

Description

This invention relates to wound dressings and, in particular, to a vapor permeable, plastic film dressing having an improved release liner which facilitates application of the dressing to a patient's wound.

Background

Adhesive backed, vapor permeable, plastic film wound dressings are sold in various sizes and shapes. Typically, they include a very thin vapor permeable plastic film or backing sheet coated with a medical grade adhesive (e.g. an acrylic adhesive). In some dressings, the adhesive surrounds an uncoated central window which may or may not include an absorbent pad (usually gauze) to cover the wound. The adhesive coating is covered usually by two relatively rigid release liners each of which covers one-half of the dressing. The release liners support the film, protect the adhesive coated areas of the dressing, and help preserve sterility. When the dressing is to be used, the release liners are peeled from the adhesive and the dressing then applied to the wound. Examples of such dressings are those sold by Sherwood Medical Company under the trademarks BLISTERFILM™ and VIASORB®.

A problem with dressings of the type described is that upon removal of the release liners, the very thin plastic film has a tendency to wrinkle, making it difficult to apply the dressing uniformly to the patient's skin. Furthermore, particularly in the case of relatively large dressings, if the adhesive surface should accidentally fold over and adhere to itself, it becomes difficult, if not impossible, to flatten the dressing so that it can be applied in a flattened condition to a patient. In some cases a badly wrinkled dressing must be discarded.

EP-A-0120570 discloses a wound dressing having an adhesive coated film covered by removable backing sheets. Opposite lateral edges of the film have release retarding means whereby the backing sheets may be peeled from the film but are retained at the lateral edges of the film to enable the dressing to be applied without contamination. The backing sheets may be tugged free of the film once the dressing is applied to wound.

The principle object of the invention is to provide an improved adhesive backed dressing wherein the likelihood of wrinkling and inadvertent contact between adhesive portions is substantially reduced.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved dressing of the type described wherein positioning of the dressing relative to the wound is facilitated.

According to the invention there is provided a dressing comprising:

a plastic film having a wound overlying portion and lateral ends;

an adhesive coating on at least a portion of one surface of said plastic film about said wound overlying portion;

release liner means covering at least a portion of said adhesive coating and at least a portion of said wound overlying portion of said plastic film, said release liner means being in releasable contact with said adhesive coating and including grasping means for enabling said release liner means to be peeled from said adhesive coating; and

resistance means for varying abruptly the resistance offered by the release liner means to peeling from the adhesive coating characterised in that said resistance means is adjacent at least one lateral side of said wound overlying portion remote from said lateral ends thereby providing a signal to the user when the release liner means have been peeled sufficiently to uncover said wound overlying portion. When the user feels the change in resistance, he or she knows that the wound overlying portion and only a small portion of the adhesive coating is uncovered. The dressing can then be applied about the patient's wound with the release liner means partially in place and the wound overlying portion and only a portion of the adhesive coating exposed. This minimizes the tendency of the plastic film to wrinkle and/or to fold on and adhere to itself.

The Drawings

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic plan view of a dressing according to a preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a diagrammatic sectional view along the line 2-2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a sectional view similar to Figure 2 showing the release liners partially peeled from the dressing immediately prior to its application to a wound;

Figure 4 is a diagrammatic sectional view of a dressing according to a second embodiment of the invention;

Figure 5 is a diagrammatic sectional view of a dressing according to a third embodiment of the invention;

Figure 6 is a diagrammatic sectional view of a dressing according to a fourth embodiment of the invention; and

Figure 7 is a diagrammatic plan view of a dressing according to a fifth embodiment of the invention.

Detailed Description

The principles of the invention are applicable to different dressing constructions. In particular, the invention is applicable to dressings with and without wound patches or gauze at a central portion thereof. For purposes of explanation, Figures 1-7 illustrate the invention in conjunction with the Sherwood Medical BLISTERFILM dressing which includes no wound patch or gauze.

Referring to Figures 1 and 2, a dressing or bandage in accordance with the invention comprises a vapor permeable plastic film or backing sheet 10 (for example made of polyurethane) coated on most of one surface with an adhesive 12. Adhesive 12 may be a standard medical grade acrylic adhesive. The central portion of the backing sheet 10 is not coated with the adhesive thus forming a non-adhesive window 14 which is intended to overlie and sometimes contact the wound to which the dressing is applied. In this type of dressing the window is surrounded by adhesive on all four of its sides.

As indicated above, the dimensions of the dressing can vary substantially. One example of a common dressing would be an 18 cm x 18 cm square polyurethane film with a thickness between .0005 and .002 inches. The wound contacting window would be located in the center of the dressing and have dimensions of 10 cm x 10 cm.

A pair of release liners 16 and 18 are applied to the adhesive 12 but a single liner, not shown, could be utilized in a known manner. Release liners 16 and 18 prevent draping or wrinkling of the film 10 and facilitate exertion of tension on the film to achieve flat application thereof. The liners also prevent inadvertent adhesion of the adhesive to itself as well as other surfaces, and function to maintain the sterility of the wound contact area of the dressing. The liners 16 and 18 include tabs 16' and 18' which can be grasped by a user to peel the release liners from the dressing when it is to be applied to a patient. In actual practice, tabs 16' and 18' will lie flat on the dressing prior to use. By way of example, the release liners 16 and 18 may be made of 60-90 pound silicone coated kraft paper.

The invention provides a simple way of "signaling" the user of the dressing when the release liner has been peeled to just past the opposite lateral sides of the window 14, in this case lateral edges 14a and 14b, exposing only a small portion of the adhesive coating adjacent such sides and about the full periphery of the window, prior to application to a wound 26 (Fig. 3). According to the preferred embodiment of the invention, such means comprises elongated relatively stiffer plastic strips 22 and 23 adhered to the non-adhesive surface of the film 10 (the upper surface in Fig. 2) by

adhesive strips 24 and 25. In the preferred embodiment, strips 22 and 23 are made of Mylar and adhesive strips 24 and 25 comprise a medical grade acrylic adhesive.

The Mylar strips 22 and 23 function to increase abruptly the resistance to peeling of the release liners, i.e. the peel force required to remove release liners 16 and 18 from the dressing when the release liners are peeled to just past the lateral edges 14a and 14b of window 14 as shown in Fig. 3. The peel force required to remove the release liners 16 and 18 depends on the adhesive forces between adhesive layer 12 and release liners 16 and 18 as well as the characteristics of the backing sheet 10. The plastic strips 22 and 23 increase the rigidity of the backing sheet 10 in the areas immediately beneath the strips 22 and 23. Because of this increased rigidity, when the release liners 16 and 18 are peeled just past or beyond the edges 14a and 14b of window 14, the peel angle (shown as B in Figure 3) decreases (for example, from about 90° to about 30°) which means that the component of force in a vertical direction tending to pull the release liner from the adhesive coating decreases. This in turn means that a greater pulling force is required to peel the release liners. When this occurs, the user feels an abrupt change in the resistance of the liners to peeling.

It is preferred that the Mylar strips 22 and 23 be placed so as to be spaced from and just beyond the lateral edges 14a and 14b of window 14 as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 with a narrow strip of adhesive between the strips 22 and 23 and the edges 14a and 14b. At these locations the window is fully uncovered and the additional adhesive encountered by the release liners 16 and 18 (i.e. the adhesive adjacent to the lateral edges of window 14) increases to a small extent the peeling force required, which is substantially increased upon encounter with the area of the adhesive beneath the strips 22 and 23 to provide the signal to the user that the window and a small portion of the adhesive adjacent the lateral side of the window has been uncovered. The strips 22 and 23 should extend across the entire width of the dressing as shown in Figure 1. The width and thickness of the strips affect their rigidity, but these dimensions are variable over a substantial range. Currently, it is believed that the width of strips 22 and 23 should be between about 0.159 cm (1/16 inch) and 1.905 cm (3/4 inch) depending also on the size of the dressing. The thickness depends on the stiffness of the material used. In the case of Mylar strips, 0.00254 cm (.001 inch) has been used successfully. Preferably, in the case of Mylar, the thickness should be no greater than 0.0254 cm (.010) inches.

To use the dressing shown in Figures 1 and 2, the user grasps the tab 16' and 18' and starts to

peel the release liners from the adhesive backing 10. Upon peeling the release liners to the Mylar strips 22 and 23 at the lateral edges of window 14 (Fig. 3), substantial increased resistance is felt thereby signaling to the user that the release liners have been peeled sufficiently to expose window 14. When this happens, the user releases tabs 16' and 18' and places the dressing over the wound 26 with adhesive contacting the skin about the full periphery of the window. Since the Mylar strips 22 and 23 define the lateral edges of window 14, and a small strip of adhesive adjacent thereto, placement of the window with respect to the wound is facilitated without uncovering more adhesive than is necessary to initially anchor the window. When the dressing is in place, it can be anchored by applying pressure to the adhesive at the lateral sides and above and below the window 14 (as viewed in Fig. 1) to initially hold the dressing in its desired position. Thereafter, the remaining portions of the release liners 16 and 18 may be peeled from the adhesive and the possibility of wrinkling of the dressing is substantially reduced because the laterally inward portion of the dressing adjacent the window, is anchored flat. Since the dressing is properly positioned and anchored on the patient when the release liners are removed from the remainder of the adhesive coating, the tendency of the backing 10 to wrinkle or to fold back on itself is significantly reduced.

The preferred embodiment shown in Figures 1 and 2 operates by providing a signal to the user when the release liners have been peeled to expose window 14 by causing an abrupt increase in the force required to remove the release liners. It is also possible to provide a signal to the user by causing an abrupt decrease in this force. A dressing construction in which this occurs is shown in Figure 4. In this embodiment, the release liners 16 and 18 include respective Z folds 30 and 32 positioned at the lateral edges 14a and 14b of window 14. When release liners 16 and 18 are peeled to apply the dressing, exposure of the Z fold causes an abrupt decrease in the resistance to peeling of the liners. This decreased resistance then signals to the user that the window and a portion of the adhesive about the periphery thereof are exposed and the dressing ready to be initially anchored after which the remainder of the liners are peeled away.

In the embodiment shown in Figure 4, when the lateral edge adjacent the wound contacting window 14 is reached, the force required to peel the release liner from the adhesive layer 12 does not actually decrease but it feels to the user as though it has because the folded portions 30 and 32 open with virtually no resistance. The actual force thereafter required to peel the release liner from the adhesive layer remains the same. Never-

theless, as used herein, reference to a change in resistance to peeling or in the force required to peel the release liners from the adhesive coating 12 is intended to include a perceived change as well as an actual change, for example, as occurs in the remaining embodiments.

Figures 5, 6, and 7 show three additional embodiments in which the resistance to peeling is increased as a signal to the user. In Figure 5, the plastic strips 22 and 23 are positioned between the adhesive coating 12 and the release liners 16 and 18 with the adhesive strips 24 and 25 securing plastic strips 22 and 23 to the liners 16 and 18, respectively. When the liners 16 and 18 are peeled to the position of strips 22 and 23, the adhesion between the strips 22 and 23 and adhesive coating 12 causes increased resistance to peeling. In this embodiment, the adhesive strips 24 and 25 must provide adhesion to release liners 16 and 18 greater than the adhesive bonds between the plastic strips 22, 23 and adhesive layer 12 so that strips 22 and 23 are removed from the dressing with the release liners 16 and 18 after the dressing is positioned over the wound.

The embodiment of Figure 6 is similar to that of Figure 5 with the addition of silicone release strips 34 and 35 between strips 22 and 23, respectively, and adhesive coating 12. The release strips 34 and 35 ensure that the plastic strips 24 and 25 will be removed from the dressing with the release liners 16 and 18, yet provide sufficient adhesion to the adhesive coating 12 so that the signal of increased resistance is provided.

Figure 7 shows an embodiment in which increased resistance to peeling is provided by four sonically welded areas 38. As is well-known, the application of an ultrasonic field to an adhesive layer can increase the tack of the adhesive in those areas subject to the field. Thus, in Figure 7, increased peel resistance is encountered when the liners are peeled to the sonic welds 38. Instead of using four sonic welds, sonic welds in the form of strips just beyond the lateral edges 14a and 14b of the window 14 may also be used.

Claims

1. A dressing comprising:

a plastic film (10) having a wound overlying portion (14) and lateral ends;

an adhesive coating (12) on at least a portion of one surface of said plastic film (10) about said wound overlying portion (14);

release liner means (16,18) covering at least a portion of said adhesive coating (12) and at least a portion of said wound overlying portion (14) of said plastic film (10), said release liner means (16,18) being in releasable



peel the release liners from the adhesive backing 10. Upon peeling the release liners to the Mylar strips 22 and 23 at the lateral edges of window 14 (Fig. 3), substantial increased resistance is felt thereby signaling to the user that the release liners have been peeled sufficiently to expose window 14. When this happens, the user releases tabs 16' and 18' and places the dressing over the wound 26 with adhesive contacting the skin about the full periphery of the window. Since the Mylar strips 22 and 23 define the lateral edges of window 14, and a small strip of adhesive adjacent thereto, placement of the window with respect to the wound is facilitated without uncovering more adhesive than is necessary to initially anchor the window. When the dressing is in place, it can be anchored by applying pressure to the adhesive at the lateral sides and above and below the window 14 (as viewed in Fig. 1) to initially hold the dressing in its desired position. Thereafter, the remaining portions of the release liners 16 and 18 may be peeled from the adhesive and the possibility of wrinkling of the dressing is substantially reduced because the laterally inward portion of the dressing adjacent the window, is anchored flat. Since the dressing is properly positioned and anchored on the patient when the release liners are removed from the remainder of the adhesive coating, the tendency of the backing 10 to wrinkle or to fold back on itself is significantly reduced.

The preferred embodiment shown in Figures 1 and 2 operates by providing a signal to the user when the release liners have been peeled to expose window 14 by causing an abrupt increase in the force required to remove the release liners. It is also possible to provide a signal to the user by causing an abrupt decrease in this force. A dressing construction in which this occurs is shown in Figure 4. In this embodiment, the release liners 16 and 18 include respective Z folds 30 and 32 positioned at the lateral edges 14a and 14b of window 14. When release liners 16 and 18 are peeled to apply the dressing, exposure of the Z fold causes an abrupt decrease in the resistance to peeling of the liners. This decreased resistance then signals to the user that the window and a portion of the adhesive about the periphery thereof are exposed and the dressing ready to be initially anchored after which the remainder of the liners are peeled away.

In the embodiment shown in Figure 4, when the lateral edge adjacent the wound contacting window 14 is reached, the force required to peel the release liner from the adhesive layer 12 does not actually decrease but it feels to the user as though it has because the folded portions 30 and 32 open with virtually no resistance. The actual force thereafter required to peel the release liner from the adhesive layer remains the same. Never-

theless, as used herein, reference to a change in resistance to peeling or in the force required to peel the release liners from the adhesive coating 12 is intended to include a perceived change as well as an actual change, for example, as occurs in the remaining embodiments.

Figures 5, 6, and 7 show three additional embodiments in which the resistance to peeling is increased as a signal to the user. In Figure 5, the plastic strips 22 and 23 are positioned between the adhesive coating 12 and the release liners 16 and 18 with the adhesive strips 24 and 25 securing plastic strips 22 and 23 to the liners 16 and 18, respectively. When the liners 16 and 18 are peeled to the position of strips 22 and 23, the adhesion between the strips 22 and 23 and adhesive coating 12 causes increased resistance to peeling. In this embodiment, the adhesive strips 24 and 25 must provide adhesion to release liners 16 and 18 greater than the adhesive bonds between the plastic strips 22, 23 and adhesive layer 12 so that strips 22 and 23 are removed from the dressing with the release liners 16 and 18 after the dressing is positioned over the wound.

The embodiment of Figure 6 is similar to that of Figure 5 with the addition of silicone release strips 34 and 35 between strips 22 and 23, respectively, and adhesive coating 12. The release strips 34 and 35 ensure that the plastic strips 24 and 25 will be removed from the dressing with the release liners 16 and 18, yet provide sufficient adhesion to the adhesive coating 12 so that the signal of increased resistance is provided.

Figure 7 shows an embodiment in which increased resistance to peeling is provided by four sonically welded areas 38. As is well-known, the application of an ultrasonic field to an adhesive layer can increase the tack of the adhesive in those areas subject to the field. Thus, in Figure 7, increased peel resistance is encountered when the liners are peeled to the sonic welds 38. Instead of using four sonic welds, sonic welds in the form of strips just beyond the lateral edges 14a and 14b of the window 14 may also be used.

Claims

1. A dressing comprising:

a plastic film (10) having a wound overlying portion (14) and lateral ends;

an adhesive coating (12) on at least a portion of one surface of said plastic film (10) about said wound overlying portion (14);

release liner means (16,18) covering at least a portion of said adhesive coating (12) and at least a portion of said wound overlying portion (14) of said plastic film (10), said release liner means (16,18) being in releasable



contact with said adhesive coating (12) and including grasping means (16',18") for enabling said release liner means to be peeled from said adhesive coating; and

resistance means (22,23) for varying abruptly the resistance offered by the release liner means (16,18) to peeling from the adhesive coating (12) characterised in that said resistance means (22,23) is adjacent at least one lateral side of said wound overlying portion (14) remote from said lateral ends thereby providing a signal to the user when the release liner means (16,18) have been peeled sufficiently to uncover said wound overlying portion (14).

2. A dressing according to claim 1 wherein said release liner means (16,18) comprises a pair of release liners (16,18) and said resistance means (22,23) are provided adjacent each lateral side of said wound overlying portion (14).
3. A dressing according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said resistance means (22,23) increases the resistance of said release liner means (16,18) to peeling.
4. A dressing according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said resistance means (22,23) decreases the resistance offered by said release liner means (22,23) to lateral movement thereof.
5. A dressing according to any of claims 1-3, wherein said resistance means (22,23) comprises first and second strips adhered to the surface of the plastic film (10) opposite the surface having said adhesive coating (12) and spaced from but adjacent to the lateral sides of said wound overlying portion (14).
6. A dressing according to any of claims 1-3, wherein said resistance means (22,23) comprises plastic strips positioned between said release liner means (16,18) and said adhesive coating (12) spaced from but adjacent to the lateral sides of said wound overlying portion (14).
7. A dressing according to claim 6, including an adhesive strip (24,25) between each of said plastic strips and its associated release liner means (16,18), the bond between the adhesive strips (24,25) and the release liner means (16,18) being of greater strength than the bond between the plastic strips (24,25) and the adhesive coating (12).

8. A dressing according to claim 2, wherein said resistance means (22,23) comprises at least one area of increased adhesion of the adhesive coating (12) approximately positioned at opposite lateral sides of said wound overlying portion (14).

9. A dressing according to claim 4, wherein said resistance means (22,23) comprises folds in said release liner means (16,18) said folds being positioned approximately at the lateral edges of said wound overlying portion (14).

10. A dressing according to any preceding claim, wherein said wound overlying portion (14) comprises an adhesive-free portion of said film (10) and said adhesive coating (12) is provided about the full periphery of said wound overlying portion (14).

11. A dressing according to any preceding claim, wherein said wound overlying portion (14) includes a gauze pad connected to said film (10) and adapted to contact the wound in use.

Patentansprüche

1. Verband, bestehend aus einem Plastikfilm (10) mit einem Teil (14), der über einer Wunde liegt, und lateralen Enden; einem Haftmittelüberzug (12) an wenigstens einem Teil einer Oberfläche des Plastikfilms (10) um den Teil (14), der über der Wunde liegt; einer Loslösstreifeneinrichtung (16, 18), die wenigstens einen Teil des Haftmittelüberzugs (12) und wenigstens einen Teil des Teils (14), der über einer Wunde liegt, des Plastikfilm (10) bedeckt, wobei die Loslösstreifeneinrichtung (16, 18) in losbarem Kontakt mit dem Haftmittelüberzug (12) ist und eine Greifeinrichtung (16', 18') enthält, die ermöglicht, daß die Loslösstreifeneinrichtung von dem Haftmittelüberzug abziehbar ist; und einer Widerstandseinrichtung (22, 23) zum abrupten Verändern des Widerstands, der von der Loslösstreifeneinrichtung (16, 18) zum Abziehen von dem Haftmittelüberzug (12) geboten wird, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Widerstandseinrichtung (22, 23) wenigstens einer lateralen Seite des Teils (14), der über der Wunde liegt, benachbart ist, die von den lateralen Enden entfernt ist, wodurch ein Signal für den Benutzer erzeugbar ist, wenn die Loslösstreifeneinrichtung (16, 18) zum Freilegen des Teils (14), der über einer Wunde liegt, ausreichend abgezogen worden ist.



2. Verband nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Loslösstreifeneinrichtung (16, 18) aus einem Paar von Loslösstreifen (16, 18) besteht und die Widerstandseinrichtungen (22, 23) neben jeder lateralen Seite des Teils (14) vorgesehen sind, der über der Wunde liegt. 5
3. Verband nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die Widerstandseinrichtung (22, 23) den Widerstand der Loslösstreifeneinrichtung (16, 18) zum Abziehen erhöht. 10
4. Verband nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei die Widerstandseinrichtung (22, 23) den Widerstand erniedrigt, der von der Loslösstreifeneinrichtung (16, 18) zu ihrer lateralen Bewegung angeboten wird. 15
5. Verband nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die Widerstandseinrichtung (22, 23) aus einem ersten und einem zweiten Streifen besteht, die an die Oberfläche des Plastikfilms (10) gehaftet sind, der der Oberfläche mit dem Haftmittelüberzug (12) gegenüberliegt und davon beabstandet ist, aber zu den lateralen Seiten des Teils (14), der über der Wunde liegt, benachbart ist. 20
6. Verband nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei die Widerstandseinrichtung (22, 23) aus Plastikstreifen besteht, die zwischen der Loslösstreifeneinrichtung (16, 18) und dem Haftmittelüberzug (12) davon beabstandet, aber benachbart zu den lateralen Seiten des Teils (14), der über der Wunde liegt, positioniert sind. 25
7. Verband nach Anspruch 6, der einen Haftmittelstreifen (24, 25) zwischen jedem der Plastikstreifen und seiner zugeordneten Loslösstreifeneinrichtung (16, 18) enthält, wobei die Verbindung zwischen den Haftmittelstreifen (24, 25) und der Loslösstreifeneinrichtung (16, 18) eine größere Festigkeit als die Verbindung zwischen den Plastikstreifen (24, 25) und dem Haftmittelüberzug 12 hat. 30
8. Verband nach Anspruch 2, wobei die Widerstandseinrichtung (22, 23) aus wenigstens einem Bereich einer erhöhten Haftung des Haftmittelüberzugs (12) besteht, der ungefähr an gegenüberliegenden lateralen Seiten des Teils (14), der über der Wunde liegt, positioniert ist. 35
9. Verband nach Anspruch 4, wobei die Widerstandseinrichtung (22, 23) aus Falten in der Loslösstreifeneinrichtung (16, 18) besteht, wobei die Falten ungefähr an den lateralen Rän-

dern des Teils (14), der über der Wunde liegt, positioniert sind.

10. Verband nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Teil (14), der über der Wunde liegt, aus einem Haftmittel freien Teil des Films (10) besteht, und der Haftmittelüberzug (12) um den gesamten Umfang des Teils (14), der über der Wunde liegt, vorgesehen ist.
11. Verband nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Teil (14) der über der Wunde liegt, eine Gaze-Druckunterlage enthält, die mit dem Film (10) verbunden ist, und bei Anwendung zum Kontaktieren der Wunde geeignet ist.

Revendications

1. Pansement comprenant :
un film de matière plastique (10) comportant une partie de recouvrement d'une blessure (14) et des extrémités latérales ;
une couche d'adhésif (12) sur une partie au moins d'une surface du film de matière plastique (10) autour de la partie de recouvrement de blessure (14) ;
des moyens de revêtement jetables (16, 18) recouvrant une partie au moins de la couche d'adhésif (12) et une partie au moins de la partie de recouvrement de blessure (14) du film de matière plastique (10), ces moyens de revêtement jetables (16, 18) étant en contact détachable avec la couche d'adhésif (12) et comprenant des moyens de prise (16', 18') permettant de saisir les moyens de revêtement jetables pour les arracher de la couche d'adhésif ; et
des moyens de résistance (22, 23) destinés à faire varier brusquement la résistance offerte par les moyens de revêtement jetables (16, 18) à l'arrachement de la couche d'adhésif (12), pansement caractérisé en ce que les moyens de résistance (22, 23) sont adjacents à un côté latéral au moins de la partie de recouvrement de blessure (14) à l'opposé des extrémités latérales, de manière à fournir ainsi un signal à l'utilisateur lorsque les moyens de revêtement jetables (16, 18) ont été suffisamment arrachés pour découvrir la partie de recouvrement de blessure (14).
2. Pansement selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que les moyens de revêtement jetables (16, 18) comprennent une paire de revêtements jetables (16, 18), et en ce que les moyens de résistance (22, 23) sont formés au voisinage de chaque côté latéral de la partie



de recouvrement de blessure (14).

3. Pansement selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 et 2, caractérisé en ce que les moyens de résistance (22, 23) augmentent la résistance à l'arrachement des moyens de revêtement jetables (16, 18). 5
4. Pansement selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 et 2, caractérisé en ce que les moyens de résistance (22, 23) diminuent la résistance offerte par les moyens de revêtement jetables (22, 23) à leur mouvement latéral. 10
5. Pansement selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, caractérisé en ce que les moyens de résistance (22, 23) comprennent une première bande et une seconde bande adhérent à la surface du film de matière plastique (10) opposée à la surface portant la couche d'adhésif (12), en étant séparées mais au voisinage des côtés latéraux de la partie de recouvrement de blessure (14). 20
6. Pansement selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, caractérisé en ce que les moyens de résistance (22, 23) comprennent des bandes de matière plastique placées entre les moyens de revêtement jetables (16, 18) et la couche d'adhésif (12), en étant espacées mais au voisinage des côtés latéraux de la partie de recouvrement de blessure (14). 25
7. Pansement selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend une bande adhésive (24, 25) entre chacune des bandes de matière plastique et ses moyens de revêtement jetables associés (16, 18), la liaison entre les bandes adhésives (24, 24) et les moyens de revêtement jetables (16, 18) étant plus solide que la liaison entre les bandes de matière plastique (24, 25) et la couche d'adhésif (12). 30
8. Pansement selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que les moyens de résistance (22, 23) comprennent au moins une zone de plus grande adhérence de la couche d'adhésif (12), cette zone étant approximativement placée sur les côtés latéraux opposés de la partie de recouvrement de blessure (14). 35
9. Pansement selon la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce que les moyens de résistance (22, 23) comprennent des replis dans les moyens de revêtement jetables (16, 18), ces replis étant placés approximativement sur les bords latéraux de la partie de recouvrement de blessure (14). 40

sure (14).

10. Pansement selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que la partie de recouvrement de blessure (14) comprend une partie sans adhésif du film (10), et en ce que la couche d'adhésif (12) est formée sur tout le pourtour de cette partie de recouvrement de blessure (14). 45
11. Pansement selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que la partie de recouvrement de blessure (14) comprend un tampon de gaze relié au film (10) et destiné à venir en contact avec la blessure en cours d'utilisation. 50