

Dec. 18, 1945.

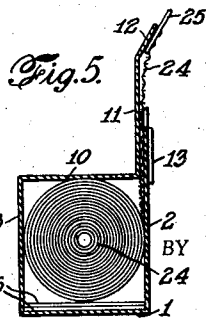
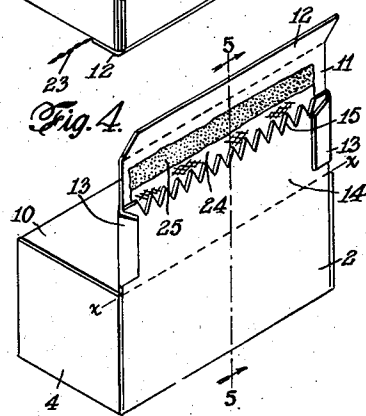
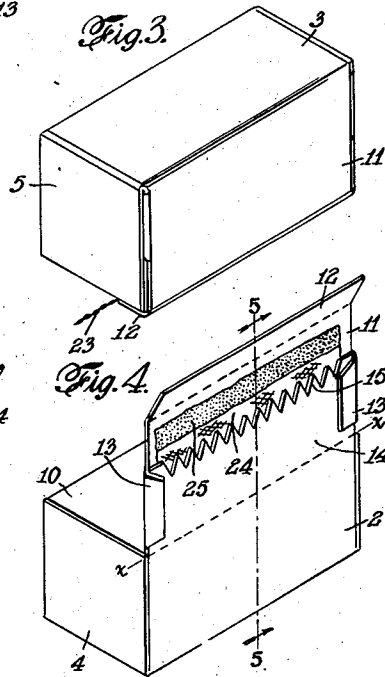
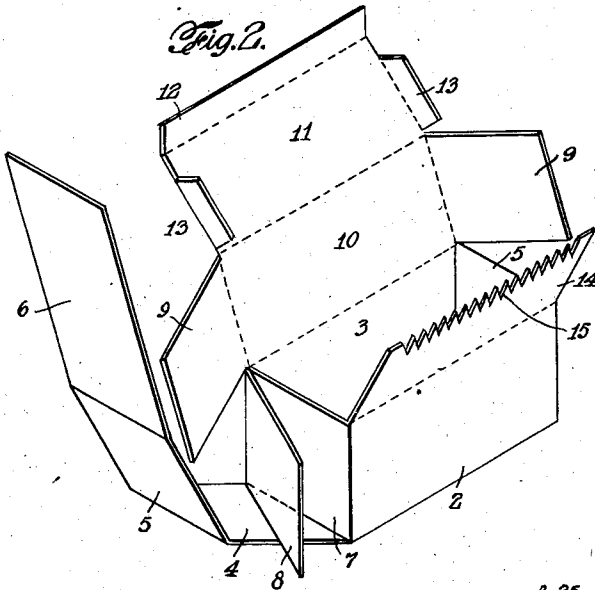
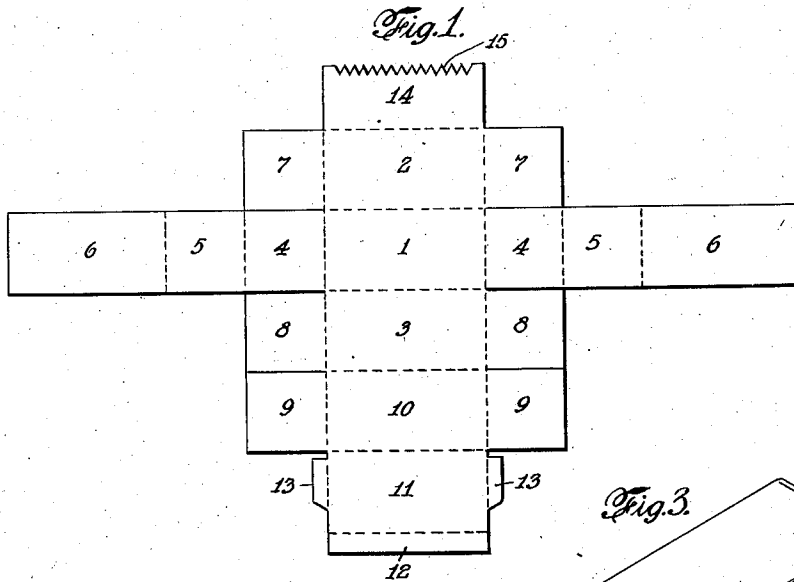
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2,391,112

FIRST AID KIT

Original Filed Jan. 1, 1942

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Defendant's Exhibit 11B.
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 6.

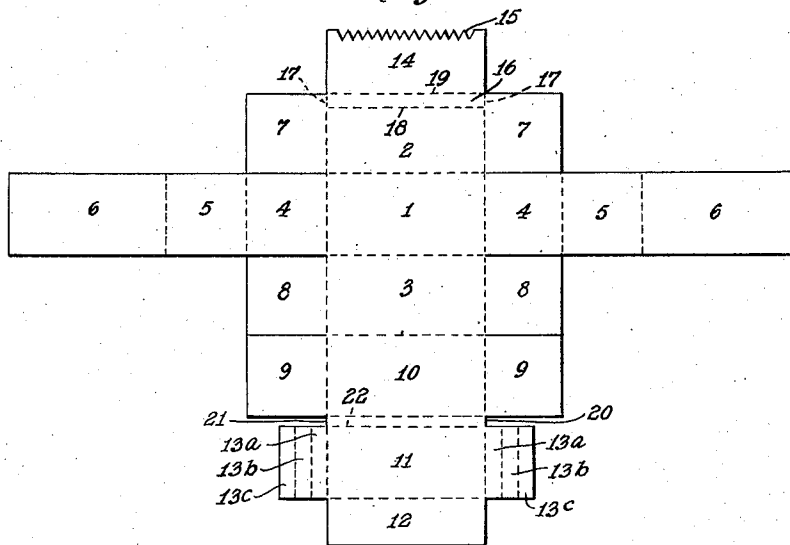


Fig. 7.

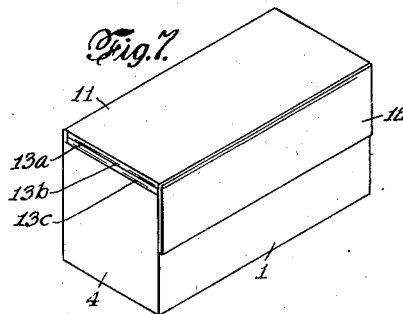


Fig. 8.

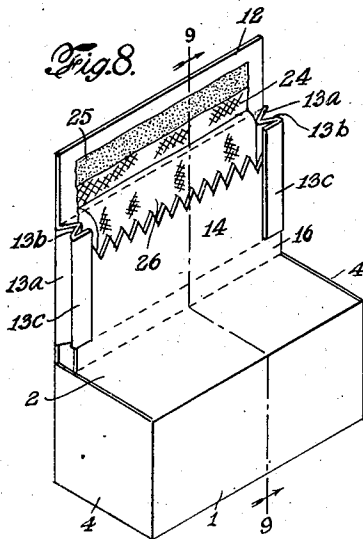


Fig. 9.

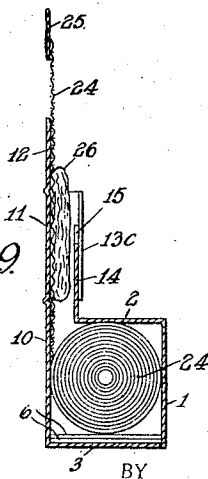
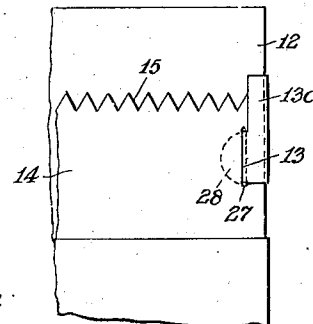


Fig. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,391,112

FIRST AID KIT

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New York, N. Y.Substituted for abandoned application Serial No.
425,370, January 1, 1942. This application
November 24, 1943, Serial No. 511,760

3 Claims. (Cl. 206—63.2)

This application is a substitute for abandoned application Serial No. 425,370, filed January 1, 1942.

This invention relates to improvements in first aid kits, such as aseptic containers and dispensers and surgical dressing inclosed therein and in a method of dispensing surgical dressing, such as bandages of uniform or varying thickness and provided with, or without, one or more layers of absorbent cotton, styptic pads and/or adhesive strips.

One object of our invention is to provide a container wherein a roll of surgical dressing of uniform or varying thickness may be stored in aseptic and sterile state and wherefrom said dressing may be conveniently and safely dispensed without being exposed at any time to the danger of losing its aseptic or sterile quality.

Another object of our invention is that of providing a first aid kit of the character hereinabove described which permits of a facile, safe and aseptic application of the surgical dressing therein contained by any one, though the user's hand be not necessarily aseptic or even clean.

Still another object of our invention is that of providing a first aid kit of the character hereinabove described and capable of inclosing and dispensing a surgical dressing of varying thickness such as a bandage provided with one or more layers of absorbent cotton, styptic pads and/or adhesive strips, or the like.

Yet another object of our invention is that of providing a novel method of dispensing a surgical dressing of uniform or varying thickness, particularly, a dressing provided with one or more layers of absorbent cotton, styptic pads and adhesive strips at both ends, from a container of the character hereinabove described.

Our invention will be most readily understood by reference to the description thereof made hereinbelow and to the accompanying drawings throughout the divers views of which like reference numerals relate to like parts.

In the drawings,

Fig. 1 represents a plan view of a blank as cut and scored and from which the container is formed.

Fig. 2 is an isometric view of said blank in the process of being folded to form said container.

Fig. 3 is an isometric view of a container made in accordance with our invention in closed and sealed state.

Fig. 4 is an isometric view of a kit made in accordance with our invention, in operative state.

Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view of the kit or container shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 shows a plan view of a modified blank as cut and scored and from which is formed a container particularly adapted to inclose and dispense a roll of surgical dressing of varying thickness, such as a bandage provided with one or more layers of absorbent cotton, styptic pads and/or adhesive strips, or the like.

Fig. 7 is an isometric view of a kit in sealed state, made in accordance with our invention from a blank scored and cut as shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is an isometric view of the container in operative state, formed from the blank shown in Fig. 6, illustrating also the manner in which a surgical dressing, provided with a styptic pad and adhesive end portions, is dispensed from the container.

Fig. 9 is a transverse sectional view of the kit shown in Fig. 8, illustrating, in particular, the relation of the surgical dressing with respect to the container.

Fig. 10 illustrates in detail a method of securing and linking to one another the adjacent ends of the panels 11 and 14 by means of a tongue 13 and a corresponding slot.

The blank from which the container is formed may consist of any suitable material, for example, card board, paper, or the like.

Viewing the drawings, it will be apparent that the blank shown in Fig. 1 has 21 panels of divers sizes which are substantially rectangular. 1 denotes the bottom, 2 and 3 the sides, 10 the top, 11 the sealing lid which is subsequently linked, by means of the lateral flaps 13, with the toothed panel 14 so as to form a passageway through which the surgical dressing is dispensed in accordance with our invention. The teeth 15 point in the direction in which the dressing is dispensed and serve to prevent a retrograde movement thereof. When assembling the container the flaps 7 and 8 are folded upon each other and form the end portions of the said container. They are held in position by means of the panels 4 and 5 which straddle the said flaps 7 and 8. The flaps 6 are tucked in, one above the other, and rest on the bottom panel 1, thus securing the divers parts in box-like form.

A roll of sterile and aseptic surgical dressing 24 is now inserted in the container, and one end of said dressing, suitably provided with a transverse adhesive strip 25, is passed through the passageway and projects slightly beyond the tips of the teeth 15. Thereupon the flaps 9 are inserted in the container, adjacent to the panels

5 thereby securing the top panel 10 in its proper position. The small flaps 13, which are integral with the panel 11, are folded over to embrace the panel 14 and are secured on the latter by means of glue, adhesive or by means of suitably arranged slots into which they may be slid as shown in Fig. 10. Finally, the said passageway composed of the panels 11, 14 and 13, linked as hereinabove described is folded down, so that the bottom side of the panel 14 comes to rest upon the panel 2 and the adhesive-lined end of the dressing is now held and secured between the adjacent sides of panels 2 and 11, the teeth 15 of panel 14 engaging with the fabric, thereby permitting only a unidirectional outward travel thereof. To seal the kit, the panel 12 is folded over and secured, by means of adhesive or the like, upon the bottom panel 1, thereby effecting a perfectly aseptic and sterile storage of the dressing.

The kit may be opened by means of a rip cord 23, or the like, inserted between said panels 1 and 12 before they are fastened with one another.

Following the separation of panels 1 and 12, the passageway, formed by the panels 11 and 14 and the flaps 13, is exposed. The adhesive-lined end of the dressing is then pulled out and the kit is ready for use.

It will be observed that the aforescribed passageway is capable of pivoting about the axis $x-x$, to an extent of 270° , its path being limited by the panels 2 and 10. Now, the pivotability of the said passageway is an essential and important feature of our invention, because it permits a facile and easy manipulation of the kit, requiring the use of one hand only. To assure a tight fit of the dressing, the aforescribed structure of the said passageway permits the user holding the kit in his hand, to exert with his thumb and index finger any desired degree of frictional pressure upon the emitting dressing, irrespective of the decreasing diameter of the roll remaining within the container. Moreover, it is an essential and important feature of our invention that the user may effect this braking action upon the dressing without touching same with his hands and without detracting from the sterile and aseptic qualities of the said dressing and without being compelled to squeeze or crush the container as the roll decreases in diameter.

Now, it has become desirable or expedient at times to use surgical dressing of varying thickness, that is, bandages which are provided with one or more layers of absorbent cotton, styptic pads and/or adhesive strips. It is obvious that a dressing of this character would not be capable of passing readily through a passageway of the structure hereinabove described, but would tend to jam therein.

However, a dressing of varying thickness, as hereinabove described, may be readily stored in or dispensed from a container formed from a blank cut and scored as shown in Fig. 6. The assembled kit is illustrated in Fig. 8.

This blank is substantially similar in structure to that hereinabove described and shown in Fig. 1, except that it is provided with one additional, essentially rectangular, panel 16, bounded by the scoring line 18, adjacent to the panel 2 and the scoring line 19, adjacent to the toothed panel 14 and the perforations 17, adjacent to the panels 7. Moreover, the flaps 13 are, in this blank, subdivided into three substantially rectangular panels 13a, 13b and 13c, which are folded sym-

metrically in alternating directions to form bellows, which serve as links between panels 11 and 14, thus forming a passageway from which a dressing of varying thickness may be readily dispensed as shown in Figs. 8 and 9. Between the panels 10 and 11 there are provided two scoring lines 20 and 22, and between the panels 9 and 13a, b and c there is provided a gap corresponding in width to the space between the aforesaid scoring lines 20 and 22, said space between the scoring lines 20 and 22 and said gap between panels 9 and 13a, b and c, serving to permit the component members of the expanding passageway to sink flush into the interior of the container when the latter is closed.

When tension is applied to the adhesive-lined end of the dressing as it emits from the container, and a projection or protuberance affixed thereon, such as a styptic pad or layer of absorbent cotton, contacts the portion of the container adjacent to the bottom of the expanding passageway, said protuberance of the dressing will, upon continued tension applied on the fabric, cause the perforations to part, thereby permitting the protuberance, for example the styptic pad or layer of absorbent cotton, to continue on its outward path and to slide into the expanding passageway whose bellows 13a, b and c will spread to the extent necessitated by the thickness of the said pad or cotton layer, as shown in Fig. 9.

In all other respects, the blank shown in Fig. 6 is folded to form a container along the same lines as the blank shown in Fig. 1 and hereinabove described.

While we have described hereinabove and shown in the appended drawings certain preferred embodiments of our invention, it is to be understood that we are limited only by the scope of the following claims.

What we claim is:

1. Dispensing device for sterile bandage and the like, comprising a carton, said carton having a storage compartment for holding a roll of said bandage, a first side of said compartment extending beyond one edge thereof and terminating in a serrated tongue, a second adjacent side of said compartment also extending beyond said edge to a greater extent than said first side and terminating in a relatively narrow flap, said second side being bent at said edge so as to lie closely adjacent to the extending part of said first side and so as to form a relatively narrow passageway therebetween, through which passageway said bandage may be pulled out in sheet form and torn off, said serrated tongue preventing retrograde motion of the bandage, said two extending sides being held relatively to one another by retaining flaps formed from said second side at the edges thereof and bent around the edges of said first side for a predetermined distance, said first mentioned flap at the termination of said second side being capable of bending over the exposed portion of said bandage lying beyond said serrated tongue, whereby said exposed portion is protected against contamination.

2. Dispensing device according to claim 1, in which both said extending sides are capable of simultaneously bending around an axis constituted by said first mentioned edge of said compartment so that the extending portions of both sides are brought closely adjacent to the outer surface of the non-extending portion of said first side, whereby said passageway and any exposed portion of said bandage are sealed against contamination, said terminating flap of said second extending side

being bent so as to lie adjacent to the outer surface of the bottom of said compartment and being sealed thereto so as to maintain said sides in the position described, while said carton is stored before actual use thereof.

3. Dispensing device according to claim 1, in which said retaining flaps formed from said second side at the edges thereof are bent into a plurality of portions arranged in the form of ex-

5 pansible bellows, the outermost portions only being bent around the edges of said first side for a predetermined distance, whereby bandage and the like of varying thickness may be dispensed through said passageway, said passageway expanding in width to accommodate said bandage, due to the bellows action of said retaining flaps.

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