

G. S. VAN GORDER.
BANDAGE.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 20, 1907.

978,794.

Patented Dec. 13, 1910.

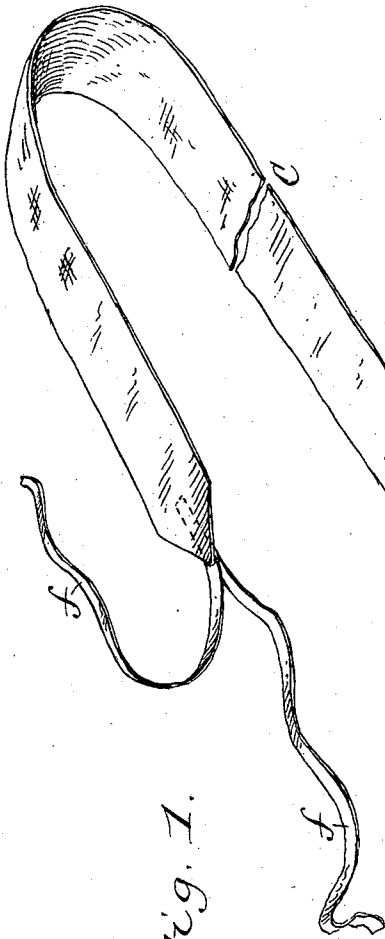
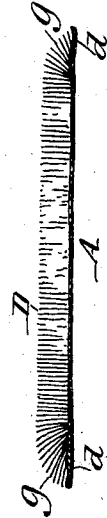


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GREENLEAF S. VAN GORDER, OF PIKE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO TEXTILE SPECIALTY COMPANY, OF PIKE, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

BANDAGE.

978,794.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 13, 1910.

Application filed April 20, 1907. Serial No. 369,237.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GREENLEAF S. VAN GORDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pike, in the county of Wyoming and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bandages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a bandage which is more particularly designed for use by horsemen for bandaging the legs of horses but the same may also be used for other purposes.

The object of this invention is to produce a bandage for this purpose which enables the legs of horses to be bandaged in applying medicine without necessitating the use of cotton batting as heretofore and which renders it impossible to contract the leg thereby preventing interruption of the circulation and avoiding such ailments as cording of a leg and bowed tendons.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved bandage. Fig. 2 is a cross section thereof showing its condition while in use.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both views.

The body of my improved bandage is a fabric woven in the form of a strip or band which for convenience of description may be divided into a pad support A, a short tab B arranged at the inner end of the pad support and a wrapper or cover C of considerable length arranged at the outer end of the pad support.

On the inner side of the pad support is arranged a rectangular pad D which consists of a pile formed on the strip while the same is being woven. This pile does not extend at its longitudinal sides to the longitudinal edges of the strip but stops short of the same forming a pileless margin *e* on the strip on opposite sides of the pile surface, as shown in Fig. 1.

The outer end of the wrapper C is folded to a point and is provided with two fastening or tie strings *f*.

In the use of this bandage the medicine with which the horse's leg is to be treated is first applied to the pad D. The tab B is now held against the leg and then the pad bearing part of the bandage with its pad facing inwardly is wound around the affected part of the leg either spirally or otherwise to bring the medicine in contact with

the same after which the wrapper or cover is wound around the padded portion of the bandage by a reverse spiral movement or otherwise until the entire padding is covered on the outer side. These parts may now be held in this position by passing the fastening strings around the leg in opposite directions and tying the same together in a bow or otherwise. The width of the bandage and also the length of the padded and unpadded parts may be varied to suit the area of the leg which it is desired to bandage. When the pad and strip of a bandage are separate as heretofore the strip must be drawn very tightly in order to keep the pad in place which frequently interrupts the circulation owing to the pressure on the arteries and often causes cording of the leg and produces bowed tendons.

In the use of my improved bandage the possibility of displacing the medicine pad is impossible owing to the fact that the pad is an integral part of the bandage which permits of applying the bandage more loosely thereby avoiding the objections before mentioned but insuring the retention of the pad in its proper place so that the full effects of the medicine are always obtained.

By leaving a pileless margin on the strip of the bandage on opposite longitudinal sides of the pile area or pad the side portions of this pile surface upon being crushed when pressed against the leg of the horse is caused to flatten or fall over the pileless margin, as shown at *g*, Fig. 2, thereby producing tapering edges on the padded part of the bandage while in use and permitting the bandage to be wound smoothly and uniformly around the leg thus avoiding painful pressure on the same and insuring absolute comfort which is impossible with bandages as heretofore constructed. The width of each pileless margin is equal to the height of the pile surface so that when the pile is crushed down in wrapping the same around a horse's leg the marginal piles will turn over the pileless margin and just cover the same without reaching beyond the side edge of the bandage, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby forming a tapering edge on the bandage which permits of winding the same smoother than would otherwise be possible.

The short tab B at the inner end of the pad support enables the inner end of the

bandage to be held firmly against the leg upon starting the winding of the bandage on the leg, thereby enabling the bandage to be applied readily and properly on the desired part of the leg.

This bandage can be washed thoroughly after each use to render the same sanitary, thus enabling the same to be used repeatedly and effecting a saving as compared with cotton batting pads which are thrown away. Furthermore these bandages are always ready for use and may be quickly applied by a horseman while going from place to place without relying on local stores for a supply of cotton batting to make up into pads for bandages.

Practically all cotton bandages now in use are knitted and have faults common to that texture. Continued use or washing causes the fabric to stretch with a consequent narrowing of the bandage. A bandage which is originally knitted four inches in width will with use, stretch and narrow to three or even two inches. The woven bandage is not subject to the above faults; it retains its original form and does not become narrow as it is used or washed. The advantage of the woven bandage is there-

fore apparent. Bandages are applied with practically the same pressure; if the pressure applied is distributed over a four inch width it is necessarily less at any given point than would be the pressure of a two inch bandage at a single point. Bandages are frequently employed after they have become narrowed by use; the result is that the limb of a horse is often injured by being bandaged too tightly. This is impossible when my improved bandage is used.

I claim as my invention:

A bandage comprising a single strip of woven fabric which is entirely plain or pileless on one of its sides while its opposite side has plain or pileless surfaces or margins along its longitudinal edges, a pile surface between said margins, a short plain or pileless tab at one end and a long plain or pileless surface at its opposite end the width of each pileless margin being equal to the height of the pile on the pile surface.

Witness my hand this 17th day of April, 1907.

GREENLEAF S. VAN GORDER.

Witnesses:

THEO. L. POPP,
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