

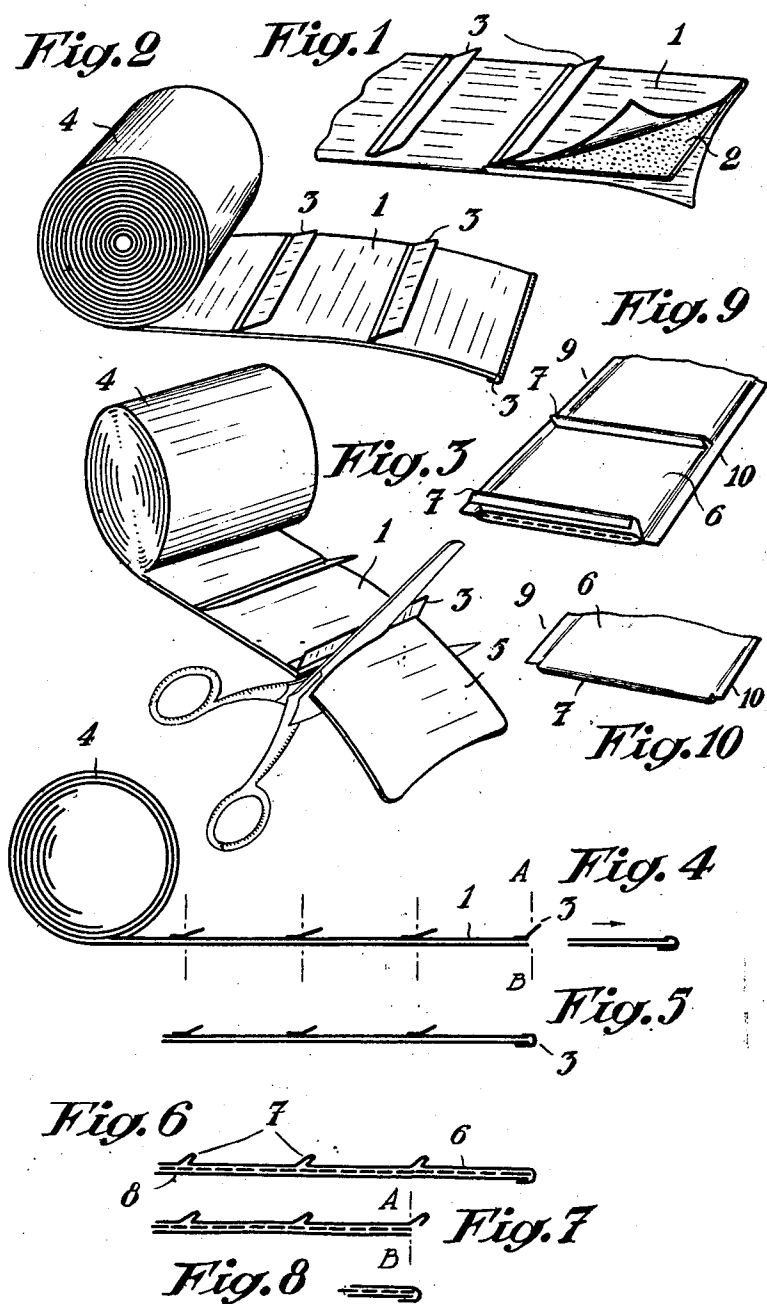
Aug. 18, 1953

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2,649,199

HYGIENIC PACKING FOR DRESSINGS AND THE LIKE

Filed Aug. 14, 1950



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,649,199

HYGIENIC PACKING FOR DRESSINGS  
AND THE LIKE

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Application August 14, 1950, Serial No. 179,315  
In Belgium September 10, 1949

2 Claims. (Cl. 206—63.2)

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The invention has for object a packing or protective covering specially designed with a view to protecting dressings, compresses and the like from the air until the moment they are required.

It is known that certain dressings and similar pharmaceutical articles are particularly exposed to deterioration when they come into contact with the circumambient air. Moreover, these articles must be prevented as far as possible from coming into contact with anything until they are to be applied, in order to avoid any contamination and/or any loss or destruction of their antiseptic, aseptic, medicinal or other properties.

The coverings known until now do not conform to these different requirements, so that their efficacy is appreciably lessened.

The difficulty of realizing such a protective covering is still increased when the dressings, compresses and the like are prepared in the shape of rolls which can be cut to the required length when they are to be used.

The present invention relates to a new packing or covering which satisfies perfectly all the required conditions. It is made of a material that can be produced at a relatively low cost, that can be cut to any length desired and immediately isolated from the rest of the roll, so that this rest is well preserved.

The packing or covering according to the invention is essentially characterized in that it consists of a wrapping or sheath, of which one surface at least has adhesive flaps, preferably equidistant. The object of this characteristic arrangement is this: the dressing and the covering can be cut to the desired length, with scissors for example, and the desired length is, in a way, calculated by the known regular distances between the successive flaps. This cutting is necessarily effected before one of the adhesive flaps. After the cutting, it is enough to turn down the adhesive flap, which immediately causes the closing of the covering or packing and the safety of the dressing thus protected. The length cut off may, when it is to be employed, be detached from the part of the covering still enveloping it.

As will be seen, this method is extremely simple and practical.

Such an improved covering may also be used with elements in strips, as well as those in rolls, strips alternately folded, plates, etc.

Evidently it is possible to realize such an improved covering or packing in various manners according to the raw materials employed, to the sizes of the articles to be covered and to the

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uses to which they are to be put. The invention extends to all these applications.

Simply by way of example, without any limitative character whatsoever, a few forms of embodiment are described below in greater detail, with references to the annexed designs.

Figure 1 is a perspective view with a part section of a remnant of a covering or packing according to the invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a roll of dressing according to Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the characteristic cutting of a remnant of covered dressing.

Figures 4 to 10 very roughly diagrammatically show modified forms of embodiment of the protective covering or packing according to the invention, namely, Figs. 4 and 5 show flaps glued to the wrapping while Figs. 6 to 10 illustrate flaps consisting of folds.

From Figure 1 it will be noticed that the protective covering or packing is composed of a sheath or wrapping 1 completely surrounding the dressing 2. On one surface at least, the sheath 1 shows transverse flaps 3. These flaps are, for example, gummed. The sheath will generally be composed of paper, and more preferably of a special paper impervious to air and to the chemical products with which the covered or packed dressing may be impregnated. Of course any other suitable product, especially certain synthetic products, could be used with a view to realizing the said covering.

As is shown in Figure 2, the sheath 1 may be rolled up in the shape of a roll 4, which itself is introduced into a common package, a box for example, a case or an envelope made of a textile, paper or other material. It is to be noticed that, when the dressing is rolled up, all the flaps 3 fit exactly and lie in the same direction to the corresponding part of the back surface of the packing or covering.

From Figure 3 it will be noticed that in order to make use of a dressing thus protected, it is enough to cut, with scissors for example, the desired length of the dressing, cutting at the same time through the dressing and the covering or packing. Thus a strip of the dressing 5 is detached. The flap 3 can at once be turned down and stuck to reclose the packing.

The flaps 3 may be realized in quite different ways according as they are affixed or obtained by the proper folding of the sheath itself.

Figures 4 and 5 diagrammatically show a form of embodiment in which the flaps 3 are merely and separately stuck to one of the surfaces of

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the sheath 1. In this case, the cutting will always be made along the line A—B, before such a flap 3. As shown in Figure 5, this flap is immediately turned down and stuck.

In the example shown in Figures 6 to 10, the sheath has been produced by the juxtaposition of two strips attached to each other by their longitudinal edges. In this case, one of the strips 6 shows the equidistant folds 7, the inside surfaces of which are gummed. The second strip 8 is continuous. These two strips are stuck along the whole of their longitudinal edges 9—10. In this way a protective covering or packing may be produced at the same time as the dressing properly so called and incorporated with it. Such a packing will be used in exactly the same way as in the Examples 4 and 5. The cutting will follow a line A—B before a flap 7, and this will be unfolded, turned down and stuck, as is shown in Figure 8.

As is seen, it is possible to realize the same protective covering or packing by very different means, the choice of which will evidently be determined by technical and economic conditions.

The invention extends to all protective coverings or packings in general, for dressings, compresses and the like, if they allow of a number of flaps or like element capable of being turned down and stuck to reclose the covering after the cutting off of a piece of the article thus protected.

What I claim is:

1. A hygienic packing for a dressing and the like, said packing comprising, in combination, a continuous sheath having substantially the same length and width as the dressing, and a

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plurality of flaps having longitudinal edges attached to a surface of said sheath and extending at equal distances to each other and transversely to said sheath, the width of each flap being substantially greater than the thickness of the packing, whereby each flap may be turned down to close an edge of the packing located adjacent the flap.

2. A hygienic packing for a dressing and the like, said packing comprising, in combination, a sheath consisting of two superposed strips having longitudinal edges, said strips being joined to each other by said longitudinal edges, and a plurality of flaps having longitudinal edges attached to a surface of one of said strips and extending at equal distances to each other and transversely to said sheath, the width of each flap being substantially greater than the thickness of the packing, whereby each flap may be turned down to close an edge of the packing located adjacent the flap.

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