

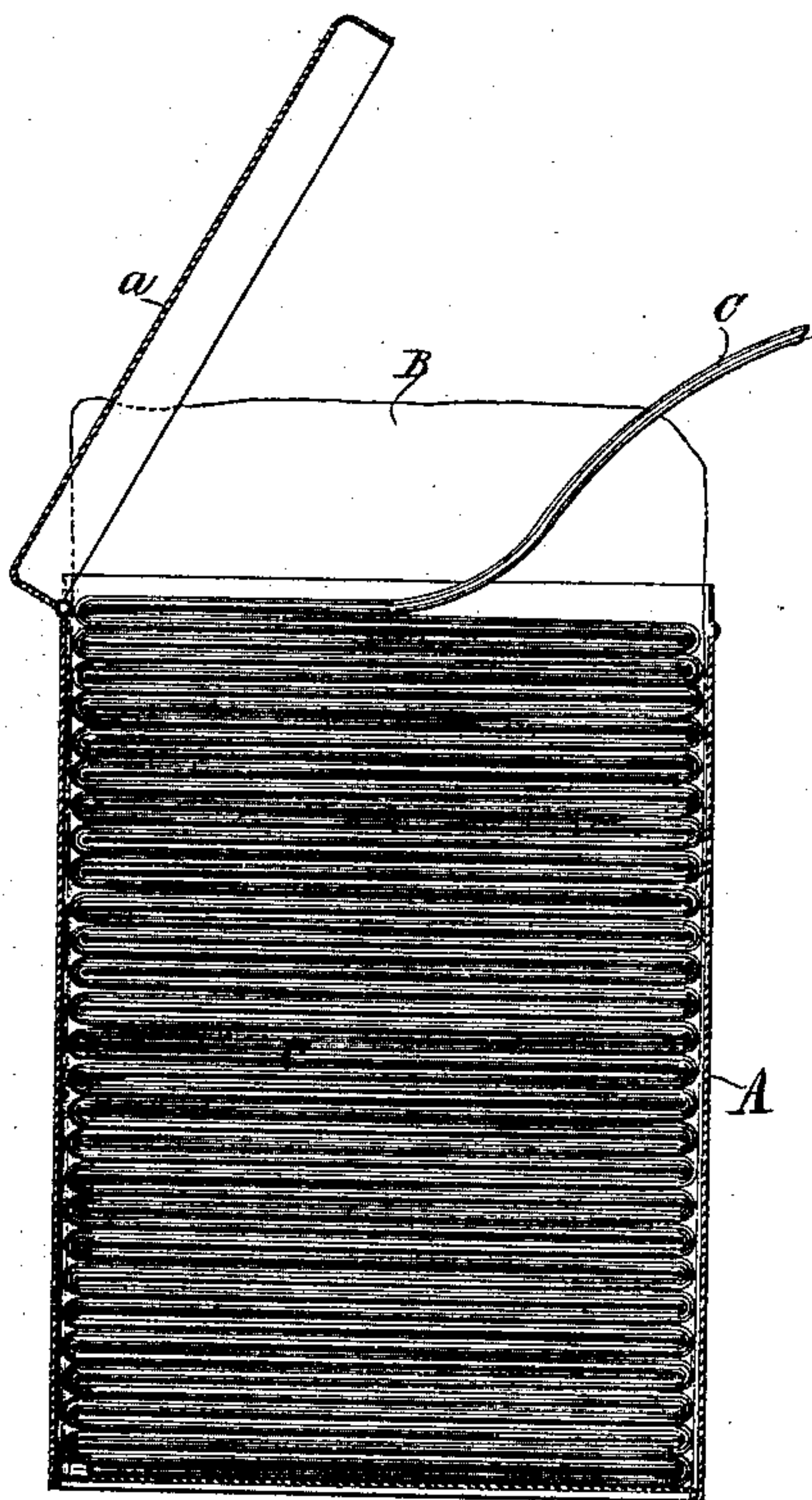
(No Model.)

E. L. WOOD.

METHOD OF PACKING ANTISEPTIC TEXTILE SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

No. 393,874.

Patented Dec. 4, 1888.



Witnesses.

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METHOD OF PACKING ANTISEPTIC TEXTILE SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 393,874, dated December 4, 1888.

Application filed October 29, 1888. Serial No. 289,402. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN L. WOOD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Minneapolis, county of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Method of Packing Antiseptic Textile Surgical Dressings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

As is well known, surgical dressings are now prepared from gauze and other textile fabrics by treating the same with certain substances to produce a condition of partial or complete antisepsis. After having been properly prepared it is desirable to protect them to the utmost possible extent from contamination by exposure to the atmosphere, handling, or in any other way. The least possible exposure hazards the success of the dressing by endangering the lodgment of germs or other foreign matter. Hitherto it has been customary to fold the dressing laterally upon itself into a manifold strip and then to roll the strip upon itself from end to end. The roll is then wrapped in oiled paper and placed within a suitable retaining-case, usually of tin or wood, opening at the end or side by the removal of a lid or the swinging of one wall of the case. When packed in this way, it is always necessary to take the entire roll of the dressing out of its retaining-case. It is then unwrapped from the oil-paper and as much clipped off as desired for use. This necessitates much handling and exposure. The whole roll being handled and exposed and the case left open in this way whenever a part is desired render it next to impossible to keep the dressing clean and pure.

The object of my invention is to confine the handling to the part of the dressing which is to be used, leaving the remainder undisturbed in its case; and it consists in the method of packing the dressing, hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In case the dressing be in a sheet of greater width than the width of the retaining-case, as it ordinarily will be, I fold it laterally upon

itself into a manifold strip, as was formerly done preparatory to a roll. Instead of rolling, however, I then fold the manifold strip upon itself in multiple reverse folds from end to end, preferably doing this as it is placed within the retaining-case, the oiled paper having first been placed in the case as a lining. The ends of the paper will then turn in and overlap the upper end of the dressing. Thereafter in using the dressing all the operator has to do is to remove or open the lid, lay back the flaps of the oil-paper wrapping, take hold of the end of the manifold strip of the dressing, and draw out as much as he wants for use, clipping it off from the remainder of the package, which remains undisturbed in the case.

The single figure of the drawing is a vertical sectional view of a retaining case and package of surgical dressing, illustrative of my method.

A is the retaining-case provided with the hinged lid *a*.

B is the oil-paper wrapping, and C is the antiseptic gauze, packed as above described.

It will be understood that the word "textile" is used as a term of description and not of limitation.

My method is applicable to all forms of dressing other than powders and liquids whether woven, knit, fulled, or otherwise formed.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

The method of packing antiseptic textile surgical dressings, which consists in placing the same within its retaining wrappings and case in multiple endwise reverse folds, substantially as described, whereby the amount thereof desired for use may be unfolded from one end without removing the remainder from the case.

EDWIN L. WOOD.

In presence of—

JAS. F. WILLIAMSON,
A. H. OPSAHL.