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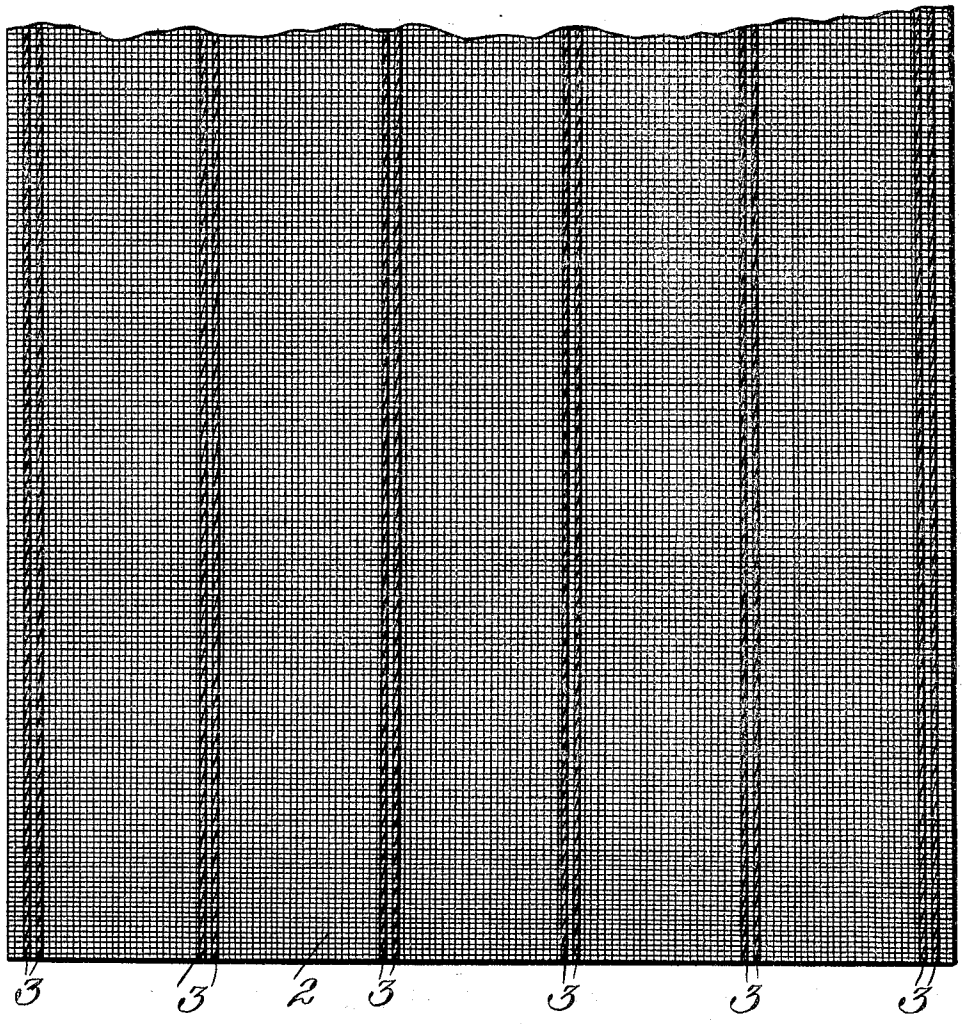
E. JAGERS.

SURGICAL BANDAGE CLOTH.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 19, 1904.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELLA JAGERS, OF SALINA, KANSAS.

## SURGICAL-BANDAGE CLOTH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 783,280, dated February 21, 1905.

Application filed September 19, 1904. Serial No. 225,137.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELLA JAGERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Salina, in the county of Saline and State of Kansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Surgical-Bandage Cloth, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to surgical-bandage cloth; and the object of the invention is to provide material of the character set forth wherein certain existing disadvantages present in such goods as now in use are obviated. In some cases strips of the desired width are cut from suitable fabric by scissors and other implements without any guide. To make bandages in this way is an operation requiring time, due not only to the length of the piece from which the strips to constitute the bandages are to be cut, but also due to the fact that there is no guide to aid the operator in producing a bandage-strip of uniform width throughout its length. In addition to this, when a bandage-strip is cut in the manner indicated short threads and ravelings remain on the opposite edges thereof, which in any event cause irritation to a patient, particularly when the latter is of a nervous temperament; but, more than this, such ravelings, threads, or raw edges of the strips frequently in the case of open wounds or cuts are a menace to the patient. The drawing of threads to insure an even edge to the bandage is also a laborious operation, due to the fineness of the threads of which the cloth is woven. In this work one or more threads are drawn from the fabric the length of the cloth and at the desired spacing apart, leaving the space as a guide to the eye and hand. Aside from the tediousness of the work this is an unsatisfactory proceeding, as the scissors or knife may clip the threads on either side of the space, thus leaving short ends of the thread protruding. To dispense with these objectionable features of bandage-making, I incorporate in the bandage material heavy threads to serve as a guide in cutting the fabric. I therefore produce a surgical-bandage cloth wherein the obstacles pointed out are overcome, and I do this in a simple and effective manner and without adding to the expense of producing the fabric.

In the drawing accompanying and forming a part of this specification I illustrate in elevation a piece of cloth involving my invention, and I will hereinafter describe the structure of the same; but I do not limit myself to the disclosure thus made, for certain variations may be adopted within the scope of my claims.

Preferably the cloth or fabric from which strips are to be cut to be used in making bandage-rolls is woven from the material usually employed for this purpose. In other words, the body of the fabric is the same as that now used in surgical work. Embodied in the material, the body of which is denoted in a general way by 2, are cords or strands of thread which, it will be perceived, are heavier than the material from which the cloth is woven. These cords or strands may be incorporated in the piece in any desirable way—for example, they may be woven into the cloth during its process of manufacture, this being an inexpensive and satisfactory way of producing the improved article. The cords or strands 3 are arranged, as will be seen, in cooperating pairs, extending longitudinally of the fabric in the present case and constituting, therefore, warp threads or strands, and the pairs being laterally separated to determine the width of the bandage-strips. The space transversely separating the pairs of cords 3 may be of any desired width, in accordance with the strips to be cut. The pairs of cords 3 are shown in the drawing as uniformly separated, but, as will be obvious, this is not essential, for in some cases the distance between the respective pairs of cords or strands may be varied. The cords or strands of each pair are closely arranged or are separated by a narrow gap and are used as guides for cutting. It will be apparent that the strips can be cut from the piece very rapidly and accurately. To cut a strip from the piece, a pair of scissors will be run along the space between two adjacent cords 3 the desired length, after which the same operation will be repeated with the next two cords. By reason of the cords or strands 3 the cutting operation may be a rapid one and without possibility of injuring the body of the fabric.

After a strip of the desired length has been cut it will be separated from the piece, and the simple act of cutting releases or frees the guide cords or strands 3, so that it is not necessary to pull the same away from the cut strip. The cut strip presents an edge that is smooth and firm. There are no short threads or ravelings to annoy a patient or to protrude into a cut or wound.

The improved fabric can be inexpensively and easily made. The strips to constitute the bandages can be rapidly and accurately cut therefrom without possibility of cutting any of the threads of the body, and the cut strip will present firm solid edges.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. Surgical-bandage cloth having cords embodied therein heavier than the material from which the cloth is woven, said cords being closely disposed in pairs, and the pairs being laterally separated.

2. Surgical-bandage cloth having cords woven therein, said cords being heavier than the material from which the cloth is woven, and being closely disposed in pairs, said pairs being laterally separated and the distance between the same defining the width of a bandage-strip.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ELLA JAGERS.

Witnesses:
MAY BELLEVILLE BROWN,
C. L. WIGHT.