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BANDAGE.

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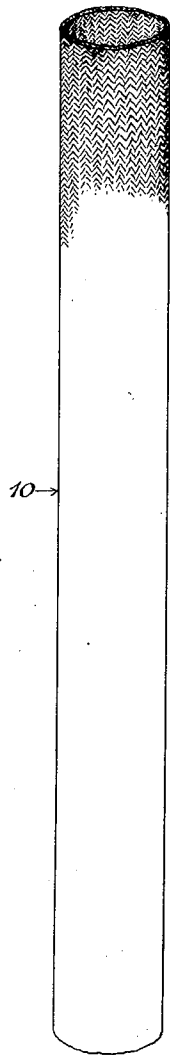


Fig. 1.

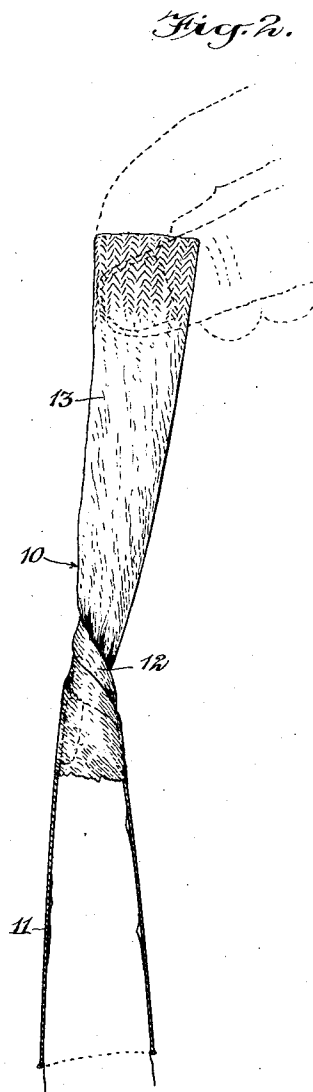


Fig. 2.

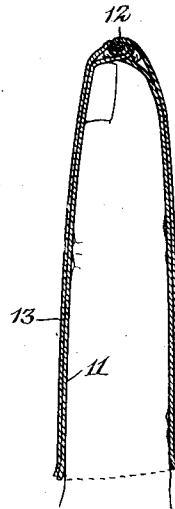


Fig. 3.

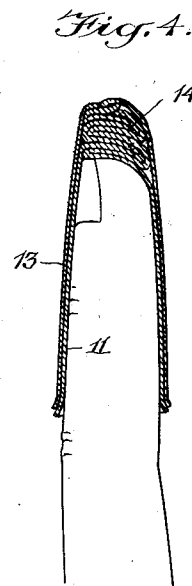


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

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BANDAGE

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11 Claims. (Cl. 128—156)

This invention relates to surgical and medical bandages used for binding, dressing, or covering affected members or parts of the anatomy.

An object of the invention is the provision of an open-ended tube of suitable material which may be readily converted into a bandage to bind, dress or cover, in whole or in part, injured, cut, bruised and otherwise affected anatomical members or digital extremities thereof.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a bandage applicable in the form of a seamless cot or stall, which is elastic and self-conforming, smooth and self-hugging in use for the aforesaid purposes.

A further object of the invention is a bandage applicable in the form of a cot or stall of one-ply or two-ply thickness with integral padding within the same.

The nature of the invention and its distinguishing features and advantages will appear when the following specification is read in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the bandage tube before being applied;

Fig. 2 is a view illustrating one step in the conversion of the bandage tube;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the bandage tube applied to one finger of a hand in the form of a cot or stall;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 showing a modified application of the tube in the form of a cot or stall with integral padding within the same.

It is to be understood that within the invention various surgical fabrics may be used to produce the bandage. These fabrics may be gauze, knitted of plain or ribbed stitch, and netted fabrics. Also the bandage tube may be of different diameters and lengths so as to be applicable to anatomical members in whole or in part, and to one or more digital extremities in a similar manner.

In Fig. 1 there is shown by way of example a knitted plain stitch, seamless open-ended tube, which is suitable for making a bandage applicable to one finger of a hand or one toe of a foot. The tube 10 being of knitted material will be elastic and therefore self-conforming and self-hugging.

The technique in applying the tube 10 to produce or form the bandage is as follows. One portion 11 of the tube approximately one half of its length is pulled over the affected part, the same being one finger of a hand in the present in-

stance. In other words, the finger is inserted in the portion 11. Then the tube intermediate its ends is given one or more twists, said tube being given two twists in the present instance as shown in Fig. 2. The twisted portion resulting from the twists is designated 12. The remaining portion 13 of the tube is then retroverted, returned or drawn back over the portion 11 and this forms a cot or stall of two plies or thicknesses as shown in Fig. 3, which dresses or covers the affected portion of the finger. The cot or stall thus formed will be self-conforming and smooth and will hug the finger due to the nature of the material of the tube.

If desired, a padding may be provided in cases where a finger or toe, for instance, is bruised. The tube is pulled over the digit for a portion 11 of its length. This may be one-third the length, for instance. The tube is then twisted and the remaining portion 13 of the tube is drawn back over the first portion, thus providing integral padding 14 within the cot or stall over the end of the finger as shown in Fig. 4. This padding affords a cushion as well as added protection.

It is to be understood that the tubes may be of different sizes so as to be applicable as a stall to hold a hand and also as a sock for the foot and a stocking for a leg and foot, as well as for other purposes. The bandage eliminates waste and produces a dressing which is comfortable, neat and durable. The tube may be produced in flesh color so as to successfully conceal the presence of strappings used in applying a bandage or dressing. This is particularly desirable where adhesive strappings are applied to the legs of females which ordinarily present an unsightly appearance through translucent hosiery.

I claim:

1. A bandage produced from an open-ended tubular fabric structure twisted intermediate its ends and one portion being returned over the remaining portion to provide a tubular covering open at one end and closed at the other end.

2. A bandage produced from an open-ended tubular fabric structure twisted intermediate its ends and one portion being returned over the remaining portion to provide a two-ply tubular covering open at one end and closed at the other end.

3. A bandage produced from an open-ended tubular fabric structure twisted intermediate its ends and one portion being returned over the remaining portion to provide a tubular covering open at one end and closed at the other end, the

material of said structure at the closed end of said covering providing padding within the same.

4. A bandage made solely from an open-ended tube of soft material twisted and retroverted to provide a stall.

5. A bandage made solely from an open-ended tube of soft material twisted and retroverted to provide a self-comformable stall.

6. A bandage made solely from an open-ended tube of soft material twisted and retroverted to provide an elastic stall.

7. A bandage produced from a seamless open-ended tube of suitable material, which tube is twisted and turned back upon itself.

8. A bandage produced from an open-ended tube of fabric which is twisted and turned back upon itself to provide a tubular covering open at one end and its other end being closed by the twisted fabric.

9. A bandage developed from an open-ended tube of knitted fabric which is twisted intermediate its ends and turned back upon itself to provide a tubular covering of two plies and which

is open at one end and its other end being closed by the twisted fabric.

10. A bandage comprising a tube of gauze fabric cut to approximately twice the length of the member to be bandaged, said tube being twisted intermediate of its ends and having one portion returned over the other portion to form a tubular covering open at one end and closed at the other end.

11. A bandage consisting of a tubular fabric body having two concentrically disposed tubular plies, the outer ply being an integral extension of the inner ply, and the tubular fabric body being twisted at the point of connection between the two plies whereby one end of the bandage is closed, and the plies being so arranged that one surface of the tubular fabric body is disposed on the outside of the inner ply and the inside of the outer ply, and the other surface of the tubular fabric body is disposed on the inside of the inner ply and the outside of the outer ply.

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