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J. M. BAILEY

2,294,593

HEAD AND FACE PROTECTOR

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Fig. 1.

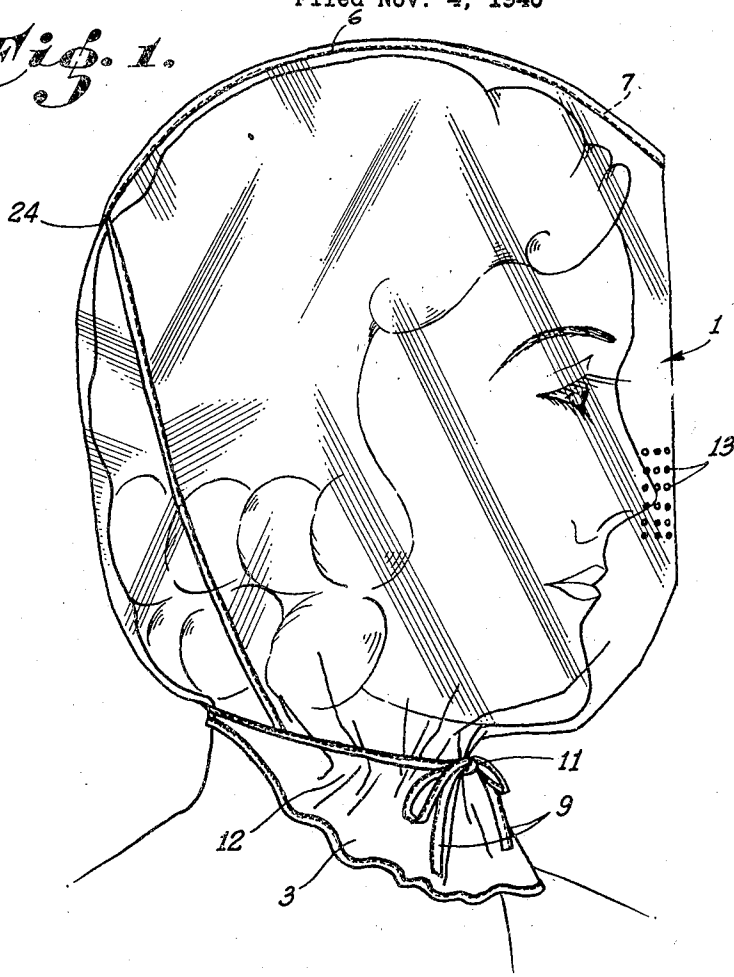


Fig. 2.

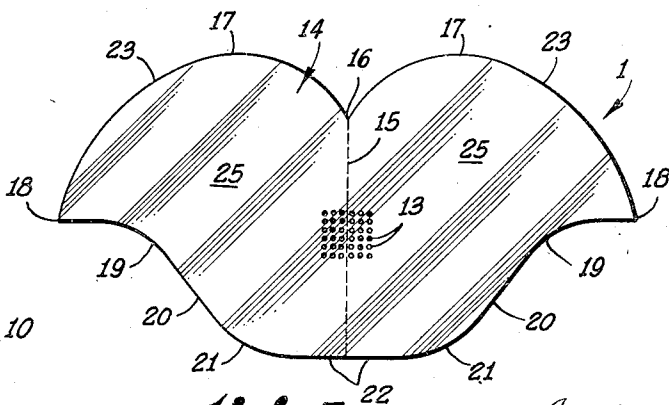
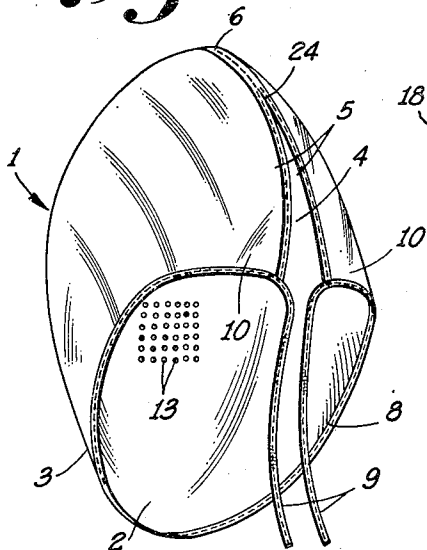


Fig. 3.

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HEAD AND FACE PROTECTOR

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3 Claims. (Cl. 2-174)

This invention relates to a protector for preserving a woman's hair and make-up intact, however, with the principal object of protecting dresses or other garments being tried on by the wearer, from being injured by rouge or lipstick that might be rubbed off onto the same. At the present time, garments being tried on are frequently badly marred from coming in contact with lipstick, which is frequently quite greasy, and may form a spot that is very difficult to remove from a white garment, or a garment of a light color.

One of the objects of the invention is to produce an inexpensive hood constructed so that it is adapted to form an effective covering for the head and face and which, at the same time, will not interfere with the wearer's vision in examining a reflection of the garment in a mirror; also to provide means to insure that the wearer of the device will have ample air for breathing.

A further object of the invention is to provide a blank of very simple construction, which is well adapted to form a protector to accomplish the purposes of this invention.

Further objects of the invention will appear hereinafter.

The invention consists in the form of the blank, and in the novel features of the protector to be described hereinafter, all of which contribute to produce an efficient head and face protector.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is described in the following specification, while the broad scope of the invention is pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective illustrating the protector when being worn.

Fig. 2 is also a perspective illustrating the protector removed from the wearer's head, but viewed from the rear side.

Fig. 3 is a plan of the blank from which I prefer to form the protector.

Before proceeding to a more detailed description of the invention, it should be stated that it is the present practice for women in shopping, to try on garments that slip down over the head, and at the time they have come down town on a shopping tour, have their lips sometimes heavily colored with lipstick and with considerable powder and rouge on their cheeks. It is very difficult to pass a garment over the head and face without touching the cheeks or lips, and the result of this is that embarrassing situations arise where a light and delicate garment has been injured by rouge or powder from the face, or by

being smeared with lipstick. Lipstick particularly is difficult to remove, and may necessitate cleaning a garment that has been tried on. Of course, good salesmanship prevents the sales woman from charging the possible purchaser with ruining the appearance of a garment. The injury of garments in this way has become an annoyance and source of expense to department stores and shops selling ladies' dresses.

Also, the modern styles and coiffures result in hair arrangements in styles that can be easily disturbed by passing a garment over the wearer's head. In accordance with my invention, I provide means for overcoming these difficulties, and I provide a protector which is intended to preserve the wearer's make-up intact, and also protect any garments being tried on, from injury.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, 1 indicates the protector which consists in a hood having a bottom opening 2, and which is adapted to be slipped over the wearer's head from above.

In order to prevent the hood from becoming dislodged when a garment is being taken off, it is necessary to provide means for constricting the lower edge 3 of the hood about the wearer's neck. In order to accomplish this in a simple manner, I prefer to provide the slit 4 (see Fig. 2) that extends up from the bottom edge of the hood at the rear. The hood is preferably formed of flimsy transparent material such as Pliofilm, Celluloid or similar flimsy transparent material. The edge of the material at each side of the slit 4 is preferably covered by a binding 5, and a similar binding 6 extends along and covers a folded edge 7 that is formed at the upper side of the hood when the hood is being worn. In addition to this, the lower edge of the hood at the bottom opening 2 is also enclosed in a similar binding 8, and this binding 8 is extended past the slit 4 so as to form tying cords or ribbons 9.

By reason of the presence of the slit 4, it is evident that the rear part of the hood presents two oppositely disposed flaps 10. When the hood is applied over the wearer's head, these flaps 10 are caused to overlap each other by pulling the left flap toward the right, and the right flap toward the left, and the ties or ribbons 9 are then brought around to the front and tied into a bow 11 under the chin. In this way the lower portion of the hood is constricted under the wearer's chin, as indicated at 12 in Fig. 1.

Of course, the constriction of the hood around the neck, cuts off the free access of air to the

interior of the hood, and in order to overcome this objection, I provide vent means for the hood, located above the constriction point. For this purpose I prefer to provide a plurality of perforations 13 at the forward side of the hood, and located at about the level of the wearer's nose.

In practice, I prefer to form the hood from a blank 14 having the features illustrated in Fig. 3; that is to say, I provide a blank symmetrical with respect to a vertical line or axis 15, and having the general outline of a bat; that is to say, the blank has a re-entrant angle 16 at its upper edge, and two large convex curved edges 17 originating at the apex of the re-entrant angle 16 and extending off to the sides and down to a point substantially at the level of the middle point of the line 15. From these side tips or points 18, the peripheral edge extends inwardly in a general horizontal direction and merges into a concave curve 19 beyond which the edge extends downwardly in an inclined line 20, the lower end of which merges by means of a convex curve 21 into the horizontal bottom edge line 22 of the blank. At about the middle of the line 15 the perforations 13 are formed.

In forming the hood from the blank, the blank is folded on the vertical axial line 15, and the convex edges 17 are brought together and secured with the binding 6 already referred to. This binding 6 is applied as far as two points 23 on the blank, which come together to form the vertex 24 of the slit 4. Up to this point a single binding 6 is provided, but beyond this point these two edges 17 are not attached together but are left unattached and covered by the two bindings 5, as shown in Fig. 2. In this way the two points 18 of the hood are made to form the flaps 10. Attention is called to the fact that at the front the hood has its greatest depth. The binding edge, of course, extends all the way along the bottom edge of the blank. It will be evident that the curved edges 17 unite so as to give a proper outline or curve to the completed hood, to enable it to conform to the upper side of the wearer's head. This is indicated in Fig. 1.

It will be evident that in practicing my invention, the hood comprises two side pieces that are formed from the lobes 25. These side pieces are integrally connected together at the front by reason of the fact that they are formed from a single blank.

Referring again to the blank, it will be evident that it comprises two lobes 25 which are symmetrical with respect to the central line 15, each lobe having a "bat wing" outline. It will be

evident that this protecting hood can be very quickly applied, and that when wearing this hood, garments can be tried on without any danger of injury, by coming into contact with the wearer's lips; and, furthermore, putting on the garment over the head and removing it, will not disturb the arrangement of the wearer's hair.

What I claim is:

1. A protector for preserving a woman's hair and make-up intact when trying on a garment, consisting of a hood formed of one piece of flimsy material, said hood having a seamless front with two side portions, said side portions having upper edges located above the level of the wearer's eyes and connected together in a seam extending rearwardly from the forward and upper portion of the hood, the said edges being unattached at the rear so as to form two flaps, said flaps having tying cords to be tied under the wearer's chin.

2. A blank for forming a protecting hood for a woman's head to preserve her hair and make-up intact when trying on a garment, said blank constructed so that it is symmetrical with respect to a vertical axis and having two side lobes located respectively on opposite sides of said axis, said lobes having continuous, curved, upper edges meeting together to form a re-entrant angle whose apex is located at the upper portion of the blank and substantially on said vertical axis, the outer ends of said edges extending downwardly and away from said axis, said blank having a bottom edge extending across the said axis substantially at right angles to the same, and meeting said upper edges to form projecting points on the blank.

3. A blank for forming a protecting hood for a woman's head to preserve her hair and make-up intact when trying on a garment, said blank constructed so that it is symmetrical with respect to a vertical axis and having two side lobes located respectively on opposite sides of said axis, said lobes having continuous, curved, upper edges meeting together to form a re-entrant angle located at the upper portion of the blank and substantially on said vertical axis, the outer ends of said edges extending downwardly and away from said axis, the said blank having its greatest depth substantially on said axis, and having a bottom edge extending continuously across said axis and inclining upwardly and outwardly from said axis toward the sides, to intersect said first-named edges.

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