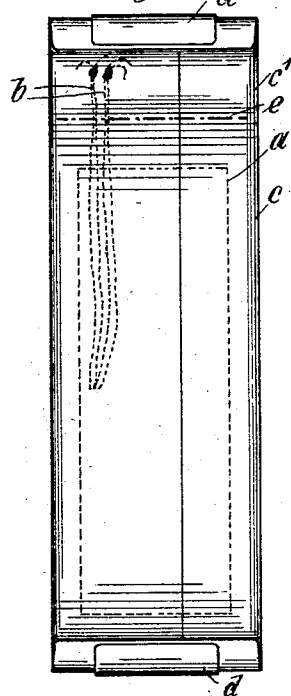


Fig. 5.



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STERILE PACKING FOR DRESSINGS

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This invention relates to a sterile packing for dressings, consisting of a compress folded up and having attaching means, enclosed in an envelope adapted to be torn. Several forms of construction of such packings for compresses have become known. Some of these packings are arranged so that the envelope can be easily torn without the aid of a tool, the removing of the sterilized compress being however left absolutely to the skill of the user and to the careful handling by the same. In packings of other types the compress is folded and sewn together or it has holding means on the rear side so that it must be gripped with both hands, torn open or spread out.

All packings of known type require therefore complicated manipulations when they are being made ready for use so that, even at the most careful handling, the compress might be touched, not to mention that touching of the rear side of the compress is also dangerous.

This invention relates to a sterile packing for dressings, which is constructed so that the compress can be removed from the packing without being touched, even if not handled carefully, and with one grip.

In this packing the ends of holding threads of the compress project into an empty portion of the wrapper designed to be torn off, said holding threads being clamped in stretched position in this empty portion of the wrapper or envelope so that the ends of the holding threads are gripped together with the portion of the wrapper to be torn off or project from the wrapper after the empty portion of the same has been torn off, so that the compress can be removed from the wrapper and spread out by means of these holding threads.

An embodiment of the invention is shown, by way of example, in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Fig. 1 shows the dressing material in the form of a compress in top plan view in spread out state.

Fig. 2 shows in top plan view a compress half folded.

Fig. 3 shows the compress shown in Fig. 2

enclosed and in top plan view in the wrapper.

Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the wrapper with compress, the end of the wrapper being torn off.

Fig. 5 shows in longitudinal section a wrapper with compress.

The compress *a* designed for dressing a wound consists of sterile not impregnated gauze, cotton wool or other dressing material, and it has two holding threads or holding bands *b*. The compress *a* is for instance folded four times in the longitudinal direction and the holding threads, sewn in the two lateral edges at the middle of the same, are arranged at the packing so that their ends project from a transverse edge of the folded compress, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5.

The wrapper or envelope is made of a material which can be torn, preferably paper, which after the compress has been wrapped is closed at both ends by folding and by means of clamps *d*, the wrapper being air-tightly closed by a cover.

The envelope is preferably longer than the compress and this compress is inserted so that the holding threads projecting from the transverse edge extend into an empty portion of the wrapper which is designated as the piece to be torn off for instance by a red line *e*.

The envelope is of such dimensions that the dressing material is held in the same with slight pressure so that it cannot shift, and the empty portion *e'* of the wrapper or envelope is strongly pressed together at the packing so that the threads in this portion are held in stretched position between the walls of the envelope as shown in Figs. 3 and 5.

When the empty portion *e'* of the envelope designated by the line *e* is torn off, the holding threads *b* are held between the fingers together with the torn off portion of the envelope, or they are liberated and project from the open end of the envelope as they have become stiff by the sterilizing.

The ends of the two threads *b* are preferably tied in knots and gripped between the fingers with the hand so that the compress can be pulled out of the wrapper without having touched and even without coming into contact with the torn edge of the enve-

loped. The latter fact is very important as, if the open edge of the wrapper has been infected with germs by the hand, these germs will be transferred to the sterile compress when it moves along the open edge at being pulled out of the wrapper.

To unfold the folded compress, one of the holding threads is gripped with the other hand and the compress is placed on the wound by means of the two threads in the unfolded state as shown in Fig. 1.

Two holding threads might evidently be attached to each side of the compress, and one pair of the threads might project from one transverse edge of the compress the other pair of threads projecting from the other transverse edge of the compress, both ends of the wrapper being then preferably provided with a piece to be torn off.

I claim:—

A sterile packing for dressings, comprising in combination with a dressing for wounds, an envelope of paper enclosing said dressing and having a tear-off portion for the removal of said dressing, said dressing having a holding thread for spreading said dressing in the longitudinal centre of each side edge and being folded with these side edges inwards and the ends of the holding threads placed in the tear off portion of the envelope, knots on the ends of said holding threads, a metal strip adapted to press flat the tear off portion of said envelope to hold the ends of the holding threads and to release said threads when said tear off portion is removed.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
ERNST BLANK.

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