Oct. 30, 1951 D. BOUFFARD 2,573,537

MASK FOR PROTECTING DRESSES

Filed Nov. 18, 1950

Fig. 1.

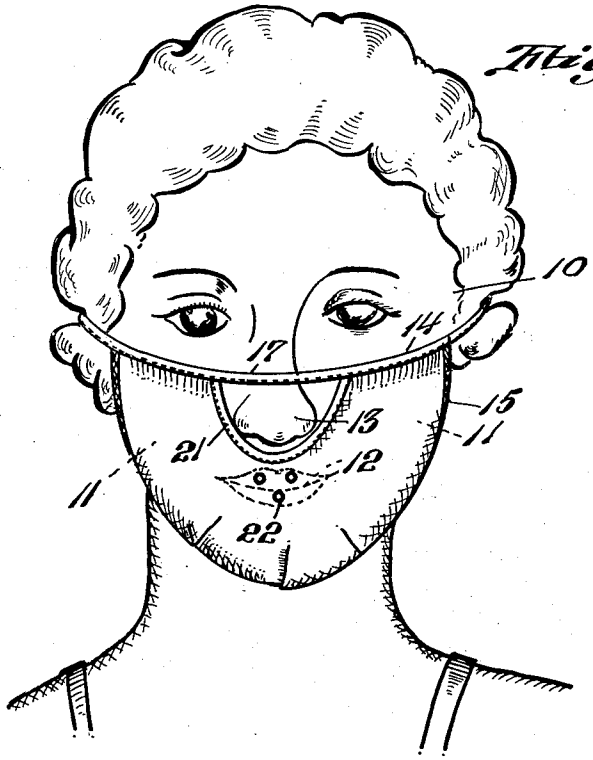


Fig. 4.

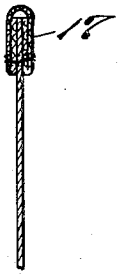


Fig. 2.

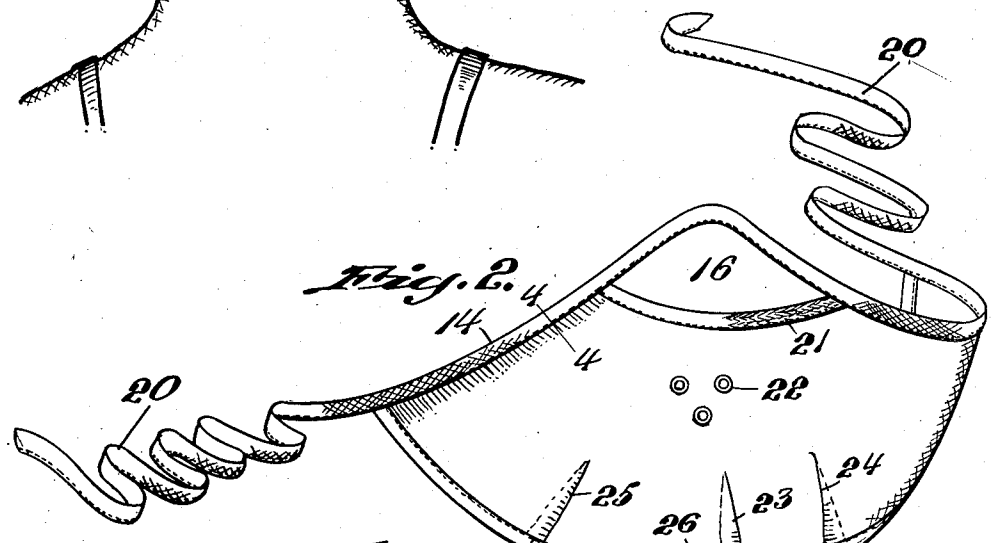
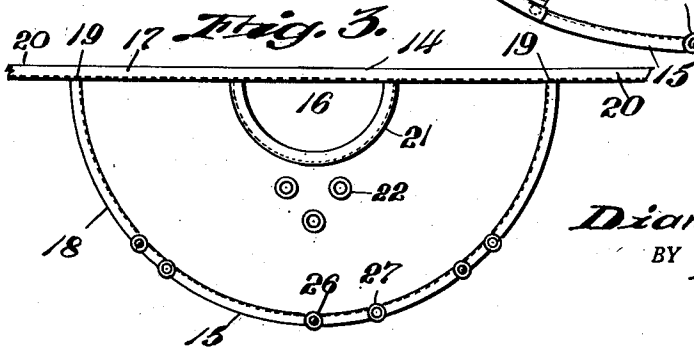


Fig. 3.



INVENTOR.
Diana Bouffard
BY
Barlow & Barlow
ATTORNEYS.

Patented Oct. 30, 1951 2,573,537

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,573,537

MASK FOR PROTECTING DRESSES

Diana Bouffard, Warren, R. I.

Application November 18, 1950, Serial No. 196,405

5 Claims. (Cl. 2—174)

1

This invention relates to a mask for protecting a dress against soil from make-up.

It is found that many dresses are soiled when being put on over the head by make-up, such as lipstick or rouge, contacting the dress and rubbing from the face onto the dress. This is a hazard which occurs quite frequently in shops which sell dresses and the dresses are tried on.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a mask which may extend over the portions of the face to which rouge and lipstick are applied so that these will not touch the dress, and at the same time the mask is so arranged that breathing through the nose is not seriously interfered with.

Another object of the invention is to provide a mask which will be comfortable.

Another object of this invention is to provide a mask which may be easily secured in place by the use of a single tie cord at either end of the mask.

Another object of this invention is to provide a mask which may have some expansion for adjustment to the size of different faces.

Another object of this invention is to provide a mask without the use of any elastic material and yet one which will snugly fit about the face.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a face view showing the mask in place;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the mask removed from the face;

Figure 3 is a plan view with the flexible end members broken off; and

Figure 4 is a sectional view on substantially line 4—4 of Figure 2.

In proceeding with this invention, I provide a flexible sheet of material such, for instance, as one of transparent resin which may easily be washed and form the same substantially semi-circular with a binding about its opposite edges which may extend to form a tie cord for securing the mask in place and with a cut-out in the shield with the binding connecting the opposite ends of the cut-out for the nose to project through so that breathing through the nose may be had. In some cases, a tuck may be placed along the arcuate edge at one or more locations for size adjustment while openings may also be provided for breathing through the mouth.

With reference to the drawings, 10 designates

2

generally the head of a person having cheeks 11, 11 and mouth 12, while a nose is located at 13. The mask which is here provided is shaped in plan as shown in Figure 3 and is generally semi-circular in shape having its straight edge designated 14 and its arcuate edge designated 15. A nose cut-out is provided at 16 and the opposite edges 14 and 15 are bound with a tape to connect the opposite ends of the cut-out which may be a bias tape 17 along edge 14 and 18 along edge 15 with the tape extending from the opposite meeting edges 19 to form flexible ties 20, 20 at the opposite ends. When this sheet material is stretched about the face with the edge 14 substantially in a horizontal plane, the arcuate edge 18 will extend down beneath the jaws sufficiently to cover any make-up on the cheeks 11, 11 and also will extend over the lips 12, while the nose 13 will project through the opening 16. A binding 21 may also extend across the edge of opening 16, leaving the binding 17 spanning this opening. Eyelets 22, shown three in number, are located generally at the middle of the area of the sheet material and are so arranged that they come opposite the mouth so that some breathing may be had through the mouth.

In some cases, tucks at 23, 24, and 25 are provided with snap fasteners 26 and 27 provided at each tuck so that when the tuck is in its folded contracted relation as at 24, 25, one amount of fullness is provided along the arcuate edge, while when the snap fasteners are disengaged and the edge expanded as at 23, a fuller arrangement is provided along the arcuate edge.

By this arrangement the mask may be placed over the cheeks with the nose protruding through the opening 16 and tied back of the head. The nose protrudes through the opening so that breathing may be easily had, and when the mask is thus in place, the rouge on the cheeks or lipstick on the lips is prevented from coming off. The mask will be made of a transparent, lightweight, resinous, plastic material which may be easily washed to remove such make-up as may adhere to it.

I claim:

1. A mask for protecting a dress against soil from make-up comprising a generally semi-circular sheet of flexible material having one edge substantially straight and the other edge arcuate and meeting the straight edge at its ends to fit snugly over the mouth and cheeks with a centrally located notched portion along the straight edge providing an opening for the nose to project through, and a flexible member extending

from the opposite meeting ends of said edges to secure the same about the head of the wearer.

2. A mask as in claim 1 wherein the said flexible member spans said notch and extends along the substantially straight edge of the sheet material as a binding.

3. A mask as in claim 1 wherein other flexible members extend along the arcuate edge of the sheet material and about the edge of said notch as a binding.

4. A mask as in claim 1 wherein a tuck is provided along said arcuate edge with releasable means for expansion.

5. A mask as in claim 1 wherein eyelets provide openings for breathing opposite the area which covers the mouth.

DIANA BOUFFARD.

REFERENCES CITED

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

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,640,676	Shaeffer	Aug. 30, 1927
1,996,367	Davis	Apr. 2, 1935
2,249,734	Tate et al.	July 22, 1941
2,276,612	Ellis	Mar. 17, 1942