

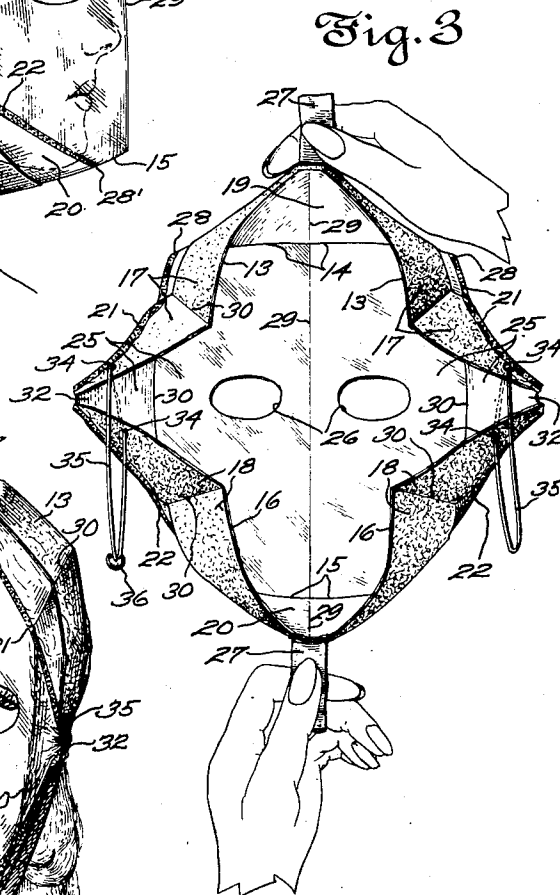
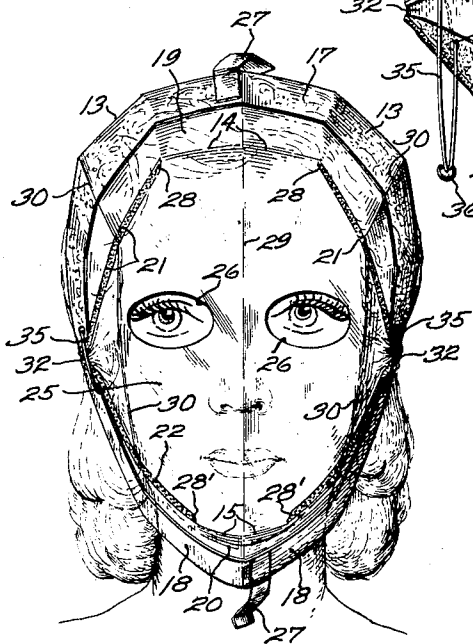
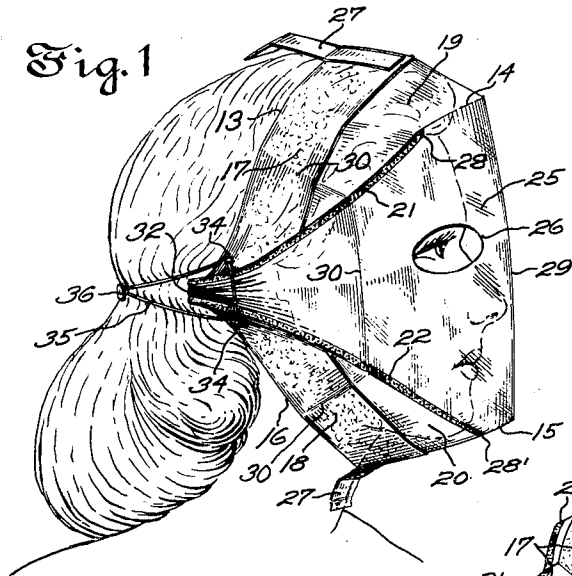
May 9, 1950

L. H. LA JOIE ET AL
DISPOSABLE DRESSING MASK

2,507,447

Filed Nov. 27, 1946

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4

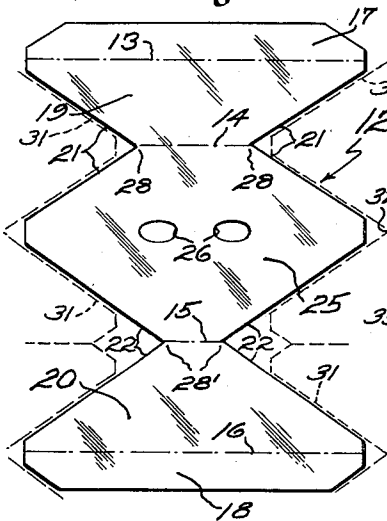


Fig. 5

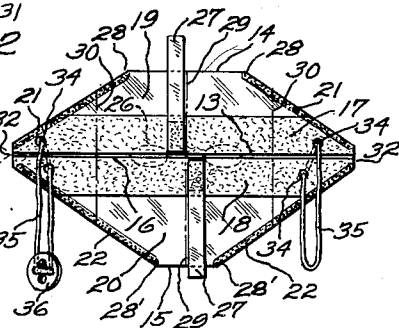


Fig. 8

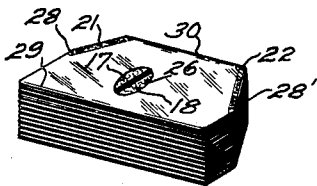
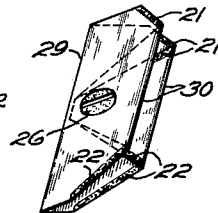


Fig. 9

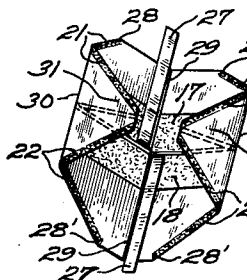


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

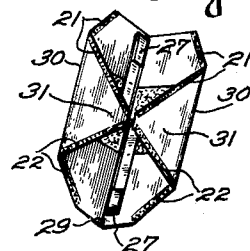


Fig. 10

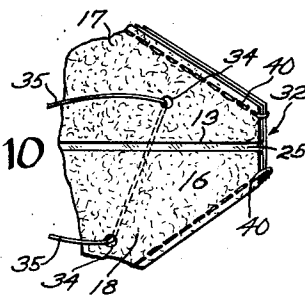


Fig. 11

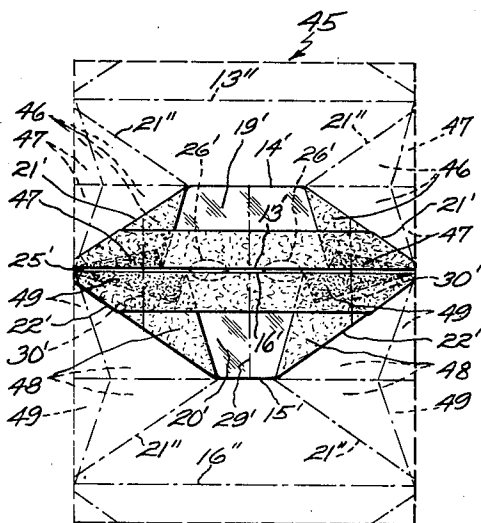
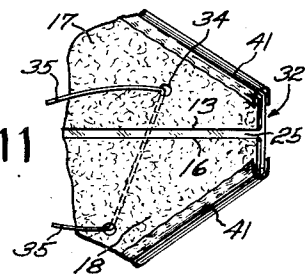


Fig. 12

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,507,447

DISPOSABLE DRESSING MASK

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Application November 27, 1946, Serial No. 712,688

15 Claims. (Cl. 2-174)

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This invention relates to dressing masks particularly of a disposable type for temporarily covering the wearer's face while a gown or other garment is being drawn over the wearer's head.

While a principal object of the invention is by this means to prevent wearing apparel particularly that of women from being soiled by the cosmetics of facial make-up, a related object is to protect both the facial make-up and the hair-do of the wearer from rubbing disturbance by the garment that is being passed over the head.

Accordingly it is among the objects of this invention to provide a dressing mask that shall have the following new and advantageous features:

It should cover the face at least from ear to ear and should reach from the neckline under the chin to the crown of the head or at least back of the hairline at the forehead and temples of the wearer.

It should be of such shape in front of and at the sides of the face as to be firmly resistive to displacement from its designed location relative to the face.

It should stand out so firmly from the face that it makes minimum if any contact with the skin when applied quickly and without care in adjustment, yet it should be agreeably light, soft and pliable to the touch.

It should be collapsible and foldable into sheet paper flatness so that quantities of the folded masks can be stacked and dispensed as are paper towels, paper napkins, cleansing tissues and the like.

The mask should be openable briskly from its flat folded condition to its cupped usable shape responsively to a single pulling action of the user's hands.

The mask should be fastenable instantly in place without appreciable effort by the wearer's arms and fingers and the fastening should preferably take place at a location centrally back of the head to produce a symmetrical backwardly directed force that will be exerted simultaneously on both sides of the mask.

The material of which the mask is made should be extremely light in weight; permeable to air so that the wearer may breathe easily through it; sanitary and free from disagreeable odor, heat-sealable or reinforced along certain marginal seams to stiffen it thereat; combustible or dissolvable in water for easy disposal; and capable of mass production by automatic machinery of the general type used for the production of comparable items of paper manufacture.

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With the foregoing and other objectives in mind a successful form of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings and explained in detail in the following description having reference to the drawings wherein:

Figs. 1 and 2 are profile and front views respectively of a dressing mask incorporating the present invention applied to the head of a wearer.

Fig. 3 shows the mask of Figs. 1 and 2 being opened from its collapsed or folded condition by the hands of the wearer preparatory to applying it to the face.

Fig. 4 shows a preferred fully developed shape of the mask.

Fig. 5 shows the paper blank of Fig. 4 folded along parallel creases indicated in Fig. 4 with four of its mutually registering oblique edges sealed together and pull tabs applied.

Figs. 6, 7 and 8 show progressive further folding of the partly folded mask of Fig. 5 into its ultimate form for stacked packaging.

Fig. 9 shows a compact stack of masks folded as in Fig. 8 ready for dispensing.

Figs. 10 and 11 show alternative methods of binding the seams of the folded mask of Fig. 5.

Fig. 12 shows how a rectangular paper blank may be folded to produce a modified mask having many of the advantageous features of the present improvements.

While there have been former proposals to mask the face with temporary shields while dressing, the masks heretofore proposed for this purpose have not possessed a structural nature enabling them to collapse or fold into flat form.

This is an important feature of the present invention enabling the folded masks to be stacked compactly as, for instance, in a small storage cabinet from which the masks can conveniently be taken one by one as is practised with paper towels, cleansing tissues and the like.

In making disposable, or single-use throw-away dressing masks embodying the present improvements, what may be termed a zig-zag edged blank 12, comprising an unfolded or developed shape of the mask, is shown in Fig. 4. It consists of a single thickness of thin material having preferably about the pliability of tissue paper. If made of paper it is preferable to use a tissue paper or non-woven textile having a fibrous body structure capable of letting moisture and vapors pass therethrough. A suitable sheet is comprised of textile fibers such as cotton and thermoplastic synthetic binder fibers such as cellulose acetate integrated into a continuous web under heat and pressure and is already available in this country

being in use for packaging desiccants, tea-balls, etc. Among its advantages is that multiple plies of the paper can be bonded directly together by heat sealing whereas most heat sealable papers are impervious to vapors and moisture. There are also available porous long fiber papers of the heat sealing variety. The paper or other sheet material forming blank 12 may be transparent, translucent or opaque.

On blank 12 in Fig. 4 there is indicated by broken lines the locations of parallel creases along which the paper sheet may be folded progressively into the lozenge shape with blunted corners represented in Fig. 5. In production these folds may be made by hand or by known types of automatic paper folding machinery. The folds herein illustrated serve a double function and purpose. One of their functions is to make some regions of the mask stiffer along certain lines when it is opened into its cupped shape for wear. Another function is to permit the mask to be compacted into plural ply strictly flat form of considerably contracted area when it is folded or closed.

The four parallel lines along which initial folds are made are represented at 13, 14, 15 and 16 in Fig. 4 of the drawing. The hem folds 17, 18 are made first along lines 13 and 16, respectively. They overlap and permanently reinforce the free marginal edges 13, 14 of the flange folds 19 and 20 by forming two-ply bands of the mask material. Flange folds 19 and 20 are adapted to lip respectively rearward over the hairline at the brow of the wearer and rearward under the chin. The thus reinforced top or brow flange and bottom or chin flange 20 are then folded along lines 14 and 15 respectively so that their obliquely extending bare edges 21 at each side of the blank come into mutual register and their obliquely extending bare edges 22 at each side of the blank come into mutual register. The registering margins of panel 25 and of folds 17, 19 or 18, 20, which are shaded by close stippling in Figs. 1-3 and 4-9, may then be fastened permanently together to form seams in a number of different ways, as by heat bonding, passe partout taping, stitching, stapling, or by any other suitable binding means or construction. The term "seam" as used in the claims herein includes these forms of binding as well as other known equivalents thereof and is not limited to sewed seams. Preferably the two seams or two pairs of joined margins 21, 22 of the folded sheet 12 are made relatively stiffer than the adjoining areas of the sheet material by whatever means is employed to fasten them together at edges 21, 22. Also these two seams or two pairs of joined edges 21 and 22 border and in part define and form the boundaries of a smooth lozenge-shaped single-ply multicornered panel 25 of the paper material having lateral extensions tapering to the points 32 and having its obtuse corners blunted by additional straight boundaries along the creases 14 and 15. This lozenge-shaped panel 25 is adapted to cover the face while its tapering lateral extensions terminate at acute corners or substantially pointed lateral extremities 32 which flank the ears of the wearer.

Panel 25 contains two sight apertures 26 placed to register with the wearer's eyes. Folding on creases 14 and 15 brings the hemmed edges 13 and 16 into parallel juxtaposition overlapping panel 25 and extending from one to the other of the acute corners 32 of panel 25. Thus the brow covering flange 19 and the chin covering flange

20 when flat conform in profile shape respectively to upper and lower face shielding portions of the panel 25 that are bordered respectively by the boundaries 14 and 15 and are marginally united with said panel portions at all but the free edges 13 and 16 of the flanges. Each of these edges is thereby free to lip away from panel 25 in a manner to form a rim portion of the cupped mask. To suit the proportions of an average person's face, panel 25 has four corners 28, 28 and 28', 28', which function for a purpose referred to more fully hereinafter. The sight apertures 28 are about in line with the acute panel corners 32 whereas the chin crease 15 is more distant from these apertures than is the brow crease 14.

As an example of many kinds of tie means either elastic or non-elastic that may be used to span the back of the wearer's head for holding the mask in place, a pair of holes 34 in vertically spaced relationship is punched in each of the triple-ply corners 32 of the aforesaid tapering lateral panel extensions of the partially folded mask of Fig. 5 and through each pair of such holes there is threaded a tied loop of elastic string 35. On one of these elastic strings is strung a button 36, over which the other elastic may easily be looped by the fingers of the wearer as a quick and convenient way of readily fastening the elastics together at the back of the head. They can as readily be unfastened and without hindrance by entanglement of the elastic with the button such as would be likely to occur with non-elastic tie means. Elastic strings, it has been discovered, avoid this tangling tendency partly due to their constant tendency to resume their originally untwisted looped shape after being stretched or twisted in the course of fastening them to a common button.

Next there is applied to the mask when folded as in Fig. 5 the opening pull tabs 27 which may comprise flat strips of paper like the material of which blank 12 is composed. One end of each pull tab will be attached firmly to the double-ply hem 17 and 18 of each of the brow covering folds 19 and 20. The other end of each tab can be shortened for compact packaging by folding it over on itself inwardly of the mask but is extendable when straightened out again until it projects beyond the edge creases 14 and 15. Thus it will not project in the more completely folded conditions of the mask shown in Figs. 7, 8 and 9 but can easily be grasped by the wearer's fingers for expeditiously opening the mask as shown in Fig. 3.

Tabs 27 enable the mask, without the annoyance of fumbling, to be pulled fully open instantly by a single motion of the user's hands so that the top and bottom rear edges of the mask can be firmly manipulated jointly by both hands of user for placing the mask properly upon the face. When thus placed, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the elastic strings 36 are buttoned together at the back of the head resulting in only a mild backward pull simultaneously on opposite sides of the mask at the acute corners 32 of the lozenge-shaped panel 25. The loops of elastic string 36 exert pull in a vertical direction tending to draw toward each other the vertically spaced holes 34. The head of the wearer affords points of resistance to this downward pulling force at points back of the hair line above the brow and resists the upward pulling force at points back of the chin at the neck line. Thus the major force of any pulling exerted by elastic

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strings 35 is withstood by the double-ply hems 17, 18 of the mask flanges 19, 20. In conjunction with the aforesaid tension of elastics 35 the greater stiffness of the two seams or two pairs of joined edges 21 and 22, especially when reinforced by binding tape 41 as in Fig. 11 keeps the face shielding portion of mask panel 25 spaced forwardly away from the wearer's nose and face by the help of the four forward terminal points or seam ends 28 and 28' of seams 21 and 22. These four points are related as are the corners of a quadrilateral figure, points 28 being at loci proximate the temples of the wearer and preferably spaced further apart than are points 28' which latter are at loci proximate opposite sides respectively of the chin of the wearer. Thus seams 21 extend from panel corners 28 backward and downward to a locus 32 proximate the ears of the wearer while seams 22 extend from panel corners 28' backward and upward to the same locus 32.

Comfortable stand-out from the features of the wearer of the panel portion 25 of the mask is further promoted by three additional creases extending vertically in crosswise relation to horizontal creases 13 to 16. These vertical creases include a front central crease 29 and two laterally spaced creases 30. Figs. 6 to 8 show how creases 29 and 30 are further utilized as lines along which to further fold up the partly folded mask of Fig. 5 by stages into a more fully folded form in Fig. 8. This may be done by hand or by suitable paper folding machinery.

In this more fully folded form a large quantity of the masks can be stacked in a very compact pile as represented in Fig. 9. Such pile can be housed loosely in a case having an outlet at its bottom adapted to give access to the folded masks one at a time from the bottom of the encased stack, or the masks may be removed for use one at a time from the top of such stack.

Upon removing a fully folded mask from the stack of Fig. 9, the mask is first opened like a book about the crease 29 which exposes the pointed ear flaps 31. These then can be grasped to complete opening of the mask along creases 29 and 30 into its condition shown in Fig. 5. The pull tabs 27 are then grasped and pulled simultaneously apart in opposite directions which opens up the mask to cupped shape about creases 14 and 15. The restraint of seams 21 and 22 restricts the opening of the mask much beyond the wearable cupped shape shown in Fig. 3 so that it can then be applied to cover the face, brow and neck and fastened in place by looping one of elastics 35 over button 36 which is strung on the other elastic as hereinbefore described. This fastening presses the hair of the wearer snugly against the head at the back and sides and maintains the mask firmly in place as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

After the mask is made use of as described, the elastic threads 35 are easily unbuttoned with a quick flip of the fingers since they have no tendency to tangle, and upon removal from the face the mask will be found to be refoldable easily into its condition shown in Fig. 8. If it is preferred then to discard the mask its negligible cost makes this feasible. The mask may be disposed of in any of the usual ways employed in the disposal of thin paper articles as refuse. The seams 21 and 22 will require no additional fastening structure for the purpose of binding them together if the material of which blank 12 is composed is such that two layers of it when pressed

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together under heat unite in a permanent bond.

However, Fig. 10 shows binding means for the seams 21 and 22 in the form of stitching 40 along said seams which may extend through folds 17, 19 and the panel 25.

Still other binding means may be of greater stiffening nature such as the passe partout type as represented in Fig. 11 where the binding tape 41 is folded over the combined edges of folds 17, 19 and panel 25 and secured by adhesive thereto. If desired all three methods of binding herein mentioned or other commonly known methods may be employed some of which may involve crimping together the plural plies of material at seams 21 and 22 if desired. Paper staples may be used.

In Fig. 12 there is illustrated a method of utilizing in place of the zig-zag blank 12 of Fig. 4 a plain rectangular blank 45 of pliable material having the properties hereinbefore described. Full lines in Fig. 12 show the blank 45 folded into a flat, multiple-ply, closed mask structure equivalent in functional features to the closed mask of Fig. 5, it being understood that elastic threads like 35 with a fastening button like 36 may be anchored to the acute corners of this closed form of the mask in holes such as 34 through the several plies of sheet material. The scheme of folding will be apparent from the system of reference numerals used in Fig. 12 wherein the several plies or folds, the lines of creasing, and certain boundary lines or edges are designated by the same numerals, as in Figs. 4 and 5, primed. The same respective reference numerals double primed are then employed to designate the score lines in the blank 45 along which folding is progressively performed for converting the rectangular blank 45 into the closed form of the mask. Panel 25 may be perforated in the region of the wearer's nose when the material of which the mask is made is not sufficiently admixive to air to make breathing normally easy while the mask is being worn.

Additionally to counterparts of the folds shown in Figs. 1 to 8, inclusive, surplus folds appear in Fig. 12 in areas designated 46, 47, 48 and 49. These result from the necessity of tucking in corners and add strength and plural-ply thickness to the cupped shape of the mask when it is opened. A mask constructed as in Fig. 12 is foldable along creases 29' and 30' into the stackable shape indicated in Figs. 8 and 9. Zig-zag blanks as shown in Fig. 4 result in a greater saving of raw sheet material since, as indicated by broken lines 31 in Fig. 4, the pointed flaps of one blank may mesh with the angular spaces between edges 21 and 22 of another blank, so that whatever material goes into the making of the extra folds such as 46, 47 in Fig. 12 is, in the blank of Fig. 4, saved and converted to the making of a greater number of masks out of a given area of original raw sheet material.

Aside from those particular modifications herein illustrated and described there are many other departures from the exact embodiments of the invention which have herein been chosen to teach the underlying principles of the present improvements and the appended claims are directed to and intended to cover all equivalents and substitutes for the exact structural features herein disclosed fairly coming within the most inclusive meaning of the terms used in the claims.

We claim:

1. A disposable dressing mask for single occasion use to protect apparel and grooming while

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garments are being drawn over the head of the wearer comprising, a smooth multi-cornered panel of pliable sheet material flexed to a dish contour along at least two pairs of mask shaping seams, one seam of each of said pairs extending backward and downward from a corner of said panel proximate the wearer's temple to a locus proximate the wearer's ear and the other seam of each of said pairs extending backward and upward from a corner of said panel proximate the wearer's chin to said locus, said seams bordering and defining a lateral extension of said panel closely overlapping each side of the wearer's head and tapering toward said loci respectively, and tie means adapted to span the back of the wearer's head connected to said tapering panel extensions in a manner to hold the same snugly against the sides of the wearer's head.

2. A cupped dressing mask of pliable sheet material comprising, a face covering panel having two substantially pointed ends at two lateral extremities thereof respectively adapted to flank the ears of a wearer and including an upper face shielding portion outlined in part by two boundaries of said panel disposed to extend from each of said pointed panel ends forward and upward to the temples of a wearer's face and a lower face shielding portion outlined in part by two other boundaries of said panel disposed to extend from each of said pointed panel ends forward and downward to the chin of a wearer's face, a top flange of said material marginally united with said panel along said upward extending boundaries having a free edge positioned and arranged to lip backward away from said panel over the hairline of the wearer, and a bottom flange of said material marginally united with said panel along said downward extending boundaries having a free edge positioned and arranged to lip backward away from said panel under the chin of the wearer.

3. A disposable dressing mask for single occasion use to protect apparel and grooming while garments are being drawn over the head of the wearer comprising, a smooth multi-cornered panel of pliable sheet material flexed to a dish contour along at least two pairs of mask shaping seams terminating respectively at four forward panel corners located in relation to one another as are the corners of a quadrilateral figure, one seam of each of said pairs extending backward and downward from its panel corner to a locus proximate the wearer's ear and the other seam of each of said pairs extending backward and upward from its panel corner to said locus thereby to define a lateral extension of said panel closely overlapping each side of the wearer's head, and tapering toward said loci respectively, and tie means adapted to span the back of the wearer's head connected to said tapering panel extensions in a manner to hold the same snugly against the sides of the wearer's head.

4. A disposable dressing mask for single occasion use to protect apparel and grooming while garments are being drawn over the head of the wearer comprising, a smooth multi-cornered panel of pliable sheet material flexed to a dish contour along at least two pairs of mask shaping seams, one seam of each of said pairs extending backward and downward from a corner of said panel proximate the wearer's temple to a locus proximate the wearer's ear and the other seam of each of said pairs extending backward and upward from a corner of said panel proximate the

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wearer's chin to said locus, said seams bordering and defining a lateral extension of said panel closely overlapping each side of the wearer's head and tapering toward said loci respectively, a stiffening agent extending along and in contact with each of said two pairs of seams rendering them stiffer than adjoining portions of said pliable sheet material, and tie means adapted to span the back of the wearer's head connected to said tapering panel extensions in a manner to hold the same snugly against the sides of the wearer's head.

5. A disposable dressing mask for single occasion use to protect apparel and grooming while garments are being drawn over the head of the wearer comprising, a smooth multi-cornered panel of pliable sheet material flexed to a dish contour along at least two pairs of mask shaping seams relatively stiffer than adjoining portions of the said pliable sheet material, two of said seams terminating at ends spaced relatively far apart located at respectively opposite sides of the brow of the wearer's face and extending backward and downward to a locus proximate the wearer's ear and two others of said seams terminating at ends spaced relatively less far apart located at respectively opposite sides of the wearer's chin and extending backward and upward to said locus whereby said seams border and define lateral extensions of said panel closely overlapping opposite sides of the wearer's head and tapering toward said loci, and tie means adapted to span the back of the wearer's head connected to said tapering panel extensions in a manner to hold the same snugly against the sides of the wearer's head.

6. A disposable dressing mask for single occasion use to protect apparel and grooming while garments are being drawn over the head of the wearer comprising, a smooth multi-cornered panel of pliable sheet material flexed to a dish contour along at least two pairs of mask shaping seams, one seam of each of said pairs extending backward and downward from a corner of said panel proximate the wearer's temple to a locus proximate the wearer's ear and the other seam of each of said pairs extending backward and upward from a corner of said panel proximate the wearer's chin to said locus, said seams bordering and defining a lateral extension of said panel closely overlapping each side of the wearer's head and tapering toward said loci respectively, and tie means adapted to span the back of the wearer's head including an elastic string anchored to one of said tapering lateral extensions of said panel with means to connect said string under tension to the other tapering lateral extension of said panel in a manner to hold said panel extensions snugly against the sides of the wearer's head.

7. A disposable dressing mask for single occasion use to protect apparel and grooming while garments are being drawn over the head of the wearer comprising, a smooth multi-cornered panel of pliable sheet material flexed to a dish contour along at least two pairs of mask shaping seams, one seam of each of said pairs extending backward and downward from a corner of said panel proximate the wearer's temple to a locus proximate the wearer's ear and the other seam of each of said pairs extending backward and upward from a corner of said panel proximate the wearer's chin to said locus, said seams bordering and defining a lateral extension of said panel closely overlapping each side of the wearer's head

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and tapering toward said loci respectively, and tie means adapted to span the back of the wearer's head including a loop of elastic string anchored to each of said tapering lateral extensions of said panel with a button suspended on one of said elastic strings for releasably connecting the latter to the other loop of elastic string at the rear of the wearer's head in a manner to hold said panel extensions snugly against the sides of the wearer's head.

8. A disposable dressing mask for single occasion use to protect apparel and grooming while garments are being drawn over the head of the wearer comprising, a smooth multi-cornered panel of pliable sheet material flexed to a dish contour along at least two pairs of mask shaping seams, one seam of each of said pairs extending backward and downward from a corner of said panel proximate the wearer's temple to a locus proximate the wearer's ear and the other seam of each of said pairs extending backward and upward from a corner of said panel proximate the wearer's chin to said locus, said seams bordering and defining a lateral extension of said panel closely overlapping each side of the wearer's head and tapering toward said loci respectively, at least one panel extension containing at least one tie hole, and tie means adapted to span the back of the wearer's head including an elastic string extending through and anchored in said tie hole, together with means to connect said string under tension to the other said panel extension in a manner to hold said panel extensions snugly against the sides of the wearer's head.

9. A disposable dressing mask for single occasion use to protect apparel and grooming while garments are being drawn over the head of the wearer comprising, a smooth multi-cornered panel of pliable sheet material flexed to a dish contour along at least two pairs of mask shaping seams, one seam of each of said pairs extending backward and downward from a corner of said panel proximate the wearer's temple to a locus proximate the wearer's ear and the other seam of each of said pairs extending backward and upward from a corner of said panel proximate the wearer's chin to said locus, said seams bordering and defining a lateral extension of said panel closely overlapping each side of the wearer's head and tapering toward said loci respectively, each said lateral extension containing two spaced holes, and tie means adapted to span the back of the wearer's head including an elastic string looped through both of said holes in each of said extensions and a button on one of said strings over which the other string is adapted to be looped for releasably fastening the strings together under tension.

10. A cupped dressing mask of pliable sheet material comprising, a face covering panel having two substantially pointed ends at two lateral extremities thereof respectively adapted to flank the ears of a wearer and including an upper face shielding portion outlined in part by two boundaries of said panel disposed to extend from each of said pointed panel ends forward and upward to the temples of a wearer's face and a lower face shielding portion outlined in part by two other boundaries of said panel disposed to extend from each of said pointed panel ends forward and downward to the chin of a wearer's face, a top flange of said material marginally united with said panel along said upward extending boundaries having a free edge positioned and arranged to lip backward away from said panel over the

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hair-line of the wearer, a bottom flange of said material marginally united with said panel along said downward extending boundaries having a free edge positioned and arranged to lip backward away from said panel under the chin of the wearer, and a hem of the said pliable sheet material disposed to reinforce said free edge of at least one of said flanges.

11. A cupped dressing mask of pliable sheet material comprising, a face covering panel having two substantially pointed ends at two lateral extremities thereof respectively adapted to flank the ears of a wearer and including an upper face shielding portion outlined in part by two boundaries of said panel disposed to extend from each of said pointed panel ends forward and upward to the temples of a wearer's face and a lower face shielding portion outlined in part by two other boundaries of said panel disposed to extend from each of said pointed panel ends forward and downward to the chin of a wearer's face, a top flange of said material marginally united with said panel along said upward extending boundaries having a free edge positioned and arranged to lip backward away from said panel over the hair-line of the wearer, a bottom flange of said material marginally united with said panel along said downward extending boundaries having a free edge positioned and arranged to lip backward away from said panel under the chin of the wearer, a hem of the said pliable sheet material disposed to reinforce the said free edge of each of said flanges and extending from one to the other of said substantially pointed ear flanking ends of the said face covering panel, and tie means long enough to span the back of the wearer's head connecting said ear flanking panel ends in a manner to draw the same rearward and snugly inward against the head of the wearer.

12. A disposable dressing mask for single occasion use to protect apparel and grooming while garments are being drawn over the head of the wearer comprising, a smooth multi-cornered panel of pliable sheet material flexed to a dish contour along at least two pairs of mask shaping seams, one seam of each of said pairs extending backward and downward from a corner of said panel proximate the wearer's temple to a locus proximate the wearer's ear and the other seam of each of said pairs extending backward and upward from a corner of said panel proximate the wearer's chin to said locus, said seams bordering and defining a lateral extension of said panel closely overlapping each side of the wearer's head and tapering toward said loci respectively, each said lateral extension containing two holes spaced apart at respectively opposite sides of said pair of seams, and tie means adapted to span the back of the wearer's head including an elastic string looped through both of said holes in a manner to span said seams crosswise thereby resiliently to resist widening of the space between said seams when the latter are pulled apart in flexing the said sheet material into its said dish contour for applying the mask to the wearer's head.

13. A cupped dressing mask of pliable sheet material comprising, a face covering panel having two substantially pointed ends at two lateral extremities thereof respectively adapted to flank the ears of a wearer and including an upper face shielding portion outlined in part by two boundaries of said panel disposed to extend from each of said pointed panel ends forward and upward to the temples of a wearer's face and a lower

face shielding portion outlined in part by two other boundaries of said panel disposed to extend from each of said pointed panel ends forward and downward to the chin of a wearer's face; a top flange of said material marginally united with said panel along said upward extending boundaries having a free edge positioned and arranged to lip backward away from said panel over the hair-line of the wearer, and a bottom flange of said material marginally united with said panel along said downward extending boundaries having a free edge positioned and arranged to lip backward away from said panel under the chin of the wearer, said panel and said two flanges being together folded at a common crease in directions to close the said substantially pointed ear flanking ends of said panel toward each other.

14. A cupped dressing mask of pliable sheet material comprising, a face covering panel having two substantially pointed ends at two lateral extremities thereof respectively adapted to flank the ears of a wearer and including an upper face shielding portion outlined in part by two boundaries of said panel disposed to extend from each of said pointed panel ends forward and upward to the temples of a wearer's face and a lower face shielding portion outlined in part by two other boundaries of said panel disposed to extend from each of said pointed panel ends forward and downward to the chin of a wearer's face, a top flange of said material marginally united with said panel along said upward extending boundaries having a free edge positioned and arranged to lip backward away from said panel over the hair-line of the wearer, and a bottom flange of said material marginally united with said panel along said downward extending boundaries having a free edge positioned and arranged to lip backward away from said panel under the chin of the wearer, said panel and said two flanges being together folded at three parallel creases in directions to close the said substantially pointed ear flanking ends of said panel within flat covering folds of the remaining portions of said panel.

15. A cupped dressing mask of pliable sheet material comprising, a face covering panel hav-

ing two substantially pointed ends at two lateral extremities thereof respectively adapted to flank the ears of a wearer and including an upper face shielding portion outlined in part by two boundaries of said panel disposed to extend from each of said pointed panel ends forward and upward to the temples of a wearer's face and a lower face shielding portion outlined in part by two other boundaries of said panel disposed to extend from each of said pointed panel ends forward and downward to the chin of a wearer's face, a top flange of said material marginally united with said panel along said upward extending boundaries having a free edge positioned and arranged to lip backward away from said panel over the hair-line of the wearer, and a bottom flange of said material marginally united with said panel along said downward extending boundaries having a free edge positioned and arranged to lip backward away from said panel under the chin of the wearer, together with pull tabs attached respectively to said flanges near said free edges thereof and extending away from each other thereby when pulled in opposite directions to cause said free edges to lip away from said panel in a manner to open the mask from a flat condition into a cupped shape.

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