

Improvements in the means employed for protecting sores, wounds, and the like from external injury / [Martin Pitsch].

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PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in the Means Employed for Protecting Sores, Wounds, and the like from External Injury.

I, MARTIN PITSCH, of Charlottenburg, in the German Empire, Gentleman, do hereby declare the nature of this invention to be as follows:—

The object of this invention is to provide means for protecting sores, or injured or diseased parts of the body from injurious external influences of any kind, while
5 at the same time dispensing with bandages.

The protective means consists of a hollow body assuming the shape of a cap or case, and provided with a flat edge or flange adapted to rest upon the healthy skin or tissue surrounding the sore or injured part to be protected. This hollow
10 protecting body is secured in position over the diseased part by means of strips, bandages, or if required, by means of a piece of gauze. This means of protection is fit for use in any case falling into the province of surgery, both for men and animals.

The invention will be best understood by reference to the drawings accompanying this Specification, in which Figs. 1 to 9 and Figs. 12 to 16 indicate the subject of
15 the invention in various forms to suit different circumstances.

Figs. 1 to 9 illustrate a cap shaped means of protection;

In Figs. 12 to 14 the improved means assumes the shape of half a sleeve; and

Figs. 15 to 16 represent the same in the shape of a complete sleeve; while

Figs. 10 and 11 illustrate the manner of fixing the protecting cap in position.

20 The most simple form in which this invention can be performed is represented in Figs. 1 and 5, in which Fig. 1 is a section and Fig. 5 a plan of a cap shaped protection. It is suited for small sores, abrasions and punctures. The hollow body here consists of a hemispherical cap *a* with a concentric flat edge *b*; an annular plaster *c*, with a circular slot or aperture cut out of it, serves to secure the
25 cap *a* in position.

The edge *b* need not be closed or form a continuous piece throughout; but it should consist, in preference, of two or more flaps *d, d*, as shown in Fig. 9, which may be on any suitable shape.

30 Instead of the annular plaster, a plaster strip *e* (Fig. 10,) or a number of small strips *ff* (Fig. 11) of the same nature, with a circular space left open in each case, may be used.

When it is desired to inspect the sore or abrasion without removing or raising the cap, the concave portion of the same may be provided with any number of perforations of suitable size.

35 In the section Fig. 2 and plan Fig. 6, the cap *a* is provided with a large aperture *g* for this purpose; while in Figs. 3 and 7, (respectively section and plan), a number of small perforations *h, h*, are provided; and in Figs. 4 and 8, (also section and plan), the cap has a sieve like appearance from its numerous perforations *i*.

40 Perforated caps such as these enable, as stated, the growth and development of swellings or ulcers, or the healing of sores of any kind to be observed; and they admit of treating all such injuries with antiseptics, without the removal of the protective cap. In addition to this, free access is afforded to the external air, whereby, in most cases, the healing process is materially accelerated.

45 The form or configuration of the cap and the method of fixing the same must in all cases depend upon the shape or outline of the injured or diseased part to be

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dealt with, and also, of course, upon the outline of the part of the body to which the protective truss is to be applied. For example, in the case of sores arising from vaccination, the half-sleeve *k*, shown in the longitudinal section Fig. 12, transverse section Fig. 13, and plan Fig. 14, should preferably be employed. This half-sleeve is rounded off on its longitudinal sides, as at *ll* (see Fig. 13, being a section on line *ll* Fig. 12); while at its ends (Figs. 12 and 14) it should present the form which will best fit the shape of the arm, and be, for this purpose, provided with curved flaps *mm* adapted to receive the straps or bands *nn* which serve for its attachment.

The said half sleeve may, however, be developed into a complete sleeve, if necessary, as illustrated in Figs. 15 and 16. In Fig. 15 it is supposed that a whitlow formed on a finger is to be protected by the improved device or truss, the finger being retained in its concentric position owing to the provision, at the front end of the sleeve *o* of an inward flange *p* and at the back with a guide ring *r*. The concentric position of the diseased finger may also be ensured by reducing the width or diameter of the sleeve *o* for a certain distance, or portion of the length of the sleeve (Fig. 16), so as to make it fit exactly the size of the finger, the reduced portion *s* being thus firmly retained thereon as a matter of course.

Where similar protection is required, say, for sore eyes, the protective hollow body should also correspond to its purpose in shape, that is to say, it should assume a correspondingly irregular form.

Any mouldable or plastic material may be employed in the manufacture of protective trusses of this description, the preferable substance being colourless and non-transparent celluloid.

Dated this 4th day of February 1895.

FAIRFAX & WETTER,
433 Strand, London, Agents for the Applicant.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in the Means Employed for Protecting Sores, Wounds, and the like from External Injury.

I, MARTIN PITSCH of Charlottenburg, in the German Empire, Gentleman, 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 object of this invention is, to provide means for protecting sores, or injured or diseased parts of the body from injurious external influences of any kind, while at the same time dispensing with ordinary bandages.

The protective means consists of a hollow body, assuming the shape of a cap, pad or case, and provided with a flat edge or flange adapted to rest upon the healthy skin or tissue surrounding the sore or injured part to be protected. This hollow protecting body is secured in position over the diseased part by means of strips, bandages, or if required, by means of a piece of gauze. This means of protection is fit for use in any case falling into the province of surgery, both for men and animals.

The invention will be best understood by reference to the drawings filed with the Provisional Specification in which Figs. 1 to 9, and Figs. 12 to 16 indicate the subject of the invention in various forms to suit different circumstances.

Figs. 1 to 9 illustrate a cap-shaped means of protection; in Figs. 12 to 14 the improved means assumes the shape of half a sleeve; while Figs. 15 to 16 represent the same in the shape of a complete sleeve; and Figs. 10 & 11 illustrate the manner of fixing the protecting cap in position.

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The simplest form in which this invention can be performed is represented in Figs. 1 and 5, in which Fig. 1 is a section, and Fig. 5 a plan of a cap-shaped protection. It is suited for small sores, abrasions and punctures. The hollow body here consists of a hemispherical cap *a* with a concentric flat edge *b*; an annular plaster *c*, with a circular slot or aperture cut out of it, serves to secure the cap *a* in position.

The edge *b* need not be closed or form a continuous piece throughout; but it should consist, in preference, of two or more flaps *d, d*, as shown in Fig. 9, which may be of any suitable shape.

10 Instead of the annular plaster, a plaster strip *e*, (Fig. 10) or a number of small strips *f, f*, (Fig. 11) of the same nature, with a circular space left open in each case, may be used.

When it is desired to inspect the sore or abrasion without removing or raising the cap, the concave portion of the same may be provided with any number of 15 perforations of suitable size.

In the section Fig. 2 and plan Fig. 6, the cap *a* is provided with a large aperture *g* for this purpose; while in Figs. 3 and 7, (respectively section and plan), a number of small perforations *h, h*, are provided; and in Figs. 4 and 8 (also section and plan) the cap has a sieve-like appearance from its numerous 20 perforations *i*.

Perforated caps such as these enable, as stated, the growth and development of swellings or ulcers, or the healing of sores of any kind to be observed; and they admit of treating all such injuries with antiseptics, without the removal of the protective cap. In addition to this, free access is afforded to the external air, 25 whereby in most cases, the healing process is materially accelerated.

The form or configuration of the cap, and the method of fixing the same, must in all cases depend upon the shape or outline of the injured or diseased part to be dealt with, and also of course, upon the outline of the part of the body to which the protective truss is to be applied. For example, in the case of sores arising 30 from vaccination, the half sleeve *k*, shown in the longitudinal section, Fig. 12, transverse section Fig. 13, and plan, Fig. 14 should preferably be employed. This half sleeve is rounded off on its longitudinal sides, as at *l, l*, (see Fig. 13, being a section on 1—1 Fig. 12); while at its ends (see Figs. 12 and 14) it should present the form which will best fit the shape of the arm, and be for this purpose provided 35 with curved flaps *m, m*, adapted to receive the straps or bands *n, n*, which serve for its attachment.

The said half sleeve may, however, be developed into a complete sleeve, if necessary, as illustrated in Figs. 15 and 16. In Fig. 15 it is supposed that a whitlow formed on a finger is to be protected by the improved device or truss; the 40 finger being retained in its concentric position owing to the provision at the front end of the sleeve *o* of an inward flange *p*, and at the back with a guide ring *r*. The concentric position of the diseased finger may also be ensured by reducing the width or diameter of the sleeve *o* for a certain distance or portion of the length of the sleeve (Fig. 16) so as to make it fit exactly the size of the finger, the reduced 45 portion *s* being thus firmly retained thereon as a matter of course.

Where similar protection is required, say for sore eyes, the protective hollow body should also correspond to its purpose in shape, that is to say, it should assume a correspondingly irregular form.

Celluloid or other mouldable or plastic material may be employed in the 50 manufacture of protective trusses of this description. If transparent celluloid be used, the seat of the ailment may be watched without removing the protective cover.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I 55 I claim is:—

1. A protective contrivance for inflamed, diseased or wounded parts of the

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human or animal body, chiefly comprising a hollow pad or cap, the shape of which corresponds to the seat of the ailment, and the edge of which rests upon the surrounding healthy parts; for the purpose of forming an arch-like covering for abscesses, wounds ulcers &c., and keeping them free of bandages, if desired, as well as protecting them against external pressure, blows, and dirt, substantially as 5 described.

2. A protective contrivance made as specified under Claim 1, and having a continuous rim or ear-like extension, or attached flanges, strips or ears, for the purpose of increasing the strength and facilitating the attachment near the seat of the trouble; substantially as described. 10

3. A protective contrivance made as described above, of a transparent material, and in particular, of transparent celluloid.

4. In a protective contrivance as specified above, the bending of the rim or ears, or of the lower edge of the hollow body, to suit the curvature of the spot to be protected. 15

5. A protective cover, made as described above, and having grid-like or sieve-like apertures, or a larger opening adapted to admit air or to facilitate the washing of the wound; substantially as described.

6. The combination of a protective cover as described, with an annular plaster for fixing the same to the body. 20

Dated this 4th day of November 1895.

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433, Strand, London, Agents.

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