Aug. 24, 1948. R. BRENNER 2,447,561

HEAD AND CLOTHING PROTECTOR

Filed Feb. 7, 1946 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

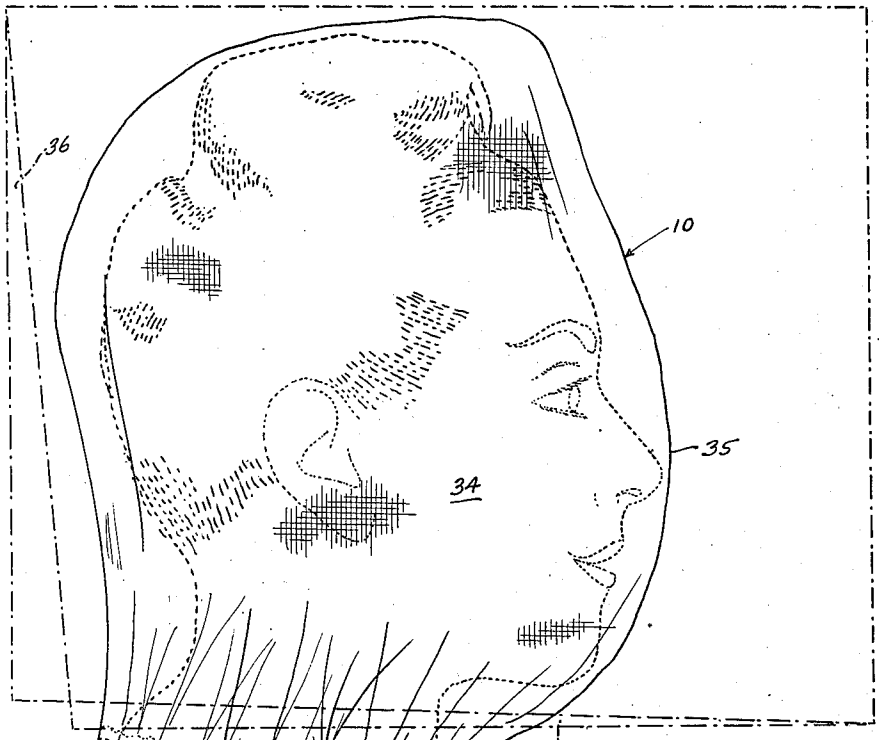


Fig.1.

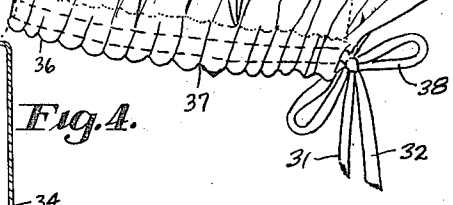


Fig.4.

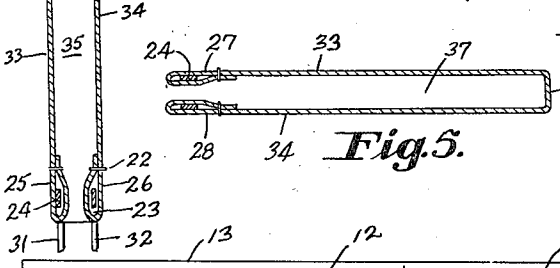


Fig.5.

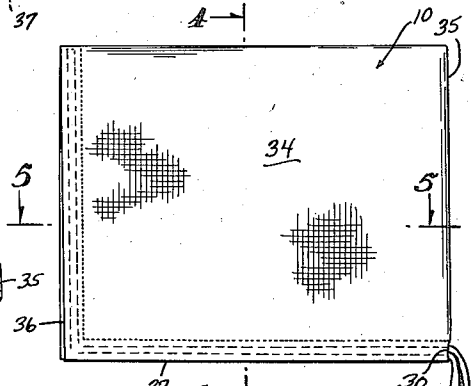


Fig.3.

Fig.2.

REBECCA BRENNER
INVENTOR

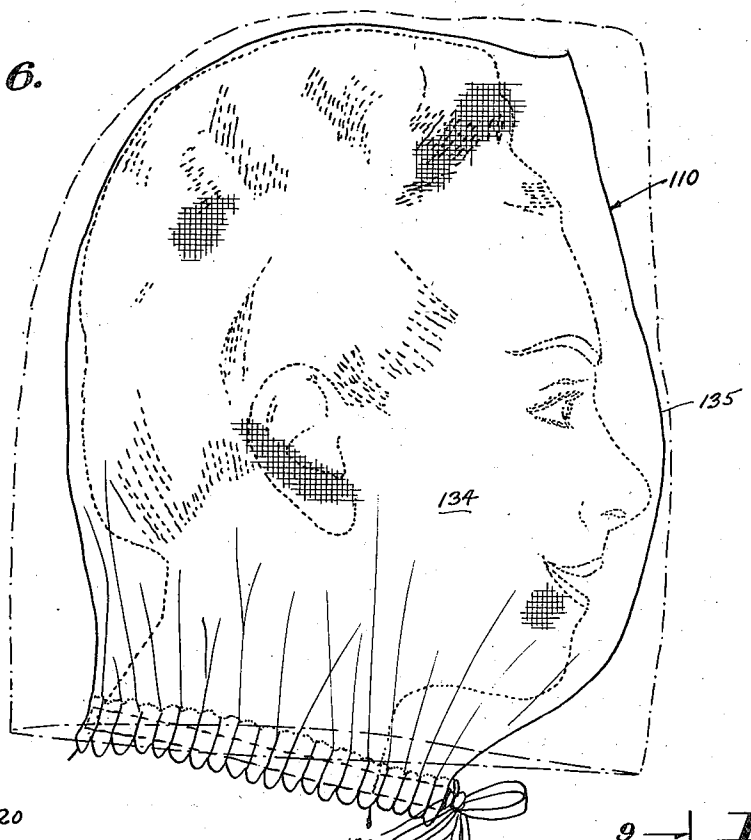
BY Richard S. Temko
ATTORNEY

Aug. 24, 1948. R. BRENNER 2,447,561

HEAD AND CLOTHING PROTECTOR

Filed Feb. 7, 1946 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 6.



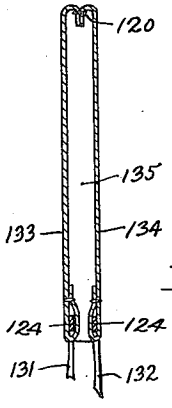


Fig. 9.

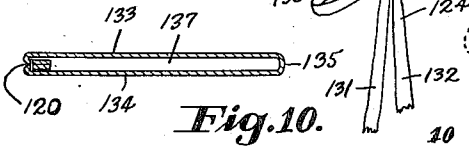


Fig. 10.

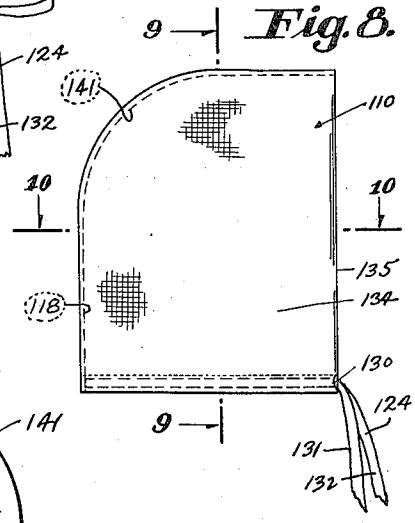


Fig. 8.

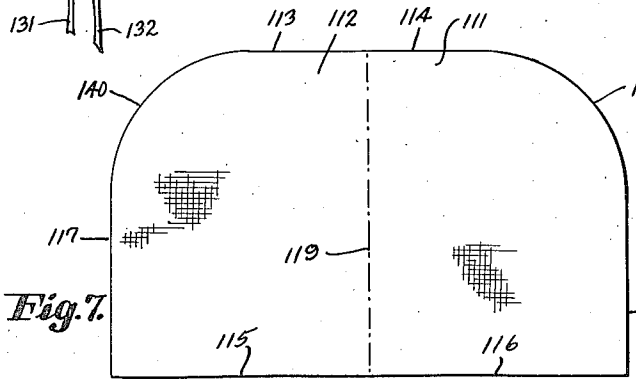


Fig. 7.

REBECCA BRENNER
INVENTOR

BY Richard S. Temko
ATTORNEY

Patented Aug. 24, 1948 2,447,561

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,447,561

HEAD AND CLOTHING PROTECTOR

Rebecca Brenner, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Application February 7, 1946, Serial No. 646,085

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—174)

1

This invention relates generally to devices used on the head of a wearer and more particularly to a hood-like device used in protecting the coiffure and make-up of the user and also the article of clothing donned when the latter is slipped over the head.

The present device is of such character that the same may be made of substantial material, to become laundered when soiled or it may be made of lighter or less expensive material so that after one or more usings it may be discarded.

The present devices have their greatest utility in stores in which women's clothing is sold since they protect the garments from becoming soiled by powder, rouge or lipstick which may come off the user's face and be accidentally placed upon the dress or other clothing article. Further utility is had, owing to the fact that in trying on a number of garments the wearer's make-up or coiffure may be disturbed. By the use of the present device the make-up and coiffure are shielded and the protection thus afforded permits a great number of separate trying on operations without disturbing them.

Another important use in the present devices, is in the home where the user may comb her hair and put her make-up on before donning other exterior garments. This prevents powder and other cosmetics from falling upon the outer garment as is the case when it is put on before the woman makes up, and it also, of course, prevents the make-up already in place upon the user's face from soiling the garment as it is donned.

Particularly in the use of the present devices in stores and similar establishments, where the device is perhaps used for the first time by a customer, it is desirable that the device be very easily used. It it therefore among the principal objects of the present invention to provide hood protectors of the class described which may be readily put in place with little or no instruction.

Another object lies in the provision of head and clothing protector structure which is comfortable when worn and presents a gainly and comely appearance when worn.

Another object herein lies in the provision which can be manufactured in one size to fit not only all head sizes but also substantially all types of hair-do's.

Another object herein lies in the provision of the class described which while completely enclosing the head and coiffure provides adequate ventilation and visibility for the user.

A still further object herein lies in the provision of head and clothing protectors which may be manufactured in large quantity at low cost so as to have a wide distribution and use.

These objects and other incidental ends and advantages will more fully appear in the progress

2

of this disclosure and be pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings in which similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views:

Figure 1 is an elevational view as seen from the right side of a wearer and a first embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 is a reduced elevational view of a blank utilized in the fabrication of the device shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an elevational view showing the device as formed from the blank on Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view as seen from the plane 4—4 on Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a horizontal sectional view as seen from the plane 5—5 on Figure 3.

Figure 6 is an elevational view as seen from the right side of a wearer of a second embodiment of the invention.

Figure 7 is a reduced elevational view of a blank utilized in the fabrication of the device shown in Figure 6.

Figure 8 is an elevational view showing the deviec as formed from the blank on Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a vertical sectional view as seen from the plane 9—9 on Figure 8.

Figure 10 is a horizontal sectional view as seen from the plane 10—10 on Figure 8.

Turning now to the first embodiment of the invention, the head and clothing protector generally indicated by reference character 10 is preferably formed from a single sheet of material 11. In the case of those devices intended for more permanent use, the material 11 is preferably composed of a fine mesh netting. The fineness of the weave is preferably such that the openings between the warp and weft threads are of sufficient size to permit aid to pass therethrough for adequate breathing of the wearer, and also to permit visibility therethrough. I have found, for example, that a thread count in each direction of thirty-two per inch is satisfactory. With such interstitial spacing the threads are close enough to prevent substantial amounts of cosmetic from coming off onto the garment (not shown) as it is passed thereover. Even coarser weaves are satisfactory, particularly when the material is slightly stiff. In those devices intended for but a single use the material 11 may be composed of perforated thin plastic sheets or paper.

In fabricating this device the material is preferably in the form of a blank 12 having top edge portions 13 and 14, bottom edge portions 15 and 16 and vertical edge portions 17 and 18. The portions 13 and 14, 15 and 16 are located outwardly on either side of the fold line 19. The blank 12 is folded in an inside out manner about the fold line 19 so that the top edge portions 13 and 14 become aligned and they are connected

therealong by a row of stitches 20. Next, a hollow hem is formed along the then free edges 15, 16, 17, and 18. This hem includes hem portions 25, 26, 27, and 28 and may be produced by a substantially annular row of stitches 22. The said hem thus has a passage 23 within which is located an elongated flexible tying element 24. The element 24 projects through an opening 30 so that the ends 31 and 32 are visible. As thus formed, the device 10 presents left and right side hood portions 33 and 34, which merge into a front panel 35 and the device has a rear opening 36 and a bottom opening 37.

Putting the device 10 on is a rapid and convenient matter. The user may place the same upon her head by passing the device downwardly and rearwardly upon her head, her head entering the openings 36 and 37. In one of the stages of donning the device it may take the position shown in the dot-dash lines on Figure 1. No further handling of the hood portions 33—35 is necessary, as by grasping the ends 31 and 32 and pulling the same the rear opening 36 closes and the bottom opening 37 becomes constricted about the neck of the wearer. Thus the device may, when in place, appear as shown by the full lines in Figure 1. The ends 31 and 32 may be suitably secured as by the use of an ordinary bow-knot 38. The constricting of the envelope which the protector 10 forms is thus a simple, gentle and substantially automatic operation tending not to disturb the coiffure and the cosmetics worn by the user. In the closing of the rear opening and the constricting of the bottom opening 37 the device conforms and adjusts itself to the particular type of coiffure worn.

Turning now to the second embodiment of the invention shown in Figures 6 to 10 inclusive, the head and clothing protector generally indicated by reference character 110 is formed from a single sheet of material 111. In the case of those devices intended for more permanent use, the material 111 is preferably composed of a fine mesh netting. The fineness of the weave is preferably such that the openings between the warp and weft threads are of sufficient size to permit air to pass therethrough for adequate breathing of the wearer, and also to permit visibility therethrough. I have found, for example, that a thread count in each direction of thirty-two per inch is satisfactory. With such interstitial spacing the threads are close enough to prevent substantial amounts of cosmetic from coming off onto the garment (not shown) as it is passed thereover. Even coarser weaves are satisfactory, particularly when the material is slightly stiff. In those devices intended for but a single use the material 111 may be composed of perforated thin plastic sheets or paper.

In fabricating this device the material is preferably in the form of a blank 112 having top edge portions 113 and 114, bottom edge portions 115 and 116, vertical edge portions 117 and 118, and curved portions 140 and 141. The portions 113 and 114, 115 and 116, and 140 and 141 are located outwardly on either side of the fold line 119. The blank 112 is folded in an inside out manner about the fold line 119 so that the top edge portions 113 and 114, the curved portions 140 and 141, and the vertical portions 117 and 118 become aligned and they are connected therealong by a row of stitches 120. Next, a hollow hem is formed along the then free edges 115 and 116. This hem includes hem portions 125 and

126, and may be produced by a substantially annular row of stitches 122. The hem 121 thus has a passage 123 within which is located an elongated flexible tying element 124. The element 124 projects through an opening 130 so that the ends 131 and 132 are visible. As thus formed, the device 110 presents left and right side hood portions 133 and 134, which merge into a front portion 135 and the device has a bottom opening 137.

Putting the device 110 on is a rapid and convenient matter. The user may place the same upon her head by passing the device downwardly upon her head, her head entering the opening 137. In one of the stages of donning the device it may take the position shown in the dot-dash lines on Figure 6. No further handling of the hood portions 133—135 is necessary, as by grasping the ends 131 and 132 and pulling the same the bottom opening 137 becomes constricted about the neck of the wearer. Thus the device may, when in place, appear as shown by the full lines in Figure 6. The ends 131 and 132 may be suitably secured as by the use of an ordinary bow-knot. The constricting of the envelope which the protector 110 forms is thus a simple, gentle and substantially automatic operation tending not to disturb the coiffure and the cosmetics worn by the user. In the constricting of the bottom opening 137 the device conforms and adjusts itself to the particular type of coiffure worn.

I wish it to be understood that I do not desire to be limited to the exact details of construction shown and described for obvious modifications will occur to a person skilled in the art.

I claim:

A head and clothing protector for use by a wearer, comprising: a blank of light and air transmitting material of elongated shape, having a transverse fold and opposed side portions merging into a front portion, the opposed upper edges of said blank being interconnected, said protector having a continuous rear and bottom opening; said protector having a hollow hem at the free edges thereof; said hem having a hem opening disposed at the juncture of the lower edges of the side portions where they meet the lower edge of said front portion; and means to constrict said rear and bottom opening, said means comprising an elongated flexible tying element slidably disposed within said hollow hem; the ends of said tying element projecting through said hem opening and being tieable under the wearer's chin, said tying element when pulled and tied eliminating the rear opening and bringing its border against the rear of the neck of the wearer.

REBECCA BRENNER.

REFERENCES CITED

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

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
128,451	Ackerman	July 2, 1872
1,241,858	Koelsch	Oct. 2, 1917
2,294,593	Bailey	Sept. 1, 1942
2,295,279	Andrews	Sept. 8, 1942

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
466,308	Great Britain	May 26, 1937