

PUBLISHED

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Serial No.

MAY 11, 1943. HYGIENIC BANDAGE MADE OF AN ABSORBING MATERIAL 222,683

BY A. F. C.

Filed Aug. 2, 1938

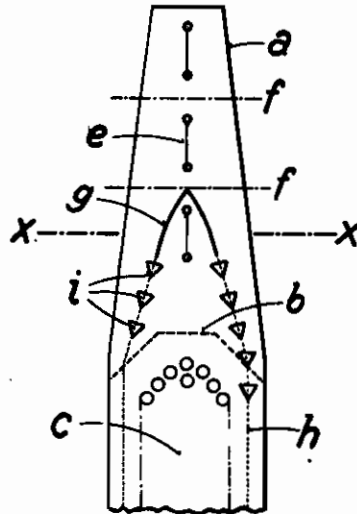


Fig. 1.

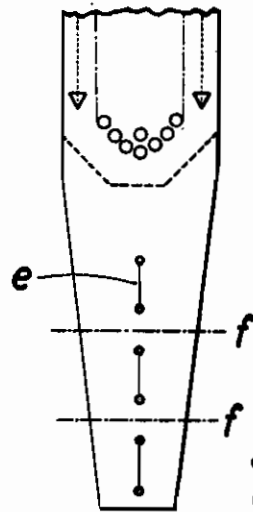


Fig. 2. Inventor:

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ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

HYGIENIC BANDAGE MADE OF AN ABSORBING MATERIAL

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Application filed August 2, 1938

Hygienic bandages are known which are made of absorbing material for instance of cellulose cotton wool and wrapped in muslin. It has also been proposed to size the lower layers of the absorbing texture for obtaining a more effective protection for the underlinen. Such bandages however do not meet all demands especially in the hygienic line and afford neither a sufficient protection of the underlinen.

The present invention relates to a hygienic bandage made of an absorbing material having a wrapper of cellulose hydrate foil as proposed already by other parties.

The invention consists however in that, for the foil which is provided on its front side, facing the body, with a large number of holes, an absorbing material is used, which with a view of avoiding rustling noises has been treated in a manner already known.

Besides the upper side of the bandage is formed as a ripping sheet which permits, when torn off, the absorbing filling to drop off or to be removed by hand. The ripping seam of the ripping sheet begins at a tongue-like incision located preferably between the button hole slits and is formed by a row of holes. The holes of the ripping seam are triangular and have one angle of the triangle in line with the intended ripping direction. The ends of the wrapping are reinforced by inserting pressed plaits and by folds across the longitudinal axis of the bandage and are provided at these reinforced places with button-hole slits for attaching the bandage girdle.

An embodiment, as an example of the subject of the invention, is represented by a plan in Fig. 1 and in Fig. 2 by a section on line X—X of Fig. 1.

A layer *b* of suitable thickness of absorbing material is provided in the wrapping *a* as shown in Fig. 1 with interrupted lines. The middle portion *c* of the wrapping, covering the absorbing material, is perforated. As shown in Fig. 1 it is recommended to avoid sharp edges in contact with the human body by choosing round holes. Number and size of the holes may be chosen at will. It is better to choose small and narrowly spaced holes to have the foils just sufficiently solid.

The wrapping is made of a longitudinal foil glued together at the edges to form a hose, the seam being arranged to have the two edges turned inwards as indicated in Fig. 2 at *d*.

It is also recommended to have the bandage made tapering towards the ends, as shown in Fig. 1. To this end box plaits have been provided in

the wrapper (see Fig. 2). These box plaits become deeper as the tapering is increasing.

The tapering ends of the bandage possess button hole slits *e* formed by stamping and provided at the ends of the slits with circular holes to prevent any further ripping. It is recommended to provide several slits to permit the adjusting of the bandage higher or deeper. Fig. 1 shows three such slits at each end of the bandage.

By tapering the bandages towards their ends and owing to the glued seam *d* the cellulose hydrate foil shows several layers at its ends. Thereby a sufficient solidity is afforded so that a ripping of the button hole slits is prevented. According to the invention the bandage permits also to have the ends folded along the impressed lines *f* and to have the button hole slits overlapping each other several times to give more solidity.

With a view of having the bandage destroyed after its use it is necessary to separate the cellulose hydrate foil from the absorbing material in a known manner, otherwise the water closets may become obstructed because the cellulose hydrate foil is not soluble in water but holds the absorbing material together, said absorbing material alone being soluble. Therefore the bandage is formed on one side with a ripping foil which after having been ripped permits the dropping out of the filling. It is better to have the face side formed as a ripping sheet, to avoid that the back side be weakened by the required perforations.

Fig. 1 shows such a ripping sheet, the ripping lines of which begin at the tongue-like incision *g* by which the sheet may be seized. It is advisable to let this incision begin as is shown in Fig. 1 between the button hole slits to have it concealed when the ends of the bandage are folded along lines *f*. The ripping seams join said incision. They are marked in Fig. 1 with dotted lines *h*. They may be formed by perforations of any kind.

By experiments it has been proved that the cellulose hydrate foil has no defined ripping direction and that a defined direction of ripping cannot be secured by means of round holes. Therefore according to the invention the holes *i* in Fig. 1 are made triangular and have one corner in the direction of the intended ripping line. The ripping sheet may then be seized at *g* and torn down easily so that the absorbing material drops through the formed opening or may be removed by hand.

The advantages of this bandage consist in the

fact that the absorbing material is perfectly protected. The bandages permit also a sterilising after they have been manufactured since the cellulose hydrate foil supports the temperatures of sterilising. The bandage constitutes also a perfect protection for the underlinen, a fact not easily obtained with other bandages. Also the forming of the perforations prevents a galling of the skin and a plastering over the cellulose hydrate foil excludes a sticking of this foil to the

body. Finally owing to the protecting wrapper the absorbing layer may be chosen thinner, whereby the wearing of the bandage becomes easier and less conspicuous. The manufacturing of the bandage may be effected also with machines whereby a sterile manufacturing may be secured. Other suitable textures may be substituted for the cellulose wadding as for instance knittings or cotton textures.

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