June 7, 1932. W. L. SCHRADER 1,862,122

PLASTER AND PACKAGE THEREFOR

Filed Oct. 3, 1928

Fig. 1.

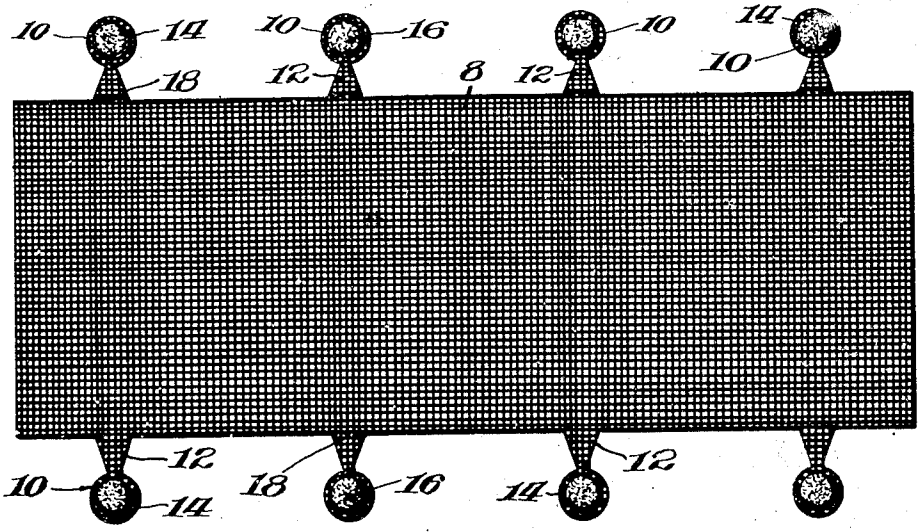


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

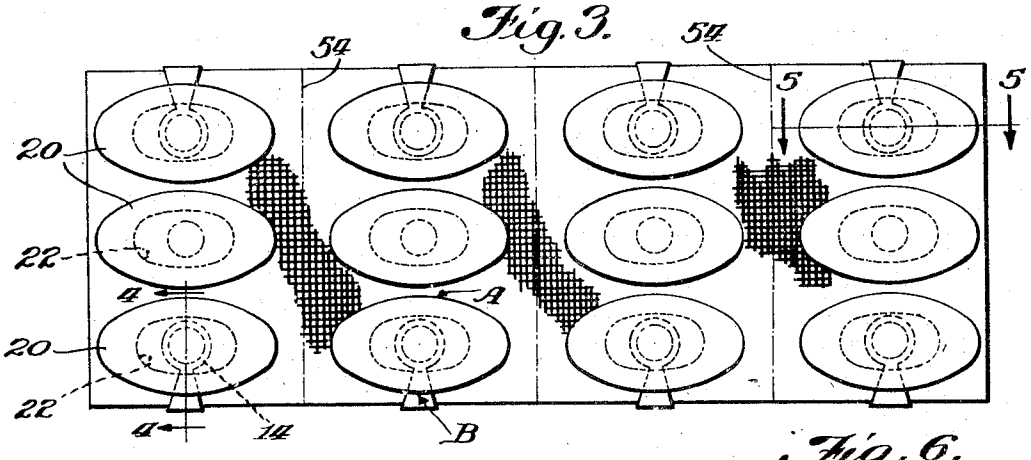


Fig. 5.

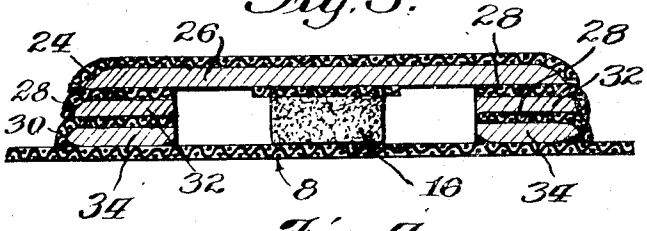


Fig. 6.

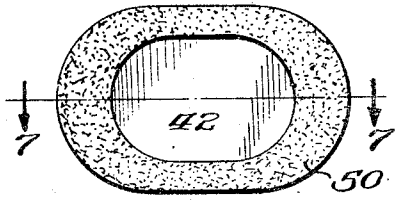


Fig. 4.

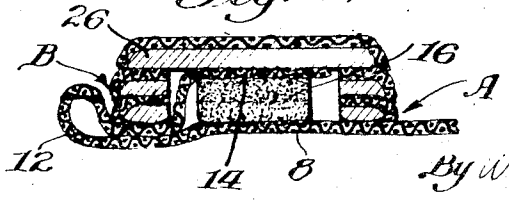


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM L. SCHRADER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PLASTER AND PACKAGE THEREFOR

Application filed October 3, 1928. Serial No. 310,163.

My invention relates to adhesive plasters for use in the removal and prevention of corns, bunions, callouses, and similar foot and skin disorders, and has among its objects the provision of an improved form of plaster and an improved package mounting therefor.

A further object is to provide an improved plaster which will firmly adhere to the skin.

A further object is to provide an improved plaster which will not stick to the clothing of the user.

A further object is to provide an improved plaster package in which the medicament is protected by the plaster and the plaster may be removed from the package with or without the medicament as desired.

Other objects will appear from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the crinoline sheet upon which the plasters are mounted;

Fig. 2 is an end elevation thereof;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a completely assembled but unfolded mounting sheet and plasters;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged transverse sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a bottom plan view of a modified form of plaster; and

Fig. 7 is a sectional view thereof taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

In the removal of corns, bunions, callouses, etc., it is desirable first to apply a medicament by means of a plaster and after the disorder has been alleviated by the softening and removal of the hardened skin formation, to apply an unmedicated plaster to protect the part and prevent recurrence of the disorder.

I have provided an improved plaster or pad which may be conveniently used to accomplish both of these objects and purposes.

Referring to Fig. 1, a sheet 8 of antiseptic crinoline or other suitable material of substantially rectangular shape has a plurality of tabs 10 formed integrally therewith and extending outwardly therefrom, there being four such tabs 10 equally spaced on each side of the sheet 8 in the particular embodiment shown. Each of the tabs 10 comprises a neck portion 12 of decreasing width and a substantially circular head portion 14.

Discs 16 of medicament are pressed upon each of the head portions 14 of the tabs 10. These discs are preferably of wax-like consistency and contain as one of the usual ingredients salicylic acid. A number of different formulæ for the preparation of the medicament are well known in the art and need not here be specified. The disc 16 will adhere firmly to the crinoline head 14 of the tab since it is forced into the interstices present between the threads thereof, and, in fact, is impregnated in the fabric.

Each of the tabs 10, after the medicament has been attached, is folded upon the dotted line 18 so as to lie substantially flat upon the sheet 8. Plaster pads 20 are then placed over the tabs to hold them in place, each of the plasters having a facial depression or recess 22 sufficiently large to receive the head 14 and disc of medicament.

As best shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, each of the plaster pads comprises a substantially elliptically shaped piece 24 of closely woven fabric having a coating 26 of a suitable antiseptic adhesive. A pair of elliptical ring shaped fabric pieces 28 and 30 in outline substantially the same as piece 24, are joined to each other by a layer 32 of adhesive and to the piece 24 by its adhesive coating 26. The lowermost ring piece 30 has an antiseptic adhesive coating 34.

From an inspection of Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawing, it will be observed that the peripheral edges of the fabric pieces 24, 28 and 30 are bent downwardly forming curved flanges which cover the edges of the adjacent layers of the adhesive, thus preventing the adhesive from oozing from the edge of the plaster and coming in contact with the hose or other article of clothing of the user. Furthermore, the plaster, because of this peripheral chamfer, will stick tighter because parts of the clothing or other objects will tend to slide over the plaster rather than abut against and turn up the edge thereof.

Figs. 6 and 7 illustrate a plaster or pad adapted for application to callouses, bunions,

etc. This pad is similar to the plaster pad 20 previously described, except that it is larger and comprises two unperforated plies 36, 38 of closely woven fabric with layers 40, 42 of adhesive and two perforated plies 44, 46 having layers 48 and 50 of adhesive. Its edges are "chamfered' in the same manner and it is adapted to be secured upon a sheet of crinoline or similar fabric over a disc of medicament in the same way as previously described with reference to the plasters 20.

Obviously the pads or plasters and the discs of medicament may be made of any other shape and size suited to the particular use for which they are desired.

When it is desired to use the plaster with the medicament, as for initial application to a corn, the plaster pad 20 is peeled from the sheet 8 beginning at the edge opposite the neck 12, e. g., point A in Figs. 3 and 4. As the pad is being raised the disc 16 and the head 14 of the tab 10 will adhere to the layer 26 of the adhesive and be retained in the opening 22 of the plaster. After the pad has been completely peeled from the main portion of the sheet 8 it will adhere only to the medicament and the tab, whereupon the plaster with the medicament attached may readily be severed from the sheet by tearing or cutting the neck 12, and applied to the corn, etc.

After the corn or other disorder has been sufficiently treated with medicament it is usually desirable to cover it with a plaster without medicament to reduce friction upon the part and also to reduce the pressure thereon by distributing the pressure over a greater area. For this purpose I provide a number of plasters without medicament, namely, those in the central longitudinal row (Fig. 3). After this row has been used up the plasters in the two outer rows may be removed from the sheet without the medicament by peeling them therefrom beginning with the edges which overlie the necks 12 of the tabs, e. g., by starting at the point B, Figs. 3 and 4. When the plaster 20 is peeled from the sheet 8 in this manner, it will at the same time unpeel from the tab 10 and may thus be removed from the sheet, leaving the tab 10 with its disc 16 of medicament attached to the sheet.

The sheet 8 is preferably folded several times, as upon the dotted lines 54, (Fig. 3), and placed in a suitable sealed pasteboard container.

The invention is capable of wide variation within equivalent limits and I contemplate such variation as may be desirable or useful in the particular adaptation of the invention shown, or in its adaptation for other purposes. I do not restrict myself in any unessential particulars, but what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A plaster package comprising an antiseptic fabric sheet, a pad comprising a plurality of plies of closely woven cloth joined by intermediate layers of an antiseptic adhesive, at least one of the outer of said plies having a central opening formed therein, said outer plies and the portion of the adjacent ply exposed through the opening in said outer plies having a layer of adhesive thereon to join said pad to said sheet, and a disc of medicament partially impregnated in and thereby permanently secured to said sheet, the greatest cross-sectional area of said disc being less than the area of said opening, said disc being adapted to fit within said opening in said outer plies and adhere to the adhesive on said exposed portion of the adjacent ply.

2. A plaster pad package comprising an antiseptic sheet, a plurality of plaster pads each having a recessed adhesive covered face adhering to said sheet, and a plurality of discs of medicament permanently secured to a portion of said sheet adjacent said pads, said discs being smaller than the recesses in said pads and being adapted to fit therein and be detachably secured to the bottom of the recesses in said pads by adhesion of the portions of the sheet adjacent said discs to the adhesive on the pad.

3. A plaster pad package comprising an antiseptic sheet having a plurality of tongues extending outwardly therefrom, pellets of medicament secured to the ends of each of said tongues, said tongues being folded inwardly over said sheet, and a plurality of plaster pads, each having a recessed adhesive covered face adhering to said sheet, the recesses in said pads lying over the ends of said tongues so that said pellets lie within the recesses and adhere to the plaster pads at the bottoms of the recesses.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this 1st day of October, 1928.

WILLIAM L. SCHRADER.