

Improvements in receptacles for sterilized surgical dressings and other goods requiring the exclusion of air / [Severin Immenkamp].

Contributors

Immenkamp, Severin.
Fairfax & Wetter.

Publication/Creation

London : Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Darling and Son, Ltd, 1896.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/aa6c8spv>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

N° 2523



A.D. 1895

Date of Application, 5th Feb., 1895

Complete Specification Left, 4th Nov., 1895—Accepted, 28th Dec., 1895

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Receptacles for Sterilized Surgical Dressings and other Goods Requiring the Exclusion of Air.

I, SEVERIN IMMENKAMP, Merchant, of Innere Klosterstrasse 13, Chemnitz, in the Kingdom of Saxony, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

The sheet metal boxes commonly used for packing sterilised surgical dressings, such as bandages and wadding, have an undivided cylindrical sheet metal shell, and holes are cut in the centre of the bottom, which after sterilisation of the contents are closed by soldering.

During the process of soldering, impurities may easily get into the interior, and the operation takes so much time, that atmospheric air charged with microbes may again penetrate into the dressing and render the sterilisation illusory.

To avoid these drawbacks, I make the shell or circumference of the box of two parts or lengths of equal cross sections (which in the case of an ordinary cylindrical receptacle is a circle), and unite them by means of butt joints. The joint is covered with a sheet metal strip soldered on in such a manner, that it can be easily torn off by means of a special instrument, when it is desired to empty the box.

The two parts of the shell may have the same length, equal to half the length of the box, or they may have different lengths. Their cross sections may be circular, oval or of other suitable shape.

The ends are swaged on to the side or shell of the box and are preferably corrugated. The end plates may be lined internally with discs or sheets impregnated with antiseptics, and a suitable packing material is inserted between the edges before the end discs are swaged on to the sides.

Dated this 5th day of February 1895.

FAIRFAX & WETTER,
Agents for the Applicant.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in Receptacles for Sterilized Surgical Dressings and other Goods Requiring the Exclusion of Air.

I, SEVERIN IMMENKAMP, Merchant, late of Klosterplatz, now of 30 Emilienstrasse, Chemnitz, in the Kingdom of Saxony, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

The sheet metal boxes commonly used for packing sterilized surgical dressings, such as bandages and wadding, have an undivided cylindrical sheet metal shell, and holes are cut in the centre of the bottom, which after sterilization of the contents are closed by soldering.

[Price 8d.]

Immenkamp's Improvements in Receptacles for Sterilized Surgical Dressings, &c.

During the process of soldering impurities may easily get into the interior, and the operation takes so much time, that atmospheric air charged with microbes may again penetrate into the dressing and render the sterilization illusory.

To avoid these drawbacks, I make sheet metal boxes as hereafter described and represented by the accompanying drawings Figs. 1 & 2. 5

The circumference or shell consists of two parts *a* and *b*, of equal cross section, which have either a butt-joint, as in Fig. 1, or a lap-joint, as in Fig. 2, and are provided with flanges, as shown. The cover and bottom are fixed by folding their edges *c* over the circular end flanges of the shell.

The joint is covered with a sheet metal strip *d*, soldered on in such a manner that it can be easily torn off by means of a special instrument, when it is desired to empty the box. 10

The two parts of the shell may have the same length equal to half the length of the box, as represented by Fig. 1, or they may have different lengths, as represented by Fig. 2, in order to use one part as a cover. Their cross sections 15 may be circular, oval, or of other suitable shape. For the sake of clearness the thickness of the shell is exaggerated in the drawing.

The ends are folded with their edges on to the side or shell of the box, and are preferably corrugated. The end plates may be lined internally with discs or sheets *e*, impregnated with antiseptics, and a suitable packing material is 20 inserted between the edges to render the box air-tight before the end discs are secured to the sides.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of this invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is : 25

A sheet metal box suitable for sterilized surgical dressings, having this distinctive feature—that the bottom or end plate is folded with its edge on to the flanged side and composed of a single piece *c* of sheet metal internally lined with an antiseptic disc, while the side or shell consists of two cylinders *a*, *b* of equal or unequal length, said cylinders having either a butt-joint or a lap joint 30 covered with a detachable sheet metal strip *d*, substantially as described.

Dated this 1st day of November 1895.

FAIRFAX & WETTER,
433, Strand, London, Agents.



London: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Darling & Son, Ltd.—1896

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale]



