

Feb. 5, 1935.

W. P. B. NEMZEK

1,990,200

SURGEON'S ABSORBENT MASK

Filed July 13, 1934

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

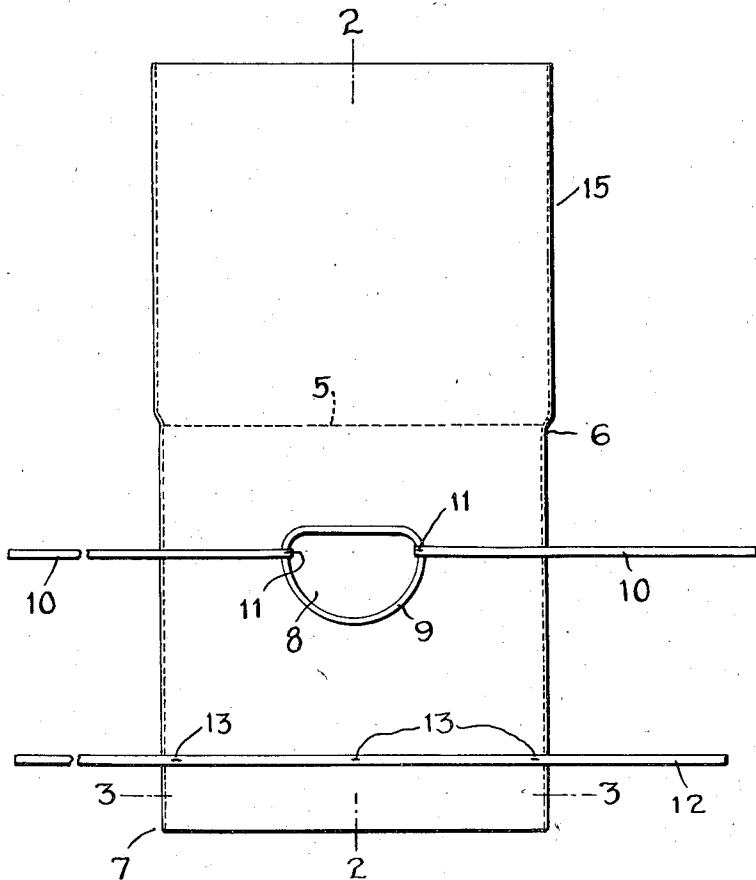


Fig. 2.

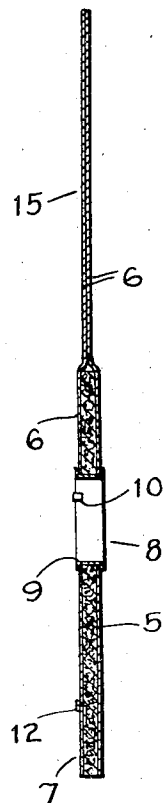


Fig. 3.

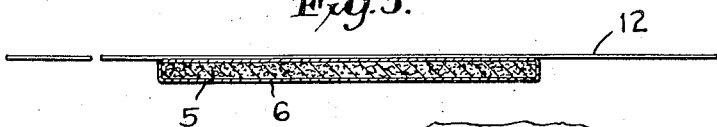
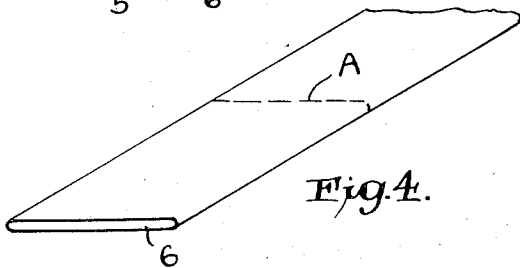


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR
William P. B. Nemzek
BY
Geo. Adams
HIS ATTORNEY

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5.

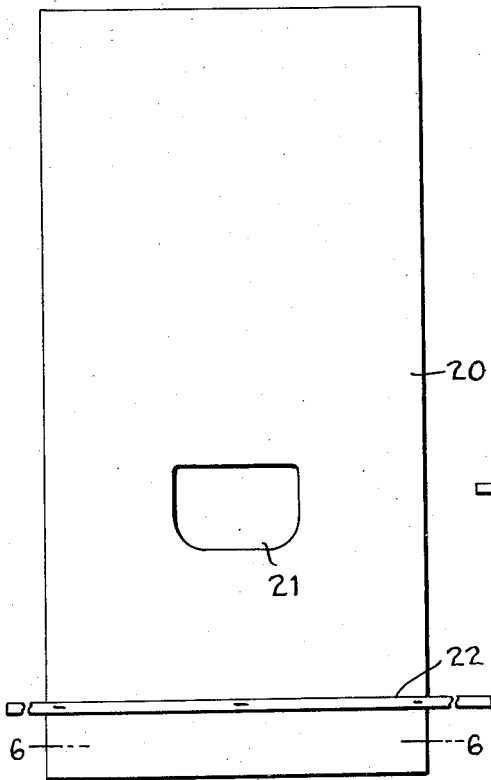


Fig. 9.

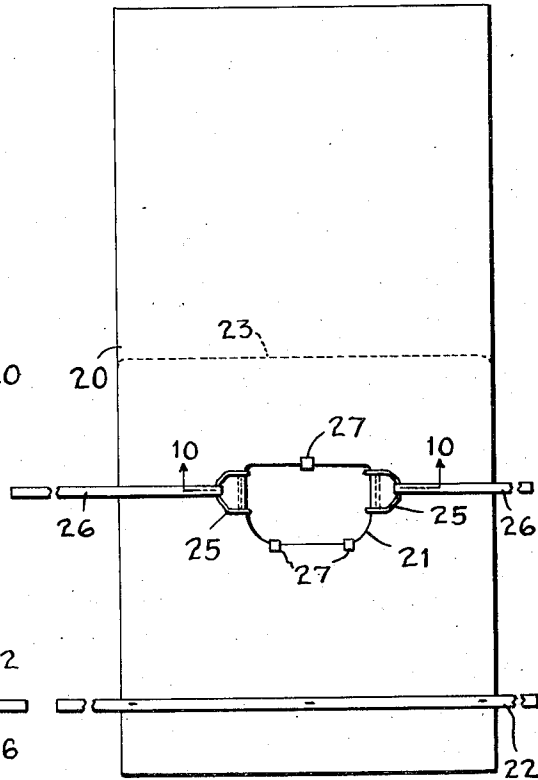


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

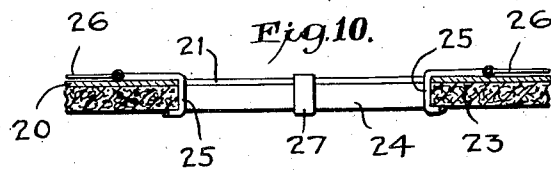
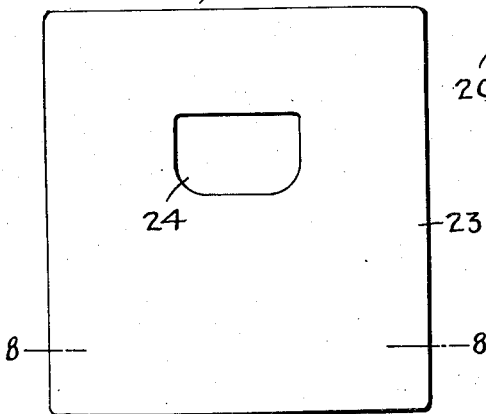


Fig. 8.



INVENTOR
William P. B. Nemzek
BY *Geo. A. Sauer*
HIS ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,990,200

SURGEON'S ABSORBENT MASK

William P. B. Nemzek, North Arlington, N. J.

Application July 13, 1934, Serial No. 734,932

3 Claims. (Cl. 2—206)

The invention relates to a surgeon's absorbent mask and a method for making same.

It is well known that excessive perspiration is a serious problem with surgeons when performing delicate operations.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a surgeon's sanitary, absorbent mask that will take up all perspiration, thus greatly adding to the comfort and efficiency of the surgeon and insuring the safety of the patient.

The invention also contemplates a method of manufacturing such a mask whereby the cost of production is reduced to a minimum so that the finished article may be sold at a reasonable price.

The invention possesses other objects and advantages which will become apparent and better understood as this specification proceeds. Referring to the drawings forming a part thereof:

Fig. 1 is a plan view;

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view on line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the first step in manufacturing the masks;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of one element of a modified form of mask;

Fig. 6 is a sectional view on line 6—6 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a plan view of the absorbent element of the modified form;

Fig. 8 is a sectional view on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is an assembled view of the modified form; and

Fig. 10 is a sectional view taken on line 10—10 of Fig. 9.

Referring again to the drawings, and particularly to Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, the mask as illustrated is formed of a substantially rectangular flat piece of material and comprises a pad of absorbent material 5 of a substantial thickness, which pad is encased in surgical gauze or similar material 6.

The lower portion 7 of the mask is adapted to cover the face and neck and is provided with an aperture 8 for the nose and eyes. The aperture 8 may be taped or sewed as indicated at 9 in order to strengthen the mask and provide a suitable anchorage for tapes or other fastening means 10. The fastening means 10 is tacked or otherwise secured at 11 to the taped portion at the lateral extremities of the aperture 8. The tapes 10 extend around and are tied at the back of the head. In this manner the mask is nicely positioned and

it is insured that the eye and nose aperture will not become displaced.

Another tape 12 is tacked to the lower part of the mask at a plurality of points 13. This tape 12 extends around the neck and is tied at the back, thus causing the mask to snugly engage all the lower part of the face and the neck.

The absorbent material 5 is preferably omitted from the upper part 15 of the mask. In use the gauze forming the upper part acts as a hood and is drawn back and covers the hair of the surgeon, thus eliminating any possibility of loose hairs or dandruff falling on the patient. The part 15 is preferably held in position by tying either or both of the tapes 10 and 12 about it.

In manufacturing the mask the gauze is first formed into a flat tubular strip of indefinite length as illustrated in Fig. 4. This is then cut off as at A into suitable lengths for the individual masks. The pad of absorbent material which may be cellul-cotton, any of the newer processed cottons or any material which is highly absorbent, is then inserted in the gauze. The opening for the eyes and nose is cut out and suitably bound or strengthened. The fastening means is secured and the mask is completed.

In the form illustrated in Figs. 5 to 10, a flat sheet of material 20 is utilized instead of the flat tubular strip of gauze. The sheet is provided with the nose and eye opening 21 and fastening means 22 for the lower or neck portion. In the mask illustrated and described in Figs. 1 to 4 after being once used it is destroyed. In the form illustrated in Figs. 5 to 10 the sheet 20 is made of a substantial material instead of gauze and is intended to be laundered after being used and thus it may be used repeatedly.

Figs. 7 and 8 illustrate what might be termed an absorbent filler pad. This pad 23 is made of highly absorbent material and is provided with an eye and nose opening 24.

Figs. 9 and 10 illustrate the assembled mask ready for use. A pair of hook-like members 25 are set in the aligned openings 21 and 24. The members 25 have tapes 26 secured thereto and these tapes tie at the back of the head in a similar manner to the tapes 10 of the first described form. Other simple clips 27 may be used if desired. When the mask is positioned the absorbent material will snugly engage all parts of the face except the eyes and nose.

After the mask has been used the absorbent pad 23 is destroyed. As the cost of these pads would be extremely low it is evident that a very

simple, economical and efficient mask has been produced.

This application is an improvement over my copending application Serial No. 696,128 filed November 1, 1933.

I claim:

1. A surgeon's mask comprising a substantially flat flexible body portion adapted to cover all parts of the face but having an opening for the eyes and nose, said body portion being substantially rectangular in shape and formed of a pad of highly absorbent material and being moisture permeable throughout, fastening tapes secured to the lateral extremities of said opening and other fastening tapes secured to the lower portion of said body portion.

2. A surgeon's mask comprising a substantially flat flexible body portion adapted to cover all

parts of the face but having an opening for the eyes and nose, said body portion being substantially rectangular in shape and formed of a pad of highly absorbent material and being moisture permeable throughout, fastening means secured to said mask, and an extension forming part of said mask, said extension adapted to act as a hood and cover the hair.

3. A surgeon's mask comprising a substantially flat flexible body portion being moisture permeable throughout adapted to cover all parts of the face but having an opening for the eyes and nose, a removable pad of highly absorbent material being moisture permeable throughout, and means for securing said body portion and said pad in position.

WILLIAM P. B. NEMZEK.