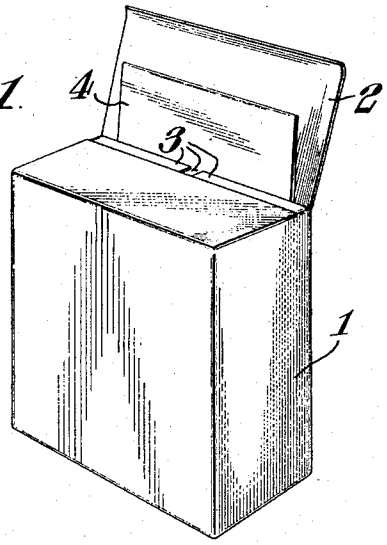
Sept. 13, 1960 R. WHITELAW ET AL 2,952,354

WOUND DRESSINGS

Filed Nov. 6, 1958

Fig. 1.



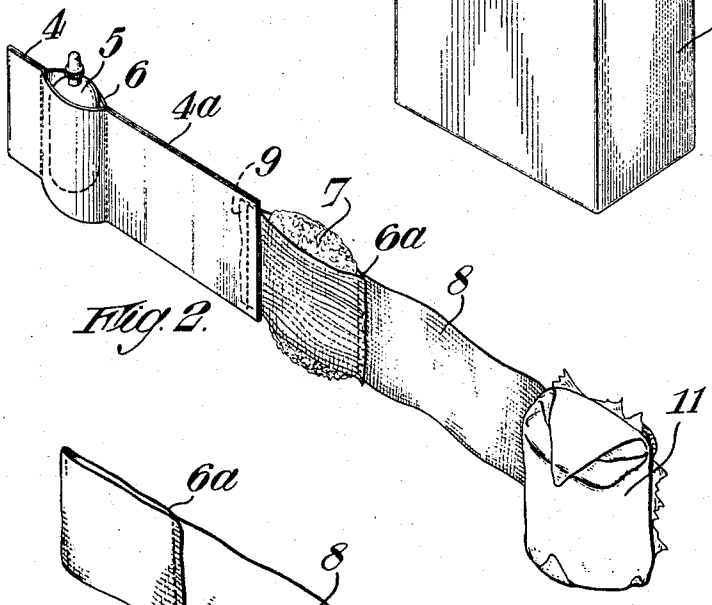


Fig. 2.

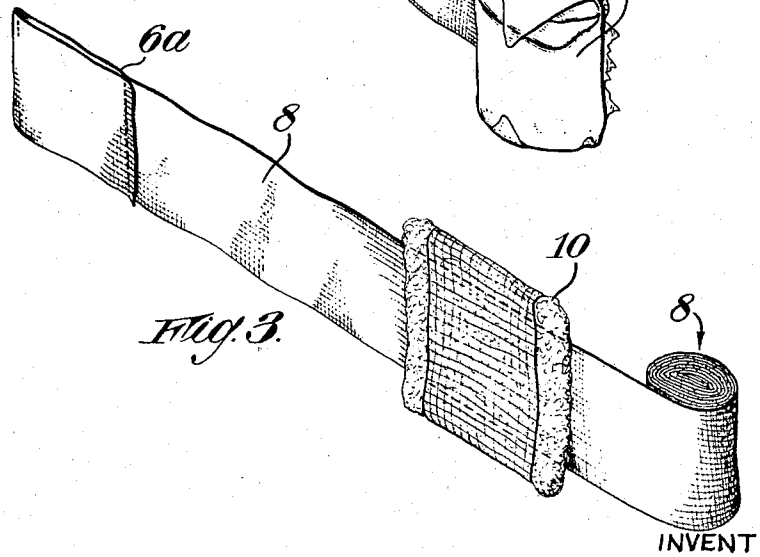


Fig. 3.

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WOUND DRESSINGS

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6 Claims. (Cl. 206—63.2)

The present invention relates to wound dressings, and concerns particularly dressings for carrying on the person or for inclusion in first-aid kits. The object of the invention is to provide a dressing which is suitable for emergency use under circumstances where normal cleansing facilities are not available, for instance, for industrial use especially in mines and like places where, because of dust and dirt, it is most advisable to provide means for the immediate cleansing of a wound or laceration. A further object of the invention is to provide an emergency dressing which can be removed easily from a carton or outer wrapping and in which on removal means for cleansing the wound is readily available, and in which the dressing and bandage are protected during this cleansing.

Another object of the invention is to provide an emergency first-aid pack which is of small size and can be carried about easily, and from which the required dressing and rolled bandage can be removed easily by a one hand action, remaining, however, protected until the moment required, prior to which cleansing material is presented and can be used.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide an emergency first aid pack from which a wound cleansing substance and cleansing pad can be withdrawn simply by pulling a flap, and a wound cleansed thereby, the wound dressing and rolled bandage remaining hermetically sealed and sterile until after cleansing, being housed in the pack and similarly withdrawn by a simple pulling action.

In order that a clear understanding of the invention may be obtained, reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings showing by way of example a preferred embodiment. In the drawings:

Figure 1 shows the carton with an outer closure flap raised, and prior to the withdrawal of the end with the attachments.

Figure 2 shows the bandage completely removed from the container with the wrapping broken, and

Figure 3 shows the main part unwrapped.

As shown in the drawings, a carton **1** is provided, this having an outer closure flap **2** normally closed and secured by adhesive, and inner flaps **3**, three in number, which fold over and are secured by adhesive. After the flap **2** is prised open, an end or pull-out tongue part **4** of the bandage is exposed. When this part **4** is pulled, the inner flaps open, and continued pulling causes a plastic container or phial **5** of cleansing fluid to emerge.

Preferably, and as shown, the container is carried by a stiffer part **4***a*, conveniently of paper, forming a continuation of the part **4**. The phial **5** is held in a pocket **6** formed on this paper part. The swab or pad **7** is held in a pocket **6***a* at the end of the bandage proper **8**. The paper part **4***a* is stitched at **9** to the end of the bandage **8** in such a way that the part **4***a* can be readily removed.

The bandage proper **8** carries also a dressing **10** next to the pocket **6***a*. The bandage, with the dressing and pad, is housed within a wrapping **11**, so that the main length of the paper part **4***a* projects. This comes out through a slit in or overlap of the wrapping opposite the

dressing, and the wrapped bandage with the dressing and swab or pad can be made sterile easily. The wrapping could be adhered to the paper at the point of emergence to seal the contents of the wrapper completely.

The wrapping preferably is secured in the carton by adhesive, for example, so that on pulling after the phial has been pulled out the wrapping is broken. The pad can then be used and then the whole bandage and dressing removed.

In a modification, the outer carton is constructed with a division or like part. The dressing, rolled bandage and swab are retained protected in the carton in a section sealed by this division, whilst the wound-cleansing liquid is being used. The dressing and rolled bandage can then be removed, for example by pulling the paper bandage end, which causes the division to break, or by having some form of tearing or pulling member which can be manipulated to fracture the division.

The bandage can be of cotton or other suitable fabric or of an adhesive nature or an adhesive plaster. The phial or container conveniently is in the form of an envelope or bottle of plastic material of a pliable nature such as P.V.C., and the cleansing fluid is sealed therein, with the envelope or bottle secured to the bandage in such a manner that the liquid can be extracted easily; for instance, in the case of an envelope, by providing a corner of the envelope which can be readily torn off, or (as shown) in the case of a bottle, a cap to unscrew. Both the envelope and the cleansing swab can be housed in pockets made by folded-over parts of the bandage if desired.

It will be seen that the bandage with the dressing can be wrapped with the main length of the paper part projecting and then sterilised. Thus the bandage and dressing reach the wound sterile, being within the container until the last moment before use.

We claim:

1. A wound dressing comprising an outer package carton, a rolled bandage carrying a wound dressing, a readily detachable end extension from said rolled bandage, a phial or container of wound cleansing liquid carried by said extension, an inner hermetically sealed wrapping containing the rolled bandage within the outer package carton with the said extension projecting therefrom, a flap end from said extension located to provide a means for the withdrawal of the extension without the breaking of the sealed wrapping.

2. A wound dressing as claimed in claim 1, comprising additionally a cleansing swab carried by the bandage adjacent the extension.

3. A wound dressing comprising an outer package carton having a closure flap assembly, a rolled bandage carrying a dressing and secured in the carton within an hermetically sealed wrapping, an end extension from said bandage out from the said wrapping, a phial or container of cleansing fluid carried by said extension, an end flap to said extension located to project from the carton on an initial opening of said closure flap assembly, and to be pulled to result in full opening of said assembly to result in the withdrawal first of the extension, and on further pulling, of the rolled bandage and dressing.

4. A wound dressing as claimed in claim 3, comprising additionally a cleansing swab carried by the bandage adjacent the extension and a second wrapping containing the main bandage part, to maintain said part sterile after withdrawal of the extension and bandage in its second wrapping from the package carton.

5. A wound dressing comprising an outer package carton having a closure flap assembly, a rolled bandage carrying a dressing and secured within the package by a division wall defining an inner hermetically sealed space in said package carton, an extension from the end of said

rolled bandage passing through the division wall and carrying a phial of cleansing fluid, an end flap on said extension brought to project through part of said closure flap assembly to be exposed on initial opening thereof, and to be pulled to result in full opening of said assembly thereby allowing the extension to be withdrawn with the bandage and dressing retained in said inner space, to be removed therefrom on further pulling of said flap.

6. A wound dressing as claimed in claim 5, comprising additionally a cleansing swab carried by the bandage adjacent the extension and a second wrapping containing the main bandage part, to maintain said part sterile after withdrawal of the extension and bandage in its second wrapping from the package carton.

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