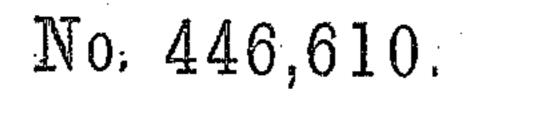
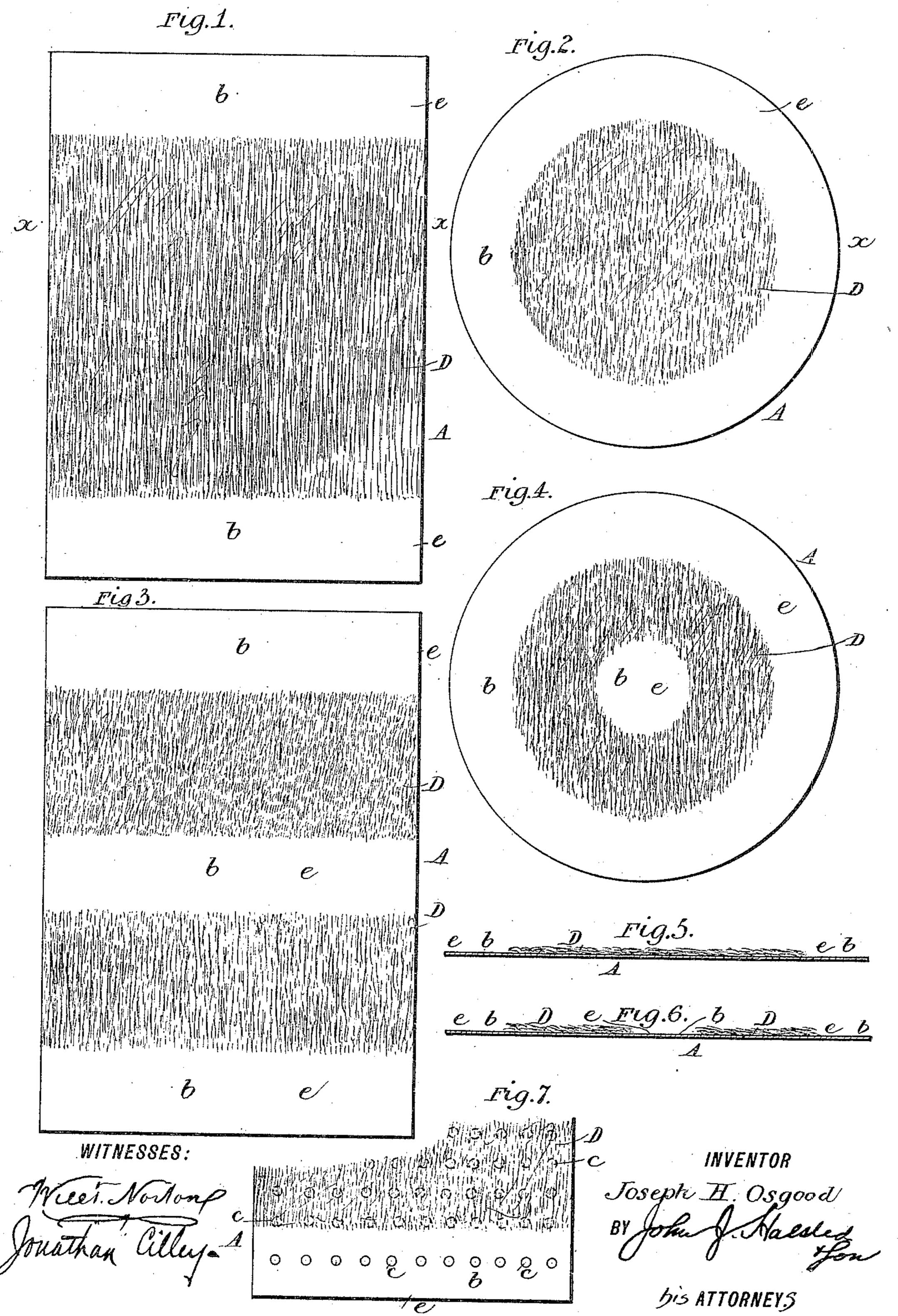
J. H. OSGOOD. MEDICINAL PLASTER.



Patented Feb. 17, 1891.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH H. OSGOOD, OF PEABODY, MASSACHUSETTS.

MEDICINAL PLASTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 446,610, dated February 17, 1891.

Application filed February 28, 1890. Serial No. 342,136. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Joseph H. Osgood, of Peabody, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and 5 useful Improvements in Medicinal Plasters; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and 10 use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to plasters for medici-15 nal purposes; and it has for its objects, first, the preventing of its adhering directly to the person, except only at it its ends (or sides) or at such parts as may be convenient to the wearer, leaving the rest of the plaster—that 20 is, its effective or active part—free to adapt itself to the motions of the body in any and every direction without impairing the efficiency of its medicinal action; second, the covering of the plaster—that is, the part 25 which is not intended to adhere to the fleshwith a layer of medicated cotton, wool, or equivalent fiber, such material, whether medicated or not, clinging at its under surface directly to the adhesive material of the plaster, 30 and serving to give warmth and protection to the skin and to produce a gentle pleasant friction due to the movements of the body, inasmuch as the plaster does not adhere to the person anywhere, except at its edges or sides 35 or other limited portions, as may be predetermined; third, the furnishing of a light, easy, comfortable plaster, which (unlike most plasters of any considerable size and which cling to the skin by their entire or nearly en-40 tire surface) will not painfully contract the

skin or be difficult to remove; fourth, the availing of all the advantages due to perforations, (if perforations be availed of,) but in a novel and better manner than usual, and 45 without weakening the structure of the plaster; fifth, the opportunity of medicating at will the above-named fleecy material, and this independently of any medication of the adhesive material, and, sixth, a means for 50 lessening at the sticking parts of the plaster the force of the adhesiveness to the skin

the sticking quality to hold the plaster to its place without the need of any strings or band. The plaster may be made in any de- 55

sired shape or form.

In the drawings, which will serve to illustrate an efficient means for practicing my invention, Figure 1 shows a quadrangular form, and Fig. 2 a circular form, of my improved 60 plaster having the sticking-surface at the margin. Figs. 3 and 4 show the same forms with the sticky surface between as well as at the margin; Fig. 5, a section in the line x xthrough Figs. 1 and 2; Fig. 6, a section of a 65 plaster having a sticking-surface at and between its marginal edge or edges, and Fig. 7 a portion of a perforated plaster.

A is a textile backing-piece, on the front face of which is placed the medicated mate- 70 rial b, and the whole may, if desired, be perforated with numerous holes c, made either through the cloth or through the fleecy material presently to be named, or through both.

D is the cotton, wool, or kindred fiber or 75 fleece which is laid over and clings to all the surface of the material b, except at those parts e e, which are to adhere to the person.

It will be seen that my improved plaster is always ready and in a permanent and port- 80 able form for immediate use, and may be made of any desired size or shape, and that the fleecy material may at any time be medicated with any desired medicament; that it is easily applied to any desired part of the 85 person; that it adheres to the skin only at certain portions, and such only as are enough to hold it in place; that the cotton or equivalent material not only bolds its own place without stitching, but also interposes between 90 such non-medicated sticking material and the flesh, permitting of free movements of the body. It also gives all the benefit desirable from the warming properties of the fiber and allows the medication of such fiber, if desired. 95

Another advantage is that the plaster can be folded up flat without injury and shipped in quantities or mailed in a letter, the nonadhesive cotton or fiber preventing the folded faces from sticking together. Hence it can too be readily opened or unfolded when wanted for use, and this folding tends to preserve and retain the healing qualities of any medicawhile at the same time permitting enough of I ments which may have been previously applied to the fleece. With my invention the sticking portion of the plaster merely serves to confine the plaster to the body or keep it in close contact therewith, while the fleecy layer of cotton, &c., when properly medicated, furnishes the active medicinal principles which tend to effect the cure.

I claim—

1. A medicinal plaster composed of a back10 ing-piece surfaced with an adhesive material
and having such surface, except that portion
which is to cling to the person, covered with
a fleece or layer of medicated cotton, wool, or
equivalent fiber held to the backing by such

adhesive material, substantially as shown and 15 described.

2. A medicinal plaster composed of a medicated backing-piece surfaced with an adhesive material and having such surface, except that portion which is to cling to the person, covered with a fleece or layer of medicated cotton, wool, or equivalent fiber held to the backing by such adhesive material, substantially as shown and described.

JOSEPH H. OSGOOD.

Witnesses:

A. S. HAMILTON, . H. W. APEL.