

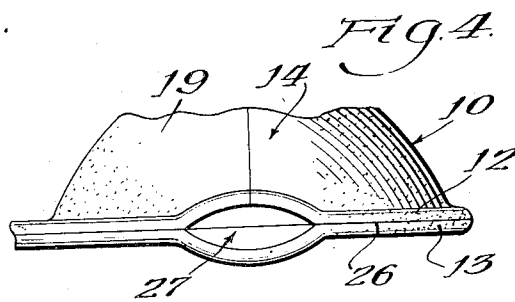
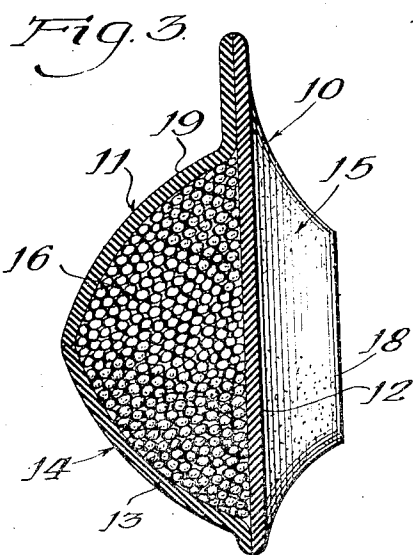
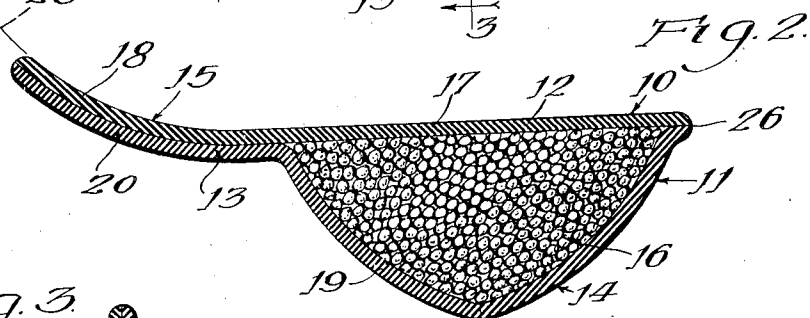
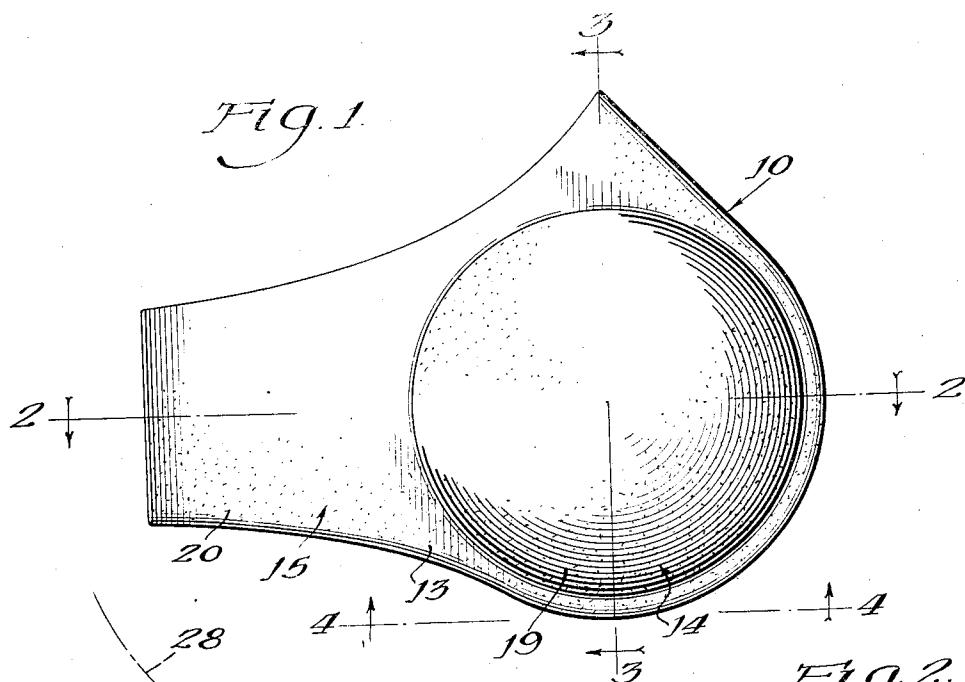
Sept. 20, 1949.

A. SILVERMAN
SURGICAL BREAST PAD

2,482,297

Filed Dec. 30, 1947

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventor:
Abe Silverman
By: Wallace and Cannon
Attorneys

Sept. 20, 1949.

A. SILVERMAN
SURGICAL BREAST PAD

2,482,297

Filed Dec. 30, 1947

3 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5.

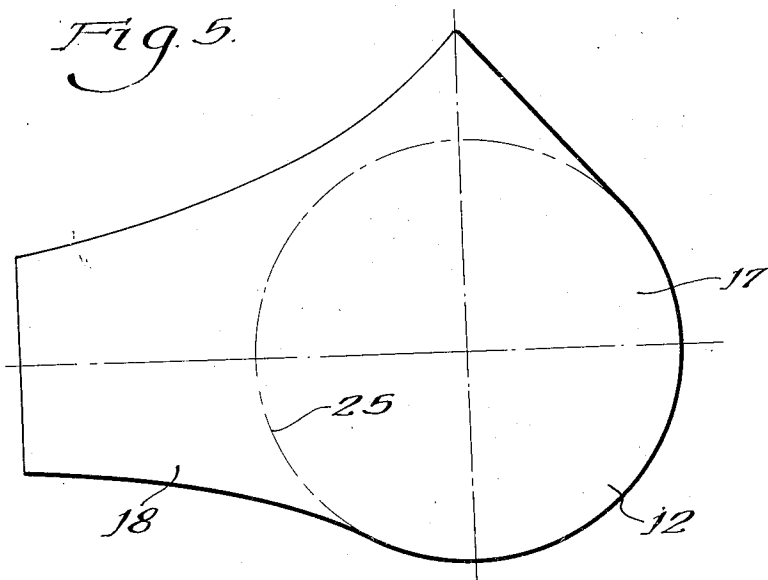
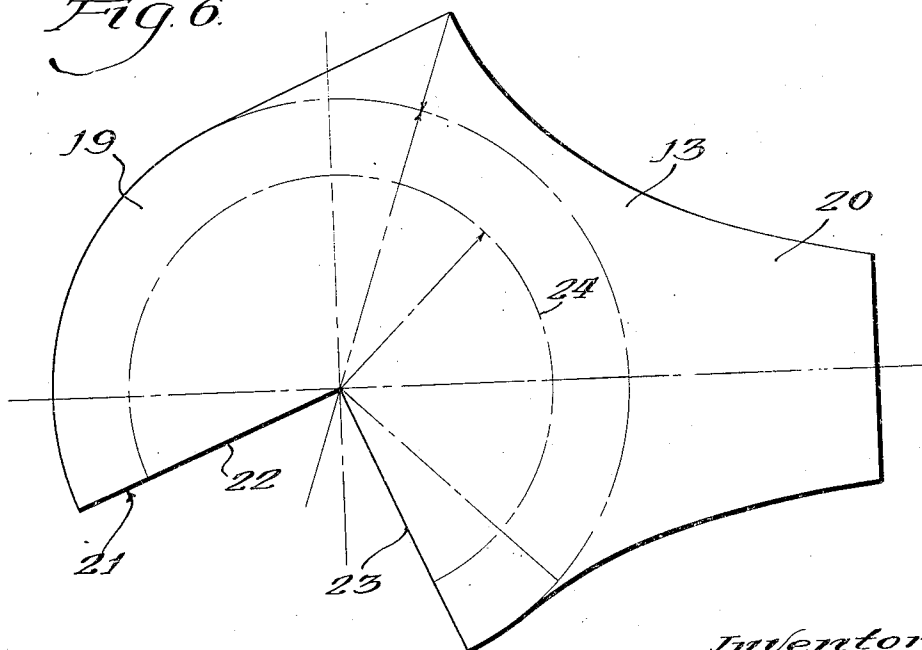


Fig. 6.



Inventor:
Abe Silverman
By: Wallace and Cannon
Attorneys

Sept. 20, 1949.

A. SILVERMAN
SURGICAL BREAST PAD

2,482,297

Filed Dec. 30, 1947

3 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 7.

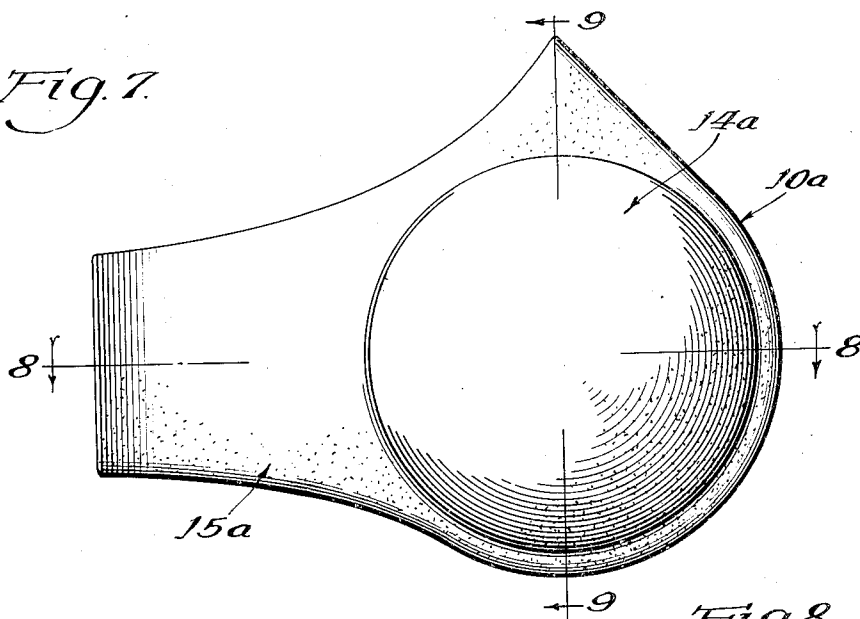


Fig. 8.

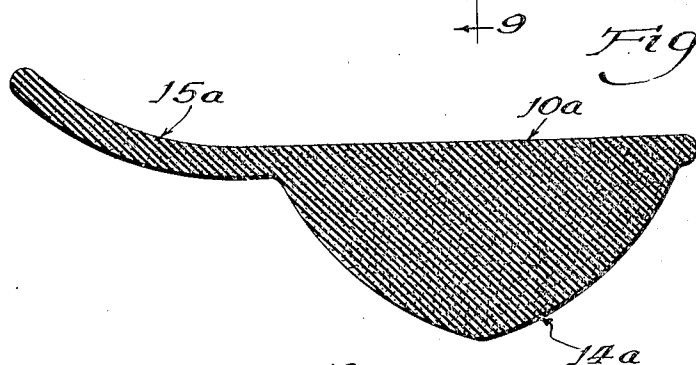
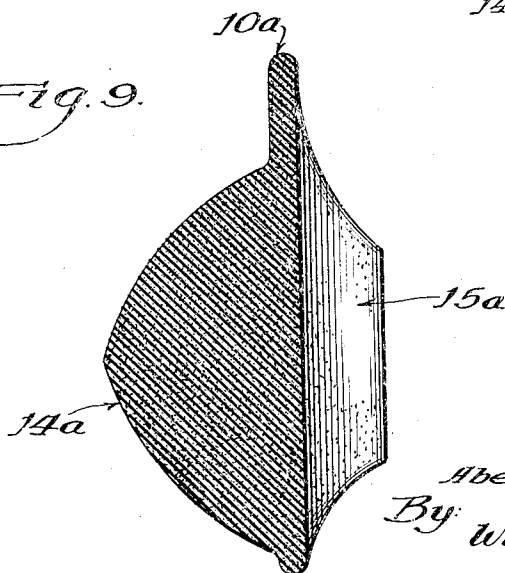


Fig. 9.



Inventor:
Abe Silverman
By *Wallace and Cannon*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,482,297

SURGICAL BREAST PAD

Abe Silverman, Chicago, Ill.

Application December 30, 1947, Serial No. 794,552

4 Claims. (Cl. 2-267)

1

This invention relates to surgical breast pads which are adapted to be used and worn by women who have a breast amputated due to cancer, tumor, or for other causes.

An object of the invention is to provide a new and improved surgical breast pad which in use not only fills the void caused by the removal of the breast but also the depression formed along the side portion of the body by the removal of the cancerous tissue which is customarily removed in such surgical operations.

Another object of the invention is to provide a new and improved surgical breast pad which is composed entirely of foam rubber and is soft and pliable, pleasing in appearance, and comfortable to the wearer.

A further object of the invention is to provide a new and improved surgical breast pad which, in one embodiment of the invention, is composed entirely of one continuous piece of molded foam rubber.

Other and further objects of the present invention will be apparent from the following description and claims and are illustrated in the accompanying drawings which, by way of illustration, show preferred embodiments and the principles thereof and what I now consider to be the best mode in which I have contemplated applying those principles. Other embodiments of the invention embodying the same or equivalent principles may be used and structural changes may be made as desired by those skilled in the art without departing from the present invention and the purview of the appended claims.

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a typical embodiment of the new surgical breast pad;

Fig. 2 is a sectional plan view thereof, on line 2-2 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view on line 3-3 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary edge elevational view on line 4-4 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the back panel of the casing which is embodied in the form of the surgical breast pad shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive;

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the front panel of the casing which is embodied in the form of the new surgical breast pad shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive;

Fig. 7 is a front elevational view of a modified form of the new surgical breast pad;

Fig. 8 is a sectional plan view on line 8-8 in Fig. 7; and

Fig. 9 is a transverse vertical sectional view on line 9-9 in Fig. 7.

2

A typical embodiment of the new surgical breast pad is illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, of the drawings, wherein it is generally indicated at 10, and comprises a casing 11 which is formed by front and back panels 12 and 13 (Figs. 5 and 6) which are composed of sheets of foam rubber and are adhesively interconnected along their marginal edges.

As shown in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, of the drawings, the surgical breast pad 10 includes a main substantially cylindrical bust portion or breast cup 14 and a laterally extending and slightly rearwardly curved tongue portion 15 attached thereto. As shown in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings the substantially conical bust portion or breast cup 14 of the new surgical breast pad 10 is filled with a mass of foam rubber particles 16.

In the manufacture of the new surgical breast pad 10, which is shown in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, of the drawings, the front and rear panels 12 and 13 are cut from sheets of foam rubber to the desired size and to the shape shown. Thus the back panel 12 is cut to provide a generally circular portion 17 and a laterally extending portion 18 and the front panel 13 is formed or cut to provide a generally circular portion 19 and a portion 20 projecting therefrom. As shown in Fig. 6, the generally circular portion 19 of the front panel 13 has a segment cut therefrom forming a notch 21 which is defined by intersecting edge portions 22 and 23.

In the manufacture of the new surgical breast pad a suitable adhesive, such as rubber cement, is applied to the edge portions 22 and 23 which define the notched portion 21 in the front panel 13, whereupon the said adhesive, such as rubber cement, is applied to the undersurface of the front panel 13 exclusive of the area which is defined by and which is embraced within the arcuate line 24 and which area generally defines the size of the bust portion or breast cup 14 in the completed surgical breast pad.

The adhesive is then applied to the complete inner surface of the back panel 12 (upper surface as shown in Fig. 5), exclusive of the generally circular area defined by the circular line 25 (Fig. 5), and which area is to cooperate with the area defined by the generally circular line 24 to define the size of the bust portion or breast cup 14. The adhesively coated edge portions 22 and 23 which define the notched or cut-out portion 21 in the front panel 13 are then adhesively joined together to form a substantially cone-shaped portion in the front panel 13. The adhesively coated surfaces of the front and back panels 13 and 12 are

3

then adhesively secured together in such a manner as to provide a slight rearward curvature in the projecting tongue portion 15 of the new surgical breast pad 10, as may be seen by reference to Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings.

This rearward curvature is sufficient to adapt and fit the tongue portion 15 of the new surgical breast pad to the natural contour or curvature of the wearer's body, below the arm pit, and from which area a substantial amount of tissue is removed in performing a surgical operation for the removal of a cancerous breast.

During the operation of adhesively joining the front and back panels 13 and 12 together, an unjoined section is allowed to remain along the seam 26 to provide a filling inlet or opening 27, as shown in Fig. 4, and a quantity of foam rubber particles 16 are then forced under hand pressure, or in any other suitable manner, through the filling inlet or opening 27 into the breast cup portion of the casing formed by the adhesively joined front and back panels 13 and 12 so as to provide the substantially conical-shaped breast cup portion 14, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The marginal edge portions of the front and back panels 13 and 12 are then adhesively joined together, along the seam 26, to complete the new surgical breast pad 10.

The quantity of foam rubber particles 16 which is inserted or injected into the breast cup portion of the casing formed by the front and back panels 13 and 12 is determined by the normal brassiere compression to be exerted thereon, as in the case of the natural breast.

The sizes of the front and back panels 13 and 12 shown in Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings may be varied to form large or small or medium sized surgical breast pads but the proportions indicated will remain the same.

In the use of the new surgical breast pad 10 the same may be worn inside a brassiere by a woman who has had a breast removed, due to cancer or for other reason, and when so used the new surgical breast pad will preserve the natural body or bust contour and the rearwardly curved tongue portion 15 will lie against and conform to the natural contour of the body 28 (Fig. 2) below the arm pit from which tissue has been removed as an incident to removal of the breast.

A modified form of the new surgical breast pad is illustrated in Figs. 7, 8 and 9 of the drawings, wherein it is generally indicated at 10a, and those parts thereof which correspond to similar or comparable parts in the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, have been given similar reference numerals followed by the additional and distinguishing reference character a.

The modified form of the invention which is illustrated in Figs. 7, 8 and 9 differs from the form of the invention which is illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, in that the form of the invention which is illustrated in Figs. 7, 8 and 9, in that the casing formed by the front and back panels 13 and 12 is eliminated and the surgical breast pad 10a is molded of foam rubber to provide a single continuous unitary molded body which includes both the breast cup portion 14a and the rearwardly curved tongue portion 15a.

The surgical breast pad 10a, shown in Figs. 7, 8 and 9, may be worn in the same manner as the surgical breast pad 10 shown in Figs. 1 to 6,

4

inclusive, and when so used has the same desirable advantages and characteristics.

The new surgical breast pads 10 and 10a may be readily maintained in a clean and sanitary condition since they lend themselves readily to washing without shrinkage or other damage.

It will thus be seen that the present invention provides a new and improved surgical breast pad having the desirable advantages and characteristics, and accomplishing its intended objects, including those hereinbefore pointed out and others which are inherent in the invention.

I claim:

1. A foam rubber surgical breast pad adapted to be worn inside a brassiere by women who have had a breast removed surgically, including a substantially conical substitute breast body portion adapted to fit into and be worn inside the breast cup of a brassiere, and including a laterally projecting tongue formed as an integral extension of the said body portion, said tongue being of substantially uniform thickness throughout its extent and curved slightly rearwardly from its inner end to its outer end relative to the body portion and terminating in a substantially straight marginal edge so that the said laterally projecting tongue will fit that area of the body of the wearer which is below the underarm and from which tissue has been removed as an incident to the removal of the breast.

2. A surgical breast pad adapted to be worn inside a brassiere by women who have had a breast removed surgically, including a casing having front and rear panels of foam rubber and defining in plan a substantially circular body portion, a mass of finely divided resilient particles filling said circular body portion and constituting a substantially conical shaped substitute bust, and the said front and rear panels of the said casing having integral extensions secured together and providing a laterally projecting tongue of substantially uniform thickness formed as an integral extension of the said body portion of the said casing and projecting laterally therefrom and curved slightly rearwardly from its inner end to its outer end relative to the said substitute breast and terminating in a substantially straight marginal edge so that the said laterally projecting tongue of the said casing will fit that area of the body of the wearer which is below the underarm and from which tissue has been removed as an incident to the removal of the breast.

3. A surgical breast pad as defined in claim 2 in which the said mass of finely divided particles in the said substantially conical bust portion are composed of foam rubber.

4. A surgical breast pad as defined in claim 1 in which the said substantially conical-shaped bust portion of the said laterally projecting tongue portion are formed of a solid unitary mass of foam rubber.

ABE SILVERMAN.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
2,429,308	Cooper	Oct. 21, 1947
2,435,860	Wilkenfeld et al.	Feb. 10, 1948