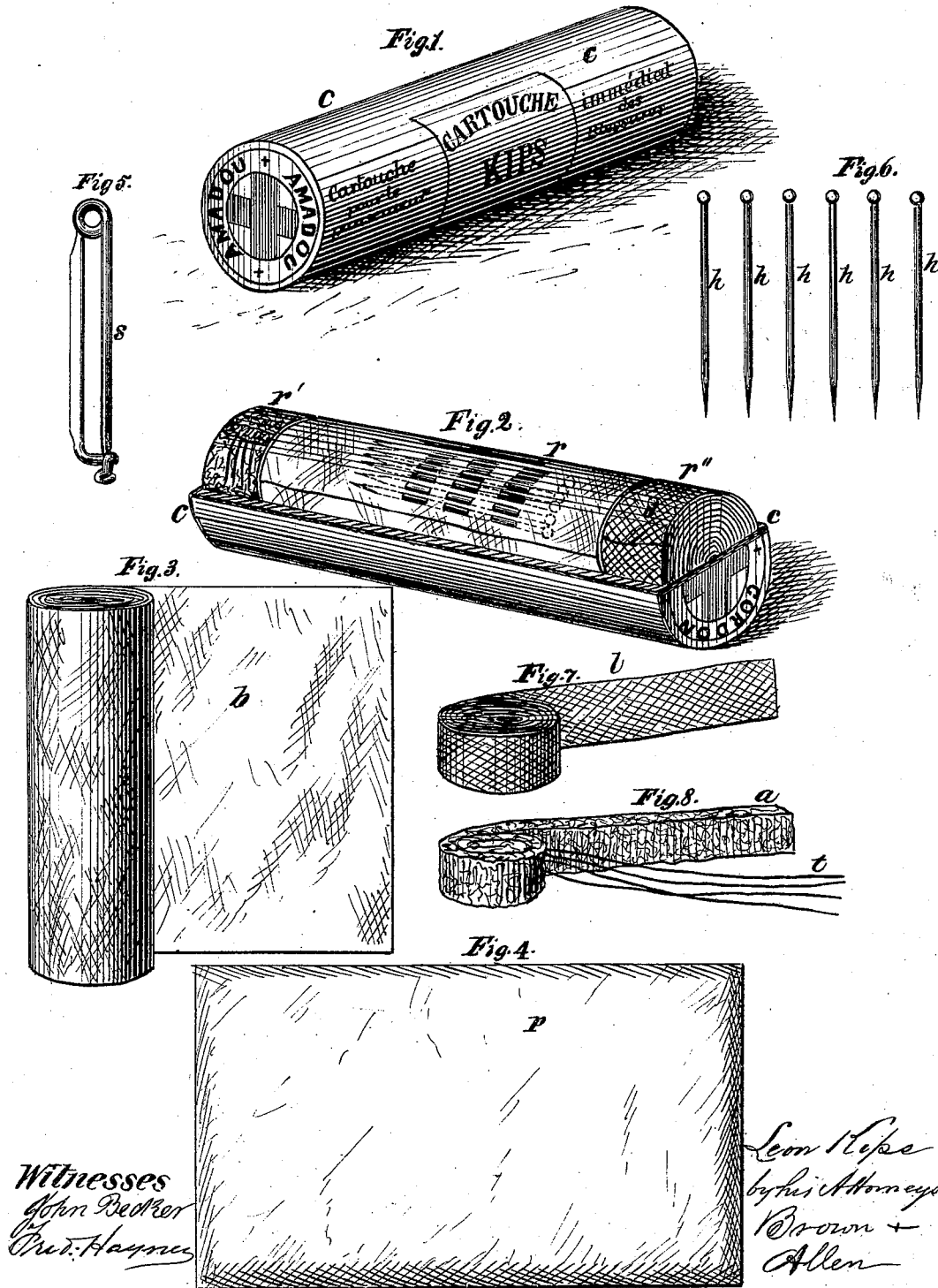


L. KIPS.

CARTOUCHES FOR DRESSING WOUNDS.

No. 180,039.

Patented July 18, 1876.



Witnesses
 John Decker
 Chas. Hays

Leon Kips
 by his Attorneys
 Brown +
 Allen

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LÉON KIPS, OF BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

IMPROVEMENT IN CARTOUCHES FOR DRESSING WOUNDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **180,039**, dated July 18, 1876; application filed June 9, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LÉON KIPS, of the city of Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium, have invented a Cartouch for Dressing Wounds; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to afford to wounded soldiers on the field of battle, to travelers, and others; an immediate succor, which can be applied by the wounded themselves, and thus enable them to await the arrival of a doctor or a surgeon, whose skillful aid might otherwise be applied too late to prevent serious evils, or, in many cases, to save the life of the patient.

The invention consists in a tube of paste-board or other suitable material, containing materials and implements for dressing wounds, packed therein in such manner that, when the ends of the tube are closed by paper or other suitable flexible material, the pressure of the finger upon either of the closed ends and the insertion of the finger therein will rupture both ends and thrust out the contents, which are so arranged that when thrust out, as described, they may, with great facility and convenience, be applied to closing wounds, stopping the flow of blood, and affording immediate relief to the wounded.

Figure 1 in the accompanying drawing represents the complete cartouch. Fig. 2 represents the same with a portion of the shell broken away to show the inclosed contents. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 respectively represent different articles inclosed in the case.

The cartouch contains a piece or strip of amadou, *a*, (shown in Fig. 8,) a plaster, *p*, Fig. 4, consisting of a strip of cloth or other suitable material spread over with ointment or salve, a safety-pin, *s*, Fig. 5, waxed thread *t*, Fig. 8, a coiled band or tape, *l*, Fig. 7, several pins, *h*, Fig. 6, and a bandage, *b*, Fig. 3.

These materials are those principally necessary for the first dressing of wounds; but other articles may also be inclosed.

These materials are packed in the case *c*, Figs. 1 and 2, preferably in the following manner: The plaster *p*, Fig. 4, is laid, with

the side on which the ointment or salve is spread downward, upon the bandage *b*, Fig. 3. The safety-pin *s*, Fig. 5, and the pins *h*, Fig. 6, are then thrust into the texture of the bandage transversely, as shown in dotted outline in Fig. 2, and the pins, plaster, and bandage are then rolled into a compact roll, *r*, Fig. 2. The amadou *a* and thread *t*, Fig. 8, are then rolled in a compact roll, *r'*, Fig. 2, and the tape or band *l* is also rolled into a compact roll, *r''*, Fig. 2. The roll *r*, Fig. 2, is thrust into the case *c*, Figs. 1 and 2, said case being of a sufficient length to receive also the rolls *r'* *r''*, which are preferably placed in said case at opposite ends of the roll *r*. The ends of the case *c* are then closed, and the contents of the case covered by gummed-paper labels, or labels of other thin and easily ruptured material; and the cartouch then presents the appearance shown in Fig. 1.

To get at the contents of the cartouch it is only necessary to press with a finger upon one of the ends and thrust the finger into the case, which will break in the label at the end so pressed upon, and thrust out the contents of the case at the opposite end. By this means a wounded man may easily get at the contents of the cartouch, and may apply them as follows: First, he may stop the flow of blood by the application of the amadou, and leave it, if necessary, upon the wound. He may then apply the plaster, cover it with the bandage, and fasten the bandage with the safety-pin. The tape or band may be used to support a fractured bone, to assist in arresting hemorrhage, or aid in fastening on the bandage. The pins may then be inserted in his coat sleeve or lapel, and the waxed thread wound about them, or about a button of the coat, for the surgeon's use, should he need them on his arrival.

The total weight of the cartouch with its contents does not exceed two ounces. It is about three inches in length and one inch in diameter. It can be carried in the pocket or in the ordinary cartridge-box without being an incumbrance in any way.

The peculiar arrangement of the articles in the case *c* may be varied, and does not form any feature of my invention. I therefore do not confine myself to such arrangement.

I claim—

A cartouch for dressing wounds, consisting of the tubular case *c*, the bandage *b*, and plate *p*, with the inclosed pins, the amadou-roll *a*, and waxed threads *t*, and the roll of tapes *l* and the gummed-paper inclosing-disks, the whole constructed and arranged substantially as described.

Brussels, Belgium, May 26, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

LÉON KIPS.

Witnesses:

J. NORTON,
DUPARNEAU.