(No Model.)

A. E. ISAACS.

CORN PLASTER.

No. 565,901. Patented Aug. 18, 1896.

Fig. 1.

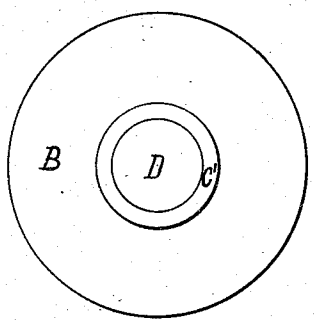


Fig. 2.

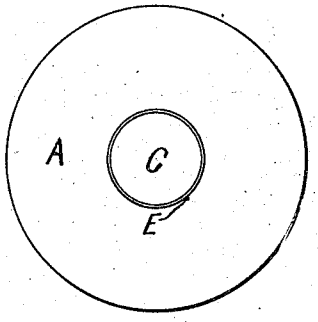


Fig. 3.

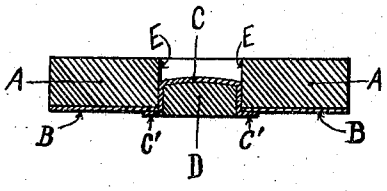
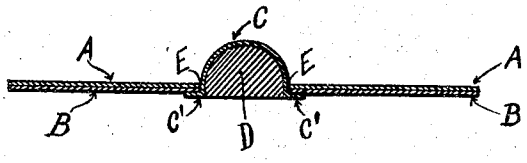


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARCHIBALD E. ISAACS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CORN-PLASTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 565,901, dated August 18, 1896.

Application filed March 11, 1896. Serial No. 582,735. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARCHIBALD E. ISAACS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful device for the cure of corns, callosities, warts, or other skin affections of the feet, or of any part of the body, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a device for the effective and convenient application of certain chemical substances, hereinafter described, to such local affections of the skin as corns, callosities, warts, or other abnormal conditions of the skin on any part of the body; and the object of the invention is to relieve the pain due to such affections and simultaneously bring about a removal of the growth or cure of the condition.

In the drawings accompanying this specification, Figure 1 shows a plan of the under surface of my device. Fig. 2 shows the upper surface; and Fig. 3 shows a vertical section through its center, bringing all the different parts into view. Fig. 4 shows a similar cross-section of a modified form of the device.

Similar letters designate similar parts in the several drawings.

A is a thick disk of some soft compressible semielastic material, such as felt, which is perforated at its center, the circumference of such perforation being designated as E.

In the modified device shown in Fig. 4, A is a thin sheet of some flexible non-elastic material, that may be of such size or shape to accommodate itself to the part where it is to be applied.

B is a layer of adhesive material spread on the under surface of A, whereby it is made to adhere to any part of the body where it may be applied.

C C′ is a flanged cup made of gutta-percha, rubber, oiled silk, or some other impermeable material. It is set into the aperture E of the disk A, with its closed end C toward the upper surface of the disk, and its flange C′ extending over and covering part of the layer of adhesive material B on the under surface of the disk A.

D is the chemical substance or composition with which the cup C is filled. This substance is composed of salicylic acid or salicylic acid with cocaine, or either of these mixed with a combination of gelatin and glycerin, or with any other menstruum to give it body and cause it to adhere to its place.

The beneficial effects of this device are secured in the following manner: We will take as an instance a painful corn on the foot to be treated. The device is applied in such manner that the mixture D in the cup C comes in direct contact with the corn and is firmly held in this position by the body of the corn-plaster A, which is firmly attached to the skin by its adhesive surface B. The cup C, being composed of impermeable material and coming in direct contact with the skin throughout the whole of the circumference of its open end by means of its flange C′, produces when applied to the skin a closed receptacle from which the contents, even if rendered fluid by the heat or moisture of the body, cannot escape.

The contents D of the cup C is composed principally of salicylic acid, which by being kept in direct contact with the corn for a length of time causes disintegration of the substance of the corn and its final separation from the underlying healthy tissues, so that after removal of the device after a sufficient length of time the corn may be found loose and can be removed by picking it off with the fingers.

Cocaine or any of its salts may be mixed with the salicylic acid for the purpose of relieving the pain due to the corn itself or to the effect of the salicylic acid on the skin, which sometimes causes a burning sensation. Relief to pain is also secured, as in the use of an ordinary corn-plaster, by the shifting of the pressure of the shoe from the corn onto the body of the plaster A, while the corn sets in the central opening. In this device the opening is partly occupied by the cup C with its contents; yet there is space enough left to afford relief from pressure of the shoe on the corn.

The salicylic acid and cocaine, if used, are the active principles of the composition, but they are incorporated with enough of a mixture of gelatin and glycerin, or other suitable menstruum, to give body to the substance and cause it to adhere to and remain in its place in the cup.

I am aware that the use of salicylic acid for the purpose set forth in the specification is not novel or original with me. I am also aware that a perforated disk of felt with an adhesive surface, such as the disk A, with its perforation E and adhesive surface B, in the accompanying drawings, is not new, but has been in extensive use for some time and is known as a "corn-plaster."

What I do claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A corn-plaster consisting of the combination of a flanged cup C C' of impermeable material for holding a topical remedy D, with an annular disk A of flexible material having an adhesive surface B, the body of the cup C setting into the aperture E of the disk A, and its flange C' spreading over that part of the adhesive surface B immediately surrounding the aperture E, so that when in use the flange of the cup is held firmly in contact with the skin by the superimposed inner border of the annular disk, making a sealed inclosure from which the medicament, even if fluid, cannot escape.

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