

Sept. 20, 1960

J. E. BIRD

2,953,131

ARM SUPPORT FOR INTRAVENOUS INJECTIONS

Filed Dec. 9, 1957

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

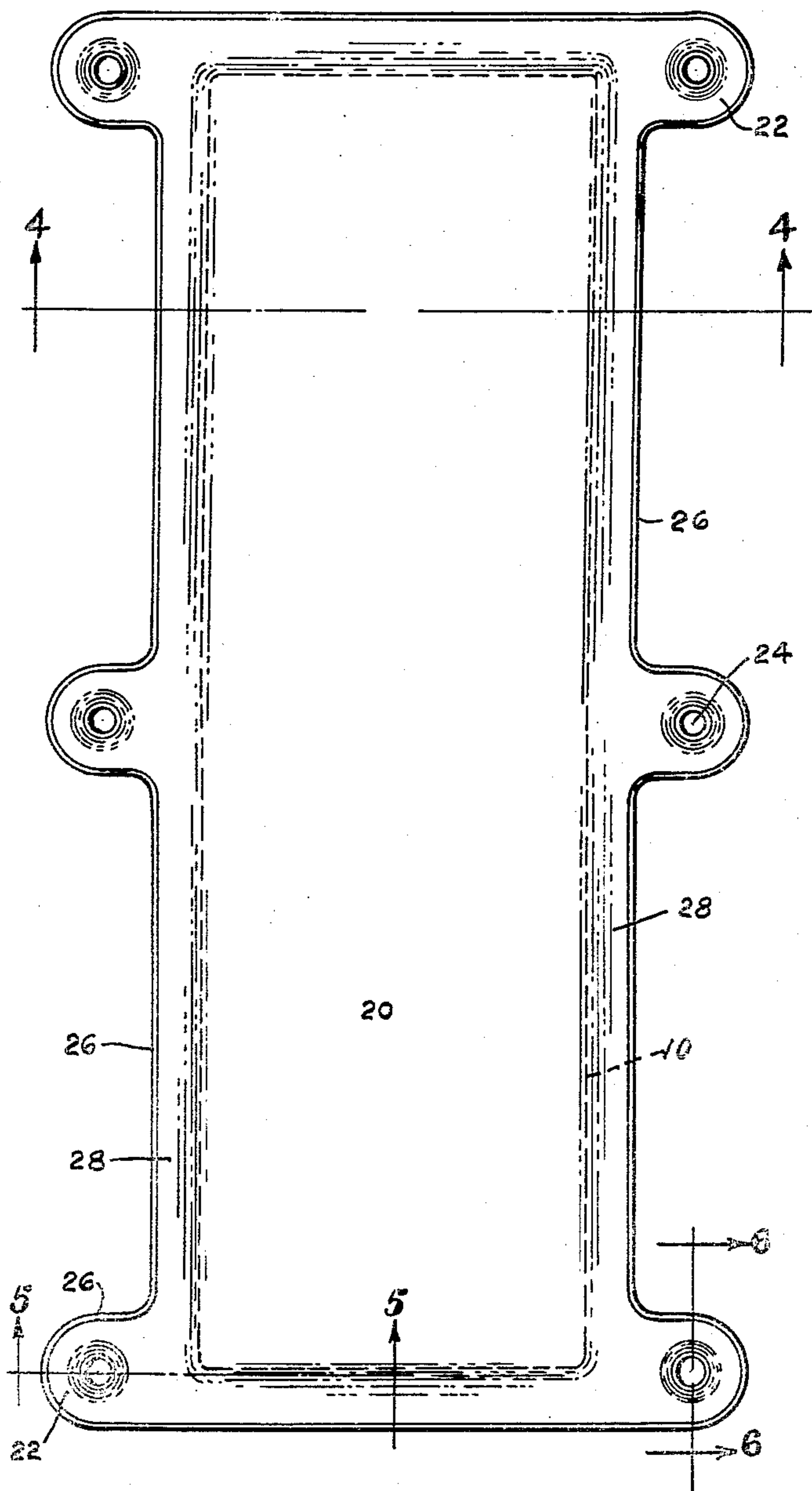
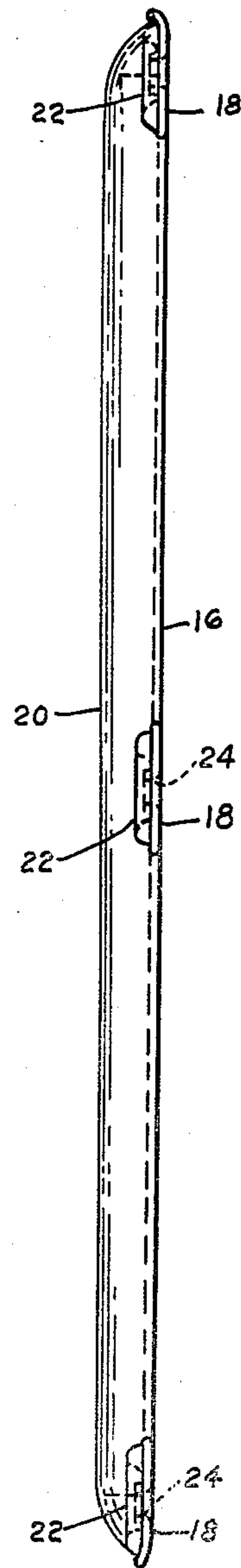


Fig. 2.



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3.

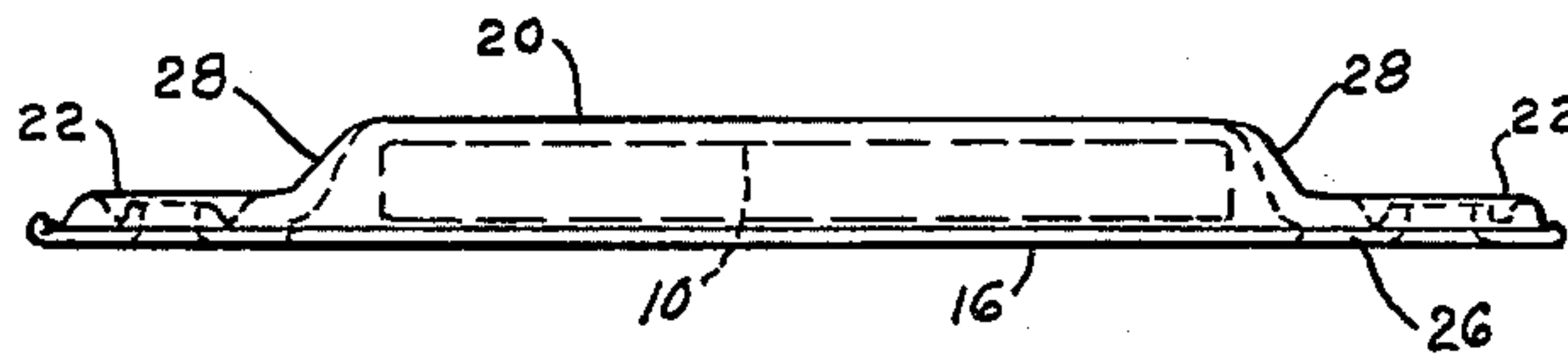


Fig. 4.

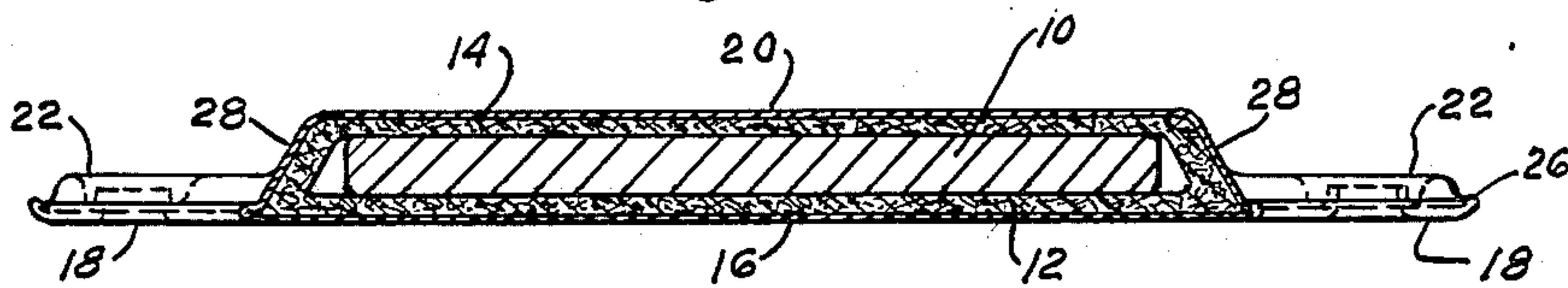


Fig. 5.

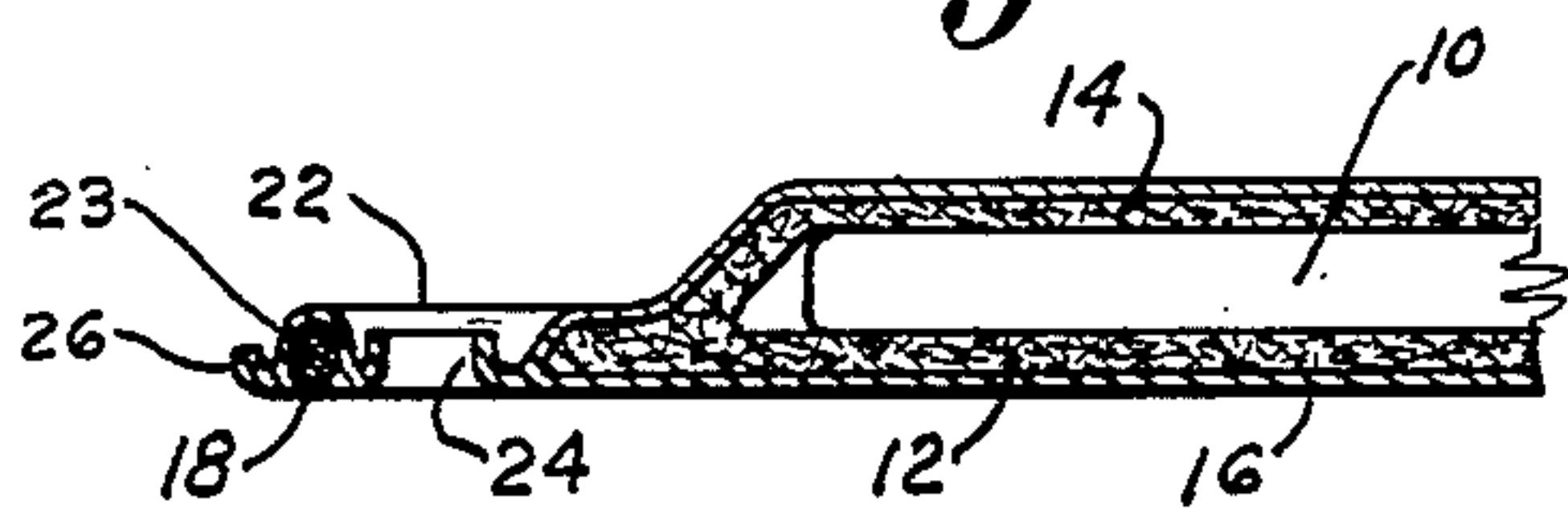
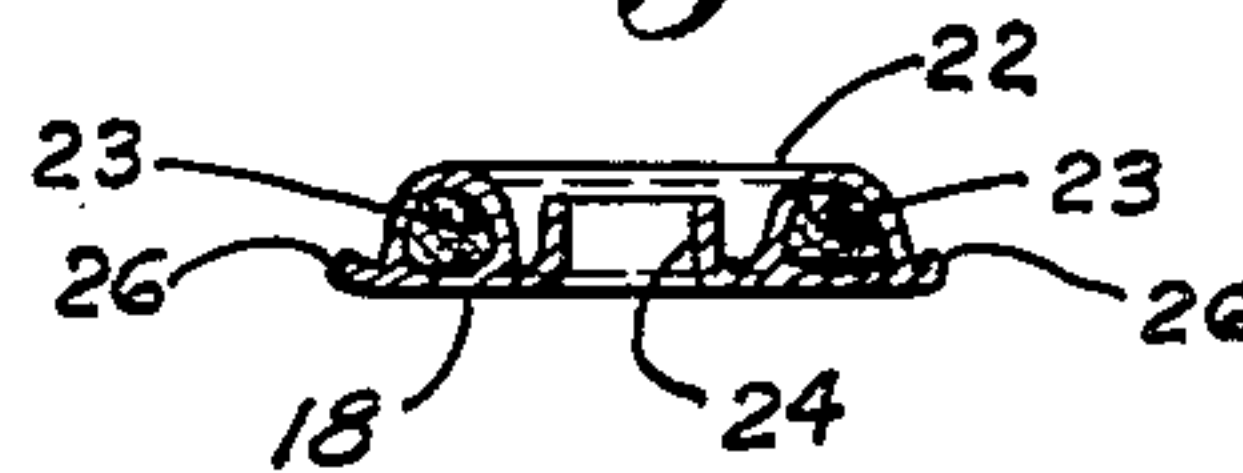


Fig. 6.



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1

2,953,131

ARM SUPPORT FOR INTRAVENOUS INJECTIONS

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4 Claims. (Cl. 128—215)

This invention relates to an arm support for use by doctors and in hospitals to give intravenous injections, in such as the wrist or some part of the arm.

One object of my invention is to provide such an arm support that is sufficiently firm to hold a patient's arm immobile, yet feels comfortable to the patient.

Another object is to so unite parts outside the basic member that they are integrally inseparable, hence the covering of my support can be washed, or otherwise cleaned, repeatedly, without damaging the interior thereof.

A further object is to provide such an arm support that is relatively inexpensive to manufacture, yet is durable, and is a complete substitute for the gauze and padding commonly used under a person's arm when given intravenous injections.

The foregoing and other objects which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, may be accomplished by a construction, combination and arrangement of parts such as are disclosed by the drawings. The nature of the invention is such as to render it susceptible to various changes and modifications, and therefore, I am not to be limited to the construction disclosed by the drawings nor to the particular parts described in the specification; but am entitled to all such changes therefrom as fall within the scope of my claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of my arm support.

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view thereof.

Fig. 3 is an end elevational view thereof.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged, sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged, sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged, sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1.

As illustrated, my arm support has a basic member 10 which may be $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thick, for instance, and is made of firm material such as wood or Masonite, usually being rectangular in shape. A layer of resilient material 12 is next to one face surface of said basic member and a similar layer of resilient material 14 is next to the opposite face surface thereof. These layers 12 and 14 extend beyond said basic member 10, overlapping on all four sides, or all the way around.

A cover sheet 16 of waterproof material lies next to said resilient layer 12 and it preferably has one or more extension tabs 18 on each side, these being three on each side as shown. Another cover sheet 20 of waterproof material lies next to said resilient layer 14, also having six extension tabs 22, as shown, there being three on each side. These tabs 22 correspond in size and shape and are opposite said tabs 18.

Said resilient layers 12 and 14 have tab portions 23 which merge with each other, as later explained, being opposite, and enclosed by, said tabs 18 and 22. A hole 24 extends through each assembly of tabs 18, 22 and 23, so that a lacing may be strung through said holes 24

2

to tie my support to the arm or wrist or other part of a patient.

Said resilient layers 12 and 14 are preferably made of blown plastic material $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick, such as polyvinyl chloride, and said cover sheets 16 and 20 are preferably made of flexible, polyvinyl chloride that is waterproof and opaque. Since the two said layers 12 and 14 are substantially the same shape and size as said sheets 16 and 20, including the tab portions, the use of this same kind of plastic material in making said sheets and layers, enables the manufacturer to fuse the materials by high heat and pressure.

This process compresses the assembly at its outside edges, thus forming a bead 26 extending all the way around my support. The two resilient layers 12 and 14, at their outside edges, are permanently and inseparably united together, and also to said sheets 16 and 20 to thus form a relatively thin outside edge, such as said bead 26.

Said resilient layer 14 and said cover sheet 20 are intended to form the top portion of my arm support, while said layer 12 and cover sheet 16 are intended to form the bottom portion thereof. However, this arm support can be conveniently used bottom surface up. When stamped out, the upper assembly of said layer 12 and cover sheet 16 extends diagonally downward and outward from the fact surface of said basic member 10 that is in contact with said layer 12, as shown in said Fig. 4, so that the upper surface of my arm support slants towards the outside edges.

My arm support may measure from approximately 12 inches in length to 30 inches or more, depending upon the part of the wrist or arm to receive the medication.

What I claim is:

1. An arm support for intravenous injections comprising a firm basic member having two opposite face surfaces, two separate layers of resilient material in contact with and overlapping said face surfaces, and two cover sheets of waterproof material in contact with said layers and overlapping said face surfaces, the said overlapping portions of said resilient material layers and sheets being integrally united at the outside edges thereof to thereby completely enclose said resilient material and basic member within said cover sheets, and providing a bead at the outside edge of said support, one said layer of resilient material and one said cover sheet outside of and in contact with said latter layer extending beyond said basic member diagonally outward and downward until it meets the other said layer and cover sheet.
2. An arm support for intravenous injections comprising a firm basic member having two opposite face surfaces, two separate layers of polyvinyl chloride resilient material in contact with and overlapping said face surfaces, and two cover sheets of polyvinyl chloride waterproof material in contact with said layers and overlapping said face surfaces, the said overlapping portions of said resilient material layers and sheets being integrally united and fused at the outside edges thereof to thereby completely enclose said resilient material and basic member within said support.

3. An arm support for intravenous injections comprising a firm basic member having two opposite face surfaces, two layers of resilient material in contact with and overlapping said face surfaces and each embodying two tab portions at opposite sides extending laterally outward beyond said overlapping portions, and two cover sheets of waterproof material in contact with said layers and overlapping said face surfaces and each embodying two tab portions extending laterally outward beyond said overlapping portions and being opposite said first-mentioned tab portions, said layer tab portions and said sheet tab portions each having a continuous hole there-

3

through whereby said holes may receive a lacing to hold a person's limb to said arm support, the said overlapping portions of said resilient material layers and sheets being integrally united at the outside edges thereof to thereby completely enclose said resilient material and basic member within said support.

4. An arm support for intravenous injections comprising a firm basic member having two opposite face surfaces, two layers of resilient material in contact with and overlapping said face surfaces and embodying two or more tab portions spaced apart at each of two opposite sides and extending laterally outward beyond said overlapping portions, and two cover sheets of waterproof material in contact with said layers and overlapping said face surfaces and embodying two or more tab portions spaced apart at two opposite sides and extending laterally outward beyond said overlapping portions and being opposite said first-mentioned tab portions, each said layer tab portion and each said sheet tab portion having a continuous hole therethrough whereby said holes

4

may receive a lacing to hold a person's limb to said arm support, the said overlapping portions of said resilient material layers and sheets being integrally united at the outside edges thereof to thereby completely enclose said resilient material and basic member within said support.

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